

*Thirty-Fourth Annual Report
of the National Association
for Supplying Female Medical
Aid to the Women of India
for the year 1918*



INCLUDING

*The Fifth Annual Report of the
Women's Medical Service for India*

CONTENTS

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION	i
LIST OF PATRONS AND PATRONESSES	vii
LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE	viii
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE	1
Annexure I.—Financial Statement	9
Annexure II.—First Prize giving at the L. H. M. C., Delhi	17
Annexure III.—First Meeting of the Central Committee attended by representatives from various Provinces.	23
Annexure IV.—Report of the Post-graduate course, etc.	27
APPENDIX I.—REPORTS OF BRANCHES AND INDIAN STATES—	
Assam	29
Baluchistan	30
Bengal	33
Berar	37
Bihar and Orissa	39
Bombay	43
Burma	50
Central Provinces	54
Delhi	57
Karachi	62
Madras	77
Mysore	81
North-West Frontier Province	82
Punjab	82
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	89
United Kingdom	98
Indian States	99
APPENDIX II.—RETURNS OF HOSPITALS UNDER MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE	
	103
APPENDIX III.—RULES OF THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE	
	105
APPENDIX IV.—RULES OF THE JUNIOR BRANCH OF THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE	
	111
APPENDIX V.—REGULATIONS FOR PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.	
	117
APPENDIX VI.—LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE	
	120
APPENDIX VII.—STUDENTS STUDYING IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	
	121
APPENDIX VIII.—LIST OF HOSPITALS STAFFED ENTIRELY BY WOMEN	
	122

In the matter of Act XXI of 1860 of the Acts of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, being an Act for the Registration of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies

AND

In the matter of "The National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India."

Memorandum of Association.

1. The name of the Association is "The National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India."

2. The objects for which the Association is established are—

(1) *Medical tuition*, including the teaching and training in India of women as doctors, hospital assistants, nurses, and midwives.

(2) *Medical relief*, including—

(a) the establishment under female superintendence of dispensaries and cottage hospitals for the treatment of women and children ;

(b) the opening of female wards under female superintendence in existing hospitals and dispensaries ;

(c) the provision of female medical officers and attendants for existing female wards ; and

(d) the founding of hospitals for women where special funds or endowments are forthcoming.

(3) *The supply of trained female nurses and midwives for women and children in hospitals and private houses*

(4) *The management of the Fund raised for the above objects, and which is known as "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund."*

(5) *The purchase or acquisition on lease, or in exchange, or on hire or otherwise, of any real or personal property, and any rights or privileges necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Association*

(6) *The erection, construction, alteration, and maintenance of any buildings necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Association*

(7) *The sale, improvement, management, and development of all or any part of the property of the Association*

(8) *The promotion and establishment of Branches and of other Societies or Associations with similar objects, and the affiliation or amalgamation of such Societies or Associations with this Association.*

(9) *The doing of all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them*

3. The names, addresses, and occupations of the persons who are members of and form the Central Committee or governing body of the said Association are as follows :—

1st—Her Excellency the Right Honourable the Countess of Dufferin and Ava, C. I., Lady President, whose address is—Viceroy's Camp, India.

2nd—The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Scoble, Q. C., Member of the Viceroy's Council

3rd—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, K. C. S. I., Member of the Viceroy's Council.

4th—The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Kt., of Bombay, Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

of the business of the National Association, and to fix from time to time the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, but until they shall otherwise determine, four members of the Central Committee shall form a quorum ; and

- (d) generally to do such things as they may consider necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the National Association.

Duties of Central Committee.

11. The Central Committee shall directly control local operations for the objects of the National Association in those parts of the country where a Branch Association, such as is hereinafter referred to, does not exist. It shall specially endeavour to assist any Ruling Chiefs who may desire to organize similar operations within their own territories, and who may seek the advice or aid of the National Association. It shall publish periodical statements of the accounts and the reports of the work done by the National Association, by the Branch Associations aforesaid, and by Societies affiliated to the National Association.

Officers.

12. The Central Committee shall have power to appoint from time to time an Honorary Secretary and other officers of the National Association, and to delegate to such officers such of their powers as they may consider expedient. The first Honorary Secretary shall be Major Harry Cooper, A.-D.-C.

Funds.

13. All moneys subscribed to the support of the objects of the Association shall constitute "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund." The funds under the control of the Executive Committees of the several Branches shall be designated "[.....] Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund." All moneys paid to the Honorary Secretaries of Branches will be credited to the fund at command of the particular Branch to the Honorary Secretary of which the same has been paid, unless specially designated for the Central Committee.

Investments.

14. Any moneys which, in the opinion of the Central Committee, it shall be from time to time necessary or expedient to invest, shall be invested in the joint names of not less than two of the members of such Central Committee, as Trustees for the Association, in some or one of the following securities, but in no others, that is to say :—

- (i) In promissory notes, debentures, stock, and other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
- (ii) In bonds, debentures, and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India.
- (iii) In stock or debentures of, or shares in, railway or other companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India.
- (iv) In debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any Municipal body under the authority of any Act of a Legislature established in British India, or in debentures or other securities issued by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, the Trustees of the Harbour of Madras, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, or the Commissioners of the Port of Rangoon, or by, or on behalf of, any other local authority under the authority of any Act of a Legislature established in British India.

- (v) On mortgage of moveable and immoveable property under the management of the Court of Wards.
- (vi) In any investments not hereinbefore specified, authorised for the investment of trust funds by the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (Act II of 1882), or any re-enactment or statutory modification thereof.

Presentation of Annual Reports and Finances.

15. The Central Committee shall each year present a report, showing the proceedings and progress of the Association during the past year and its financial position.

Special Meetings.

16. The Central Committee may, at any time, and shall upon a written requisition by not less than ten Life Councillors or Life Members in that behalf, call a Special Meeting of the Association. At least seven days' notice of such meeting shall be given by advertisement as hereinafter provided and such notice shall state the purpose for which such Special Meeting is to be called.

Notices.

17. Any notice required to be or which may be given by advertisement shall be advertised in such newspapers as the Central Committee may from time to time direct in that behalf.

Branch Associations.

18. Each Branch Association will have the independent management of its own affairs and funds (which funds shall include all sums paid to the Association and specially designated for such Branch and all sums paid to the Honorary Secretary of such Branch and not specially designated for the Central Committee), and the Committee for the time being of each Branch shall accordingly in respect of the funds of such Branch have and be subject to the life powers and duties as to investment of moneys as those conferred and imposed upon the Central Committee by Rule 10(b) and Rule 14, respectively, and such Branch Committee in lieu of the Central Committee may and shall accordingly exercise and perform such powers and duties, in respect of any moneys forming part of such Branch funds, which in the opinion of such Branch Committee it shall be necessary or expedient to invest, by investing the same in the joint names of not less than two members of such Branch Committee as Trustees for its Branch, in some or one of the securities or investments mentioned in Rule 14, but in no others. The Managing Committee of each Branch will be expected to act as the local agents and representatives of the Central Committee, and to contribute from the Branch funds to the Central Committee such amount as may from time to time be arranged between the Central Committee and the Committee of the Branch concerned.

Affiliated Societies.

19. Any Society established for objects similar to those of the National Association may, with the permission of the Central Committee, affiliate itself to the National Association. An affiliated Society shall, unless if otherwise desired, remain independent in the administration of its funds and the conduct of its operations, but will be requested to furnish to the Central Committee such reports and information as may be mutually agreed on, and to assist by correspondence and conference in the furtherance of their common objects. On the other hand, the Central Committee shall have power to assist affiliated Societies in such manner and to such extent as may be considered by them consistent with the rules and conducive to the special objects of the National Association.

Co-operation with Medical Officers of Government.

20. All persons employed by the Association will ordinarily be expected to act in co-operation with, and where necessary in subordination to, the medical officers of Government.

Bankers.

21. The Bankers of the National Association shall, until it is otherwise arranged by the Central Committee, be the Bank of Bengal in India, and Messrs. Coutts and Co. in England.

22. No alteration shall be made in the above Rules and Regulations, except by the vote of a majority of the members present at a Special Meeting called for that purpose as hereinbefore provided.

WITNESS.

HARRY COOPER, *Major,*
Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

SIGNATURES.

HARRIOT DUFFERIN.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
C. U. AITCHISON.
JOTENDRA MOHUN TAGORE.
B. SIMPSON.
DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT.
CHARLES H. MOORE.

NOTE.—Rules 14 and 18 were amended as above at a General Meeting of the Association held at Government House, Calcutta, on the 14th February 1908.

Rule 20 was amended as above at a Special Meeting of the Association held at Government House, Calcutta, on the 6th March 1912.

Rule 15 was amended as above at a Special Meeting of the Association held at Gorton Castle, Simla, on the 23rd September 1915.

Patronesses.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN | HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA,
EMPRESS.

Patron in India.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR FREDERIC JOHN NAPIER THESIGER, P.C.,
G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.B.E., BARON CHELMSFORD.

President.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY CHELMSFORD, C.I., G.B.E.

Vice-Patrons.

Field Marshal H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHFARN, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B.,
G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.F., V.D., A.D.-C.

The Most Hon'ble the MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.F.,
D.C.L., LL.D.

The Right Hon'ble BARON RUFAY, K.T.,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., P.C., LL.D.

The Right Hon'ble BARON HARDINGE OF
PENSHURST, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.

The Right Hon'ble EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON, etc., K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., P.C., D.C.L.
LL.D., etc.

SIR CHARLES STUART BAYLEY, G.C.I.E.,
K.C.S.I., I.S.O.

H. E. H. the NIZAM of HYDERABAD, G.C.S.I.,
G.B.E.

H. H. the GAEKWAR of BARODA, G.C.S.I.

H. H. the MAHARAJA of JODHPUR.

H. H. the MAHARAJA of UDAIPUR, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

H. H. the MAHARAJA SINDHIA of GWALIOR,
G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.-C., LL.D.

The Right Hon'ble Lord HARRIS, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., G.B., A.D.-C.

H. H. the MAHARAJA of TRAVANCORE, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E.

H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAIPUR, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D.

The RAJA of VIZIANAGRAM.

H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

THE MAHARAJA of DARBHANGA, G.C.I.E.,
K.B.E.

H. H. the MAHARAJA of BENARES, G.C.I.E.

Vice-Patronesses.

The Most Hon'ble the DOWAGER MAR-
CHIONESS OF DUFFERIN and AYA, V. & A.,
C.I., G.B.E.

The Most Hon'ble the MARCHIONESS of
LANSDOWNE, C.I.

The Right Hon'ble the DOWAGER COUNTESS
of LYTTON, C.I.

The Lady RANDOLPH SPENCER CHURCHILL,
C.I.

H. H. the MAHARANI of JODHPUR.

The Lady WENLOCK, C.I.

Lady BAYLEY

Lady LYALL.

Lady ELLIOTT.

H. H. the NAWAB BEGUM of BROPAL, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., C.I., G.B.E.

H. H. MAHARANI KEMPA NANJAMMANNI
AYARU VANIVILAS SANNIDHANA, C.I.,
MAHARANI of MYSORE

Lady AITCHISON

The Lady AMPHILL, C.I., G.B.E.

The Lady NORTHCOTE, C.I.

H. H. the MAHARANI CHINKU RAJA SABIHA
of GWALIOR.

H. H. the DOWAGER MAHARANI SAKRIYA
RAJA SABIHA SINDHIA ALIJAH BAHADUR,
C.I., MAHARANI of GWALIOR

MAHARANI of HUTWA.

The Right Hon'ble the COUNTESS of MINTO,
C.I.

And such other persons of position and influence, both English and Indian, as may from time to time be specially invited by the Central Committee to become Vice-Patrons and Vice-Patronesses of the Association.

UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH.*Honorary Secretary.*

THE MOST HONOURABLE THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN AND AYA,
V. & A., C.I., G.B.E., Clondeboyne, Ireland.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

President.

HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY CHELMSFORD, C.I., G.B.E.

Members.

The Hon'ble Sir C. H. A. HILL, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
I.C.S., Member of the Viceroy's Council.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM H. H. VINCENT,
K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of the Viceroy's
Council.

The Hon'ble Major-General W. R. EDWARDS,
C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P., M.D., I.M.S., Director-
General of the Indian Medical Service.

The Hon'ble Sir J. B. WOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
I.C.S., Political Secretary to the Government
of India, Foreign and Political Department.

Dr. Kate A. PLATT, M.B., B.S., W.M.S., Princi-
pal, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

Raja Sir HARNAM SINGH, K.C.I.E., Ahluwalia
of Kapurthala.

The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Sir
MUH'D FAITAZ ALI KHAN, K.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.,
C.V.O.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Dhiraj Bahadur Sir
BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB OF BURDWAN,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M.

E. J. BUCK, Esq., C.B.E.

Lt.-Colonel H. AUSTEN SMITH, C.I.E., I.M.S.,
Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Hon'ble Sir EDWARD MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E.,
C.S.I., I.C.S., Education Department, Govt.
of India.

The Hon'ble Sir G. M. CHITNAVIS, K.C.I.E.,
Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Kt., C.B.E., Bombay.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General G. G. GIFFARD,
C.S.I., I.M.S., Madras.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. H. C. WALSH, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Bihar and Orissa.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. REID, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Official Member, Governor-General's Legisla-
tive Council, Assam.

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. S. L. APLIN, C.S.I.,
Commissioner, Mandalay, Burma.

Col. B. W. MARLOW, C.S.I., C.I.E., Military
Accountant General, Army Headquarters.

The Hon'ble Col. CHARLES MACTAGGART,
C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil
Hospitals, and Officiating Sanitary Commis-
sioner, United Provinces.

The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Pun-
jab.

Mrs. MONAHAN, Bengal.

Honorary Secretary.

Lieut.-Col. H. AUSTEN SMITH, C.I.E., I.M.S., Viceroy's Camp.

Permanent Joint Secretary.

Dr. MARGARET I. BALFOUR, M.B., W.M.S.

Permanent Assistant Secretary.

W. G. A. HANRAHAN, Esq., Viceroy's Camp.

Honorary Treasurer.

Colonel B. W. MARLOW, C.S.I., C.I.E., Military Accountant-General.

Honorary Auditor.

M. F. GAUNTLETT, Esq., I.C.S., Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Honorary Solicitors.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta.

Bankers.

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta.

MESSRS. COUTTS & Co., 59, Strand, London.]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

President.

HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY CHELMSFORD, C.I., G.B.E.

Members.

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|---|--|
| <p>The Hon'ble Sir C. H. A. HILL, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member of the Viceroy's Council.</p> <p>The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM H. H. VINCENT, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of the Viceroy's Council.</p> <p>The Hon'ble Major-General W. R. EDWARDS, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P., M.D., I.M.S., Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.</p> <p>The Hon'ble Sir J. B. WOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Political Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.</p> <p>Dr. Kate A. PLATT, M.B., B.S., W.M.S., Principal, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.</p> <p>Raja Sir HARNAM SINGH, K.C.I.E., Ahluwalia of Kapurthala.</p> <p>The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Sir MUH'D FAIYAZ ALI KHAN, K.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.V.O.</p> <p>The Hon'ble Maharaja Dhiraj Bahadur Sir BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB OF BURDWAN, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M.</p> <p>E. J. BUCK, Esq., C.B.E.</p> <p>Lt.-Colonel H. AUSTEN SMITH, C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.</p> | <p>The Hon'ble Sir EDWARD MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Education Department, Govt. of India.</p> <p>The Hon'ble Sir G. M. CHITNAVIS, K.C.I.E., Central Provinces.</p> <p>The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt., C.B.E., Bombay.</p> <p>The Hon'ble Surgeon-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S., Madras.</p> <p>The Hon'ble Mr. E. H. C. WALSH, C.S.I., I.C.S., Bihar and Orissa.</p> <p>The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. REID, C.S.I., I.C.S., Official Member, Governor-General's Legislative Council, Assam.</p> <p>The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. S. L. APLIN, C.S.I., Commissioner, Mandalay, Burma.</p> <p>Col. B. W. MARLOW, C.S.I., C.I.E., Military Accountant General, Army Headquarters.</p> <p>The Hon'ble Col. CHARLES MACTAGGART, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.</p> <p>The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.</p> <p>Mrs. MONAHAN, Bengal.</p> |
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Honorary Secretary.

Lieut.-Col. H. AUSTEN SMITH, C.I.E., I.M.S., Viceroy's Camp.

Permanent Joint Secretary.

Dr. MARGARET I. BALFOUR, M.B., W.M.S.

Permanent Assistant Secretary.

W. G. A. HANRAHAN, Esq., Viceroy's Camp.

Honorary Treasurer.

Colonel B. W. MARLOW, C.S.I., C.I.E., Military Accountant-General.

Honorary Auditor.

M. F. GAUNTLETT, Esq., I.C.S., Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Honorary Solicitors.

Messrs. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta.

Bankers.

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta.
Messrs. COUTTS & Co., 59, Strand, London.]



His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford

Patron in India

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

For the year 1918.

The work of the Central Committee has been carried on throughout the year and has continued to show a satisfactory rate of expansion and progress.

An important feature in the year's record has been the enlargement of the Central Committee, so as to include representatives from most of the Provincial Committees.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, who asked each Provincial Committee to nominate a delegate, was actuated by the desire to secure more co-operation for the objects of the Fund in different parts of the country; she believed that the Central Committee would certainly benefit by the opportunity of hearing the views of Provincial Committees on schemes about to be undertaken, and she hoped the Provincial Branches would appreciate the fuller knowledge they would gain of the Central Committee's work, and the opportunities of hearing at first hand of efforts being made in other parts of the country for the medical relief of Indian women.

Enlargement
of the Central
Committee.

The following lady and gentlemen were nominated by their respective Committees, and all with the exception of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras were able to attend the Meeting of the Central Committee on the 16th September 1918:—

The Surgeon-General with the Madras Presidency.

(The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. Giffard.)

The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces

(The Hon'ble Colonel Charles Mactaggart.)

The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

(Colonel R. C. MacWatt.)

The Official Member on His Excellency the Governor-General's
Legislative Council, Assam.

(The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. Reid.)

The Official Member on His Excellency the Governor-General's
Legislative Council, Bihar and Orissa.

(The Hon'ble Mr. E. H. C. Walsh.)

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Member of the Viceroy's
Council, Bombay.

Mrs. Monahan, Bengal.

The Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Member of the Viceroy's Council,
Central Provinces.

The Official Member on His Excellency the Governor-General's Legislative Council, Burma.

(The Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel S. L. Aplin.)

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Maelagan also became a member of the Central Committee at Her Excellency's request.

Women's
Medical
Service.

The Women's Medical Service has again laboured under the disadvantage of being unable to obtain any recruits from Europe. The Central Committee was fortunate enough to secure the services of Dr. Gertrude Campbell for the period of the war, and Dr. Campbell took up the newly created appointment of Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, on the 1st November 1918.

In the early part of the year the military authorities decided to employ a larger number of medical women in military hospitals, and in response to the appeal made, Dr. Dagmar Curjel, W. M. S., in charge of the Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, volunteered her services which were placed by the Central Committee at the disposal of the military authorities. Dr. Curjel who had had some experience of research work, took up the appointment of Medical Officer to the Station Hospital, Dagshai, where she has since been assisting in special research on malaria.

Dr. Kate O'Neill, W. M. S., was appointed to fill the consequent vacancy at the Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, while Miss D'Cruz, L.R.C.P., took over charge of the Ishwari Memorial Hospital, Benares, as Officiating Medical Officer.

Dr. Jessie George, W. M. S., who had availed herself of six months' leave on medical certificate during the early part of the year, was temporarily appointed to the charge of the Dufferin Block, Ripon Hospital, Simla, in November. Dr. Wickham, who had held charge in Simla during the summer months was transferred to Akola.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College has continued the excellent work of which it gave promise last year. There are now 60 students in residence, of whom 14 passed the Intermediate Science (Medical) Examination during the year. At the Lady Hardinge Hospital, 15,591 out-patients and 1,238 in-patients have been treated, the latter being nearly double the number treated during the previous year. The Principal and Staff are to be congratulated on the results attained.

At the close of last year the Local Government of the United Provinces decided to separate the administration of the Women's Medical School at Agra from that of the Male Medical School, and to appoint Dr. Mary O'Brien, W. M. S., as Principal of the former. Dr. O'Brien took over

charge in January, while Dr. Watts, W. M. S., was appointed to fill the vacancy in Lucknow.

During the past year Her Excellency inspected the Lady Lansdowne Hospital at Bhopal, and visited the Women's Wards and Dais' Training School at Indore. It was considered inadvisable that she should visit the Diamond Jubilee Hospital at Srinagar on the occasion of her visit to Kashmir owing to the outbreak of a severe epidemic of influenza. Lieut.-Colonel Austen Smith, I.M.S., Honorary Secretary, visited the hospital on Her Excellency's behalf and reported that first class work was being done by Dr. K. O. Vaughan and her staff.

Visits paid to Hospitals by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford.

Dr. M. I. Balfour, the Joint Secretary, visited hospitals at Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Akola, Amraoti, Calcutta, Gaya, Bettiah, Surat and Simla.

Visits paid by the Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

Of improvements made in hospitals under members of the Women's Medical Service, perhaps the most notable are those in the Lady Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore, which has been largely reconstructed, and is now a well planned modern institution. In carrying out these improvements the Hospital Committee has received generous assistance from the Local Government and both are to be congratulated on the results attained. Dr. Batho, W. M. S., who is in charge of the Hospital has shown much energy and organising ability in connection with the scheme.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, the Chief Commissioner, who has done so much to improve the Women's Hospitals in the Central Provinces, has recently received a sum of two and a half lakhs for the construction of a new Dufferin Hospital at Nagpur.

The Lady Hardinge Hospital at Akola is now in working order and is an excellent building although not yet complete. The operating room still remains to be built and there are several other needs. The Committee, however, has a sum of money in hand and hopes to be able to put up the necessary buildings very shortly.

Several of the Municipalities in Berar are making energetic efforts under the able direction of the Commissioner, Mr. Standen, to combat the high infantile mortality. Mr. Standen is endeavouring to secure co-operation for this work between the municipalities and the staffs of Dufferin Hospitals who by reason of the conditions of their work are peculiarly fitted to give practical assistance in this difficult problem.

In Calcutta the high standard of work carried on by Dr. Webb has been continued throughout the year. 96 abdominal operations were performed and 357 labour cases treated in hospital. Dr. Hilda Lazarus, W. M. S., has been attached to the hospital from 9th March 1918, as Resident Medical Officer.

At Gaya a new Hindu ward, well built according to modern principles, has been added to the Lady Elgin Hospital. This hospital still continues its practice of only admitting as in-patients genuine purdah women of whom 41 were in hospital on the occasion of the Joint Secretary's visit last November.

At Surat the new block of the Seth Morarbhaj Vrijbhokhandas Hospital has been completed and is ready for use although not yet fully furnished or equipped. There is an urgent necessity here for providing suitable quarters for nurses.

Dr. Dagmar Curjel, W.M.S., successfully passed her vernacular examination in Beluchi in September 1917 and Dr. Hilda Lazarus, W.M.S., in Urdu in November 1918.

Scholarships
awarded by
the Central
Committee.

As in past years, scholarships from the Central Committee and the various Trust Funds held, have been allotted to women students in the different medical colleges in India. Of the seven Gilchrist scholars, four at the commencement of the year were studying at the Calcutta Medical College, and three at the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi. Of the former, Miss Shepherd and Miss Marinar passed their final examination for the M. B., B. S. degree in May and were appointed respectively as house surgeons in the Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, and the Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore. Miss Hiranmoyee Sen was unable to present herself for examination, and her scholarship was extended to the end of the year. Miss Singham is now at the commencement of her 4th year. Of the Delhi scholars we regret to say Miss Ruth Charles, one of the most promising students, died after a short illness in May. Miss Hulasi Ram and Miss Matthai are now in their second year. The vacant Gilchrist scholarships have been allotted to Miss S. Matthew, Miss F. M. Smith and Miss A. Daniell, students of the first year in Delhi.

Miss A. Rodrigues continued to hold the Dinshaw Petit Scholarship at the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

The Muir Scholarship was held by Miss N. R. Mucadam who was unable to present herself at the Final M. B., B. S. examination owing to ill-health.

In addition to the above scholarships, seven others offered by the Central Committee were held by students at the Grant Medical College, Bombay. One was held at the Calcutta Medical College and three at the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

No scholarships were this year allotted to students in the Madras Medical College, as it appeared from correspondence with the Madras Committee that such help was already generously given by the Local Government, the Dufferin Presidency Committee and other sources. At the suggestion of the Presidency Committee a sum of Rs. 100 per mensem was sanctioned to be

used in the provision of post graduate scholarships, to be held by newly qualified women graduates while obtaining practice in clinical work and administration.

The Queen Empress silver medal was awarded to Mrs. Malini Suthankar, Prizes. who passed the Final Examination for the M.B., B.S., Bombay University, with the highest number of marks among the women students.

The Viceroy's silver medal was awarded to Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dayal Dai Feroza Das, who stood highest among the women candidates in the Final Examination held at the Agra Medical School.

Several alterations have been made by the Central Committee in the regulations for medals and prizes which will be found at page 117 of the Report.

The Central Committee as stated in the Report of last year has had under consideration the formation of a Junior Branch of the Women's Medical Service, the members of which would act as assistants in larger hospitals, and would take sub-charge of smaller hospitals. Local Governments and Provincial Committees were consulted as to the advisability of such a scheme and after considerable correspondence had taken place, it appeared that the Madras Presidency and the United Provinces (in both of which a considerable number of women assistant surgeons are employed) had decided to form their own Provincial services, the expenses to be met within the Province. One or two of the other Provinces stated that they had no means of employing any women assistant surgeons, but the remaining Provinces, six in number, agreed to join in a common service organised and partly subsidised by the Central Committee. The scheme with the rules and conditions of service was finally sanctioned by the Central Committee in October, and applications for admission are now being received.

Junior
Branch of
the Women's
Medical
Service.

The services of Dr. Catherine Wickham were lent to the Government of Bengal for inspection of women's hospitals aided by the Dufferin Fund, from November 1917 to March 1918.

Dr. Wickham's report, published by the Bengal Provincial Committee at page 35, adds force to the remark made by the Central Committee in our Report for 1917 which pointed out the many disabilities of hospitals not under members of the Women's Medical Service and the urgent necessity for further improvement in women's medical work in India.

To this question the Report by Dr. Agnes Scott of her work in the Punjab, at page 84, will lend further interest. It will be noticed that both these reports in speaking of the hospitals under subordinate women workers, draw attention to the little work being done among the classes of women who most need attendance by their own sex.

Both writers attribute this largely to the fact that the women subordinates, working usually in Civil Hospitals, are out of touch with the important zenana hospitals where women of the more secluded classes, and women of all classes suffering from gynæcological disease, attend in large numbers; and they recommend that more use should be made by Local Governments of these first class zenana hospitals, both for the training of women subordinates and to super-vice centres for the relief of the special troubles of women in the mufassal.

The Central Committee from the many inspection reports in its own office can fully endorse the remarks made by Dr. Wickham and Dr. Scott, which apply to practically every part of India.

Prizes for
Essay
Competition.

At the suggestion of Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford a number of prizes were offered for competition among Indian school girls for essays on 'The Care of the Baby'. Essays have been received from about 68 different schools. It is evident that the competition has roused considerable interest, and both teachers and scholars have taken much pains to give and acquire the necessary information. It is equally evident however from the fact that certain mistakes are constantly repeated in the essays from individual schools that many school mistresses have acquired their information at second or third hand or from text books imperfectly understood or imperfectly translated. Now that Infant Mortality and Infant Welfare are beginning to arouse general interest in India, it would be well if some vigorous effort could be made to supply at least the girls of the country with the most recent and proved knowledge of the subject in simple and practical form. Otherwise we shall have the babies, who, as recommended in some of these papers, are to be fed on mutton bones at six months' old, have tea and coffee as articles of diet in their first year, fed with four patent foods simultaneously when symptoms of delicacy appear, and have their feet swathed in flannel binders, regretting the good old days when they were allowed to grow up as they pleased. Twenty-two prizes were awarded for very excellent essays.

The Anglo-Vernacular School, Mansukhani Lane, Hyderabad, Sind, distinguished itself by three prize winners, and the following schools by two:—

Queen Mary's College at Lahore, A. B. M. English Girls' High School at Moulmmein, Eden High School at Dacca, Sarah Tucker College at Palamcottah, S.I., A. B. M. Girls' School at Sagaing, M. F. Training College and High School at Ahmedabad, U. F. C. Mission High School, Nagpur, and the Mission High School for Girls at Silchar.

Each school was restricted to five competitors.

In conclusion we should like to remind our readers of the happily altered state of public affairs since the issue of our last Report. We are now in a position to set our house in order and attend to our internal affairs, and in

India the medical relief of women and children, which is so much dependent on private charity, must be looked on as most pressing. We again urge the public and especially Indian gentlemen to come forward and use their influence, money and advice for the benefit of the Association.

The Report of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund will henceforth be published annually as a separate booklet.

H. AUSTEN SMITH, Lt.-COLONEL, I.M.S.,

Honorary Secretary.

M. I. BALFOUR, M.B., W.M.S.,

Joint Secretary,

DELHI.

28th January 1919.

ANNEXURE I.

The financial statement appended shows the income and expenditure of the Central Committee for the year 1918. The year closed with a balance in hand of Rs. 76,251-14-6.

The ordinary income of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund derived from interest on investments, etc., during the year amounted to Rs. 41,236-8-11, of which Rs. 1,232-15-0 pertains to Trust Funds.

The ordinary expenditure of the Central Committee during the year was Rs. 20,742-2-4. The expenditure on grants-in-aid towards the objects of the Association amounted to Rs. 9,180.

The Committee spent Rs. 6,186 on various scholarships, the total working expenses of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 5,325.

Women's Medical Service for India.

The usual subsidy of a lakh and a half was received from the Government of India to meet the cost of the Women's Medical Service for India. In addition the amount derived from investments amounted to Rs. 12,282.

To meet the liability of the association in connection with the Provident Fund, a part of the Invested funds amounting to Rs. 1,90,000 was set aside. This together with the interest realised is calculated to cover the actual payments which will occur for the period ending with the year 1929. The interest realised during the year from this investment has been utilized in the purchase of War Bonds.

The ordinary expenditure of the Women's Medical Service for India during the year was Rs. 1,34,587. The expenditure on salaries of members of the service amounted to Rs. 1,27,808 including Rs. 6,122 on account of deductions for Provident Fund. Leave allowances and travelling expenses of Lady Doctors amounted to Rs. 6,780 and the share of Office expenses for the Women's Medical Service for India amounted to Rs. 5,322.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

Account of Receipts and Payments of the Central Committee

RECEIPTS.	Details.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash Balance on 1st January 1918 . . . . .	..	25,439 2 6
Income of Fund—		
Subscriptions and Donations, Life Councillors	500 0 0	
Donation by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford. . . . .	..
Subscriptions and Donations, Life Members . . . . .	..
Ditto ditto, Miscellaneous	756 4 0	
Contributions from Branches	38,041 8 7	
Interest on Investments (except Trust Accounts)	705 13 4	
Sundry receipts		40,003 9 11
Trust Accounts—		
Henry Fawcett Prizes	336 4 0	
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	336 4 0	
Sir John Muir	560 7 0	
Gilchrist Scholarships . . . . .	..	1,232 15 0
Carried over . . . . .	..	66,675 10 5

of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during the year 1918.

PAYMENTS.	Details.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
<i>Investments—</i>		
<i>Objects of Fund—</i>		
Grants-in-aid, United Provinces Branch	4,590 0 0	
Ditto Berar Branch . . . . .	..
Ditto Baluchistan Branch	1,670 0 0	
Ditto North-West Frontier Province Branch	1,200 0 0	
Ditto Assam Branch	1,560 0 0	
Ditto Miscellaneous	250 0 0	
		9,180 0 0
<i>Scholarship—</i>		
Central Committee	3,403 5 4	
Gilchrist Trust	2,065 0 0	
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	220 0 0	
Sir John Muir	408 0 0	
		6,186 5 4
Gratuities including Books and Medals	50 7 0	
		50 7 0
Carried over . . . . .	..	15,416 12 4

of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during the year 1918—contd.

PAYMENTS.	Details.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs. a p.</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>
Brought forward .	..	15,416 12 4
<i>Expenses of Fund—</i>		
Telegrams	65 10 6	
Postage and Receipt Stamps	78 7 11	
Salaries and Wages and Travelling Expenses of Office.	3,974 1 2	
House rent for office establishment	575 0 0	
Office Contingencies and Expenses of Meetings .	175 8 10	
Commission on realizing-Interest, etc.	14 8 0	
Office Building	442 1 7	
		5,325 6 0
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Write-back of sundry receipts	16 3 0	
Interest on over-draft	33 14 2	
„ from Khan Bahadur Estate transferred to Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund .	368 6 1	
Tulloch Bequest—Solicitors charges	22 7 0	
		440 13 3
Carried over .	..	21,182 15 7

Account of Receipts and Payments of the Central Committee.

RECEIPTS.	Details.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Brought forward . . . . .	..	66,675 10 5
Women's Medical Service for India—		
Subsidy from Government . . . . .	..	1,50,000 0 0
Investments—		
Withdrawal of part of fixed deposit	20,000 0 0	
Interest on investments	12,281 10 0	
		32,281 10 0
Provident Fund—		
In cash	881 6 9	
By deduction from salary, etc.	6,121 14 9	
Interest for the year	1,838 0 5	
		8,841 5 11
Miscellaneous—		
Refund of Provident Fund advances	499 9 4	
Ditto pay over-issued	254 3 11	
Ditto advances of pay	171 1 6	
Sundry receipts	526 15 6	
		1,451 14 3
TOTAL . . . . .	..	2,59,250 9 7

DELHI;
The 8th March 1919.

of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during the year 1918—concl'd

PAYMENTS.	Details.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Brought forward . . . . .	..	21,182 15 7
<i>Women's Medical Service for India—</i>		
Salaries of members of the service Rs 1,21,685 9 6		
Ditto on account of deduction towards Provident Fund Rs. 6,121 14 9		
	1,27,807 8 3	
Leave allowances	1,885 1 5	
Travelling expenses	4,894 10 0	
		1,34,587 3 8
<i>Office expenses—</i>		
Telegrams	65 10 6	
Postage and Receipt Stamps	79 9 11	
Commission on realising interest, etc.	10 3 0	
Salaries and Wages and Travelling expenses of office.	3,974 1 1	
House rent for Office establishment	575 0 0	
Office contingencies	175 8 11	
Office building	442 1 6	
		5,322 2 11
<i>Provident Fund—</i>		
Repayment to subscribers	2,741 11 2	
Advances	10,320 2 8	
Interest for the year	1,838 0 5	
		14,899 14 3
<i>Investments—</i>		
War Bonds for Provident Fund Liabilities	7,000 0 0	
		7,000 0 0
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Adjustment of an erroneous credit	6 6 5	
		6 6 5
TOTAL . . . . .	..	1,62,774 11 1
Closing balance . . . . .	..	72,571 14 8
TOTAL . . . . .	..	2,35,345 25 9

(Sd.) B. W. MIZUW, *Controller*

Executive Treasurer

ANNEXURE II.

**First Prize giving at the Lady Hardinge Medical College
Delhi.**

The first anniversary of the formal opening of the Lady Hardinge Medical College was celebrated on Saturday 22nd March, when the institution was visited by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford who presented the prizes to successful students. A large number of visitors were present.

Dr. K. A. Platt, Principal of the College, spoke as follows:—

“In presenting our second Annual Report of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, we have happily to record steady progress in the development of both College and Hospital. It is only four years since the foundation stone was laid, three and a half years since the building was actually begun, two years since the hospital was open to receive a few patients, one and a half years since the first students were admitted to begin their medical studies in the College, and one year since the first unit of the Hospital was completed and two wards opened by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford. Now we have 50 students in the College of whom six are Hindus, four Musalmans, three Sikhs, one Jew, twelve Indian Christians, two Syrian Christians, two Burmese Christians, one Parsi (temporarily absent), eleven Anglo-Indians, two Portuguese Indians and six Europeans. All four wards are finished, and we have a large and increasing outdoor department. There are in training five Indian, one Parsi, and four Anglo-Indian probationer nurses, with six Indian staff nurses and one Anglo-Indian staff nurse. Of our 50 students six senior medical students are preparing for their first medical examination next year, 22 senior science students are taking their science examination next month, while the remaining 20 are doing their first year's science work. In spite of the unavoidable hindrances occasioned by the war, we have most fortunately been able to procure a large proportion of the equipment required for the training of our students, and during the next year we hope to be able to obtain the remaining portion. When in possession of this we shall be able to say indeed, I think we may even now say, with truth, that we have one of the finest and best equipped women's Medical Colleges in the world.

I do not make this statement entirely on my own authority for during the last year we have had numerous medical visitors, such as the late Sir Victor

Horsley, Sir George Makins, Colonel Sutherland, Principal of the Lahore Medical College, Major-General Giffard, Surgeon-General, Madras, and all of these expressed themselves much pleased with our College and its equipment.

We have to record, with much sorrow, the death of Sir Pardey Lukis, the first president of our governing body. His death is a great loss to us; in losing him we have lost a real friend. Through his interest and enthusiasm and most valuable practical help, we were able to start the College, at a time when, owing to the war, such an undertaking was even more of a problem than ordinarily it would have been. His successor as president of the governing body is Major-General Edwards, Director General of the I.M.S., who, I am sure, will always be ready to give help and counsel in the many difficulties which beset us.

MUNIFICENT GIFTS.

During the year we have received a most munificent gift of four lakhs of rupees from an Indian gentleman, Rai Bahadur Hukm Chand of Indore. He, with great generosity, presented this sum to the College Building Fund. Owing to this we shall be able to go on with our building. During the next year we hope that the junior staff bungalow will be finished, and that another professor's bungalow will be built and another wing added to the nurses' hostel. These additions will, we hope, enable us to carry on till the end of the war, when the hospital, with its administration block, will be completed. At present our hospital is increasing in popularity and is made use of by all classes of Indians. The cottage wards are especially appreciated. Lady Lukis most kindly presented to the college library all the medical books of our late president. These form a good nucleus of our medical library which will, we believe, be a most useful asset to the medical women of India, as well as to our students. Colonel Prasad of Burma has given to the College a gift of Rs. 500 as a thank offering for the recovery from enteric fever of his daughter.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

We have to record several changes in our staff. In September 1917, Dr. Margaret Murphy, Miss Stephens, and Miss Mehta joined our staff. In December 1917, Dr. Ruth Wilson, Surgeon to the hospital, left us to be married. Dr. Houlton was appointed Professor of Gynaecology and Midwifery a little later. She is at present acting as surgeon to the hospital. Miss Johnson, the Warden, left us to take up war work in Aden. The wardenship has

temporarily been taken by Mrs. C. F. Hall. Miss Kelsall was appointed teacher of pharmacy also in December 1917."

Referring to the subject of physical recreation the Principal stated that while various games were played by some of the students, others took little or no exercise. Physical examination showed that it was necessary that something should be done to improve the general condition of these students; so at a recent meeting of the staff it was decided that some kind of exercise should be made compulsory for every student, that is, that either she should join some game twice a week at least, or do physical drill.

Owing to the rise in bazaar prices for food-stuffs, the report stated they had reluctantly been obliged to raise the charges for the students' diet.

PRIZES AND MEDALS.

After a reference to Lady Chelmsford's presence the report proceeded:—
 "A gold medal is offered annually by H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, in the name of Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, to the best student of the year. It is advisable that both staff and students should have a voice in deciding as to who is the best student, and the recipient of the Chelmsford Medal has been selected by the combined votes of staff and students. The Lady Hardinge Medal offered annually by Dewan Bahadur Daya Kishan Kaul, C.I.E., to the student who attains the most distinguished position in the first class division of the Intermediate Science (Medical) examination has not been awarded for 1917, as none of the students took the whole examination, and none were placed in the first division. The governing body has now decided to omit the words 'first division' and to award the medal to the one who attains the highest position, irrespective of division, but I hope that each recipient of the medal will always be one who is placed in the first division."

Her Excellency then presented prizes to the successful students and afterwards addressed them as follows:—

"We are meeting to-day on the first anniversary of the life of this college. I am sure you have listened with great interest to the account given by the Principal of this year's progress. On the whole, we have every reason to be pleased with the results both of the work done and the spirit which has animated the life of the college. Naturally, everything this year has been in the nature of experiment, and though we may say that it must yet be some years before the college will have found herself, still the signs of satisfactory co-operation are all there, and we feel quite content to let the future take care of itself.

There is only one omission from the report, an unavoidable but a serious one, which we must hasten to supply. I mean a word of most sincere appreciation of the work throughout this year of the Principal and her staff. Now, principal and professors are also human beings. They do value gratitude and consideration. You students must always remember that the staff who teach you are all away from their own homes and country, and you must make them feel that you regard them not only as teachers but as friends. I know you will agree with me in thanking them for all their efforts in the past year.

What are the underlying principles upon which a successful college must erect its superstructure? The first, I should say, is loyalty; loyalty of the Principal, the staff, the students to themselves, to each other and to the institution. If one member suffers all the members will suffer. Each and all who reside within these walls must put the good of the college as a whole before all else. Only make a great tradition of mutual trust, and good will spring up. The next fundamental principle is service. Those who enter this institution should do so because they feel that they have a mission to fulfil, that they take up the study of medicine as a vocation and with the distinct purpose of devoting their lives to the service of their fellow creatures. Only such a high view can brace them to go through the long and difficult training. The medical training should be to them only the method by which the instrument is made fit for the service of mankind. This training for service can find its beginnings in small things and during the life in college and the years of college life, the students and the staff of to-day are building for the future, and, like all other pioneers, they must expect difficulties and not be discouraged by them.

The college has sustained a grievous loss in the death of Sir Pardey Lukis. He was interested in the project in its early days; he watched over its growth, and took a deep personal interest in its concerns. It is a great joy to the college to have in the possession of his books a perpetual link with his memory.

There has been one magnificent gift to the college in October 1917, to which I should like to refer, namely the gift of four lakhs from Rai Bahadur Seth Sarupchand Hukamchand of Indore. This splendid gift will enable the completion of the hospital to be taken in hand as soon as the war allows. Another gift was from Mr. Prasad of Burma, and will probably be devoted to the purchase of a college clock. Lord Hardinge sent a gift of ten thousand rupees this year. The immediate use of it is not yet decided on. All these gifts show the interest of the public in this institution, and I believe the public will judge of this as of every other institution by its results. Good

work earnestly done will bring its reward. After the first six years the college will be passing out qualified doctors to work in this great country, and it will be by the posts they are able to fill and the general respect they are able to command that all sensible people will judge whether the college is a success or not.

This brings me back to where I started. The success and good name of the college are in the keeping of its students and with it are closely wrapped up the future of the Indian woman doctor and the use she can be to her country and community. I know they will prove worthy of their great task, and for the sake of her who founded this college, and of those who labour to maintain it, they will carry on the good work so splendidly begun, and be the voice and the hands and the heart of the foundress, carrying to the world what, out of the greatness of her heart, she desired to give them."

At the conclusion of the proceedings, Her Excellency, the visitors, the staff and the students adjourned to the playing fields and witnessed a basket ball match between the students of the Lady Hardinge College and visitors from Delhi. A fast and most interesting game ensued which was won by the home team, and after some refreshment the company dispersed.

ANNEXURE III.

The First Meeting of the Central Committee attended by representatives from various Provinces.

The 178th Meeting of the Central Committee took place at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Monday, 16th September 1918 at 11-30 A. M.

The meeting was one of exceptional importance, as it was the first occasion when representatives of the different Provincial Committees were present at a meeting of the Central Committee.

Her Excellency the President in asking each Provincial Committee to nominate a delegate to sit on the Central Committee was actuated by the desire to secure a greater amount of co-operation in different parts of the country in connection with the objects of the Fund.

Representatives from Bombay, Burma, the United Provinces, Assam, the Central Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Punjab were present, and a very interesting meeting took place. Her Excellency presided and gave the following address :—

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all here to-day as I feel that the first Meeting of the enlarged Council of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund is another step forward in our endeavours to help the women and children of India, and I appreciate very fully the importance it will have in assisting us in our work. I use the word 'Council' advisedly, because I feel it suitable for an important assembly of this kind.

You will doubtless realise the value to us who are working at headquarters of the presence here of representatives from the several Provinces, and we expect to learn much from our new members as to the conditions and needs of the Provinces they represent; we hope also that the Provincial Committees will benefit by the fuller knowledge they will have of our policy and the larger opportunities of suggesting measures in which we can co-operate.

We are all aware that the work of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund is to provide medical aid by women for the women of India.

The Association is a charitable one and was founded 23 years ago by Lady Dufferin when a great wave of enthusiasm swept the country and many ladies were subscribed for the Central Fund in addition to other funds for Provincial Centres.

I regret to say that for many years, public support as shown by private subscription has been small, and this in spite of the fact that evidence of the need for our organisation has increased year by year.

I think when the war is over we must try to initiate some scheme for securing more general support from the people of India for an organisation of such importance to their women.

Within the comparatively short time that I have been in India, I have heard much of the terrible conditions Indian women endure during childbirth, of the high rate of infant mortality, entailing such loss both to the race and to the individual; of the large amount of suffering from special women's diseases which in many parts of the country are quite untreated; while yearly many applications come to our office, for doctors, nurses and midwives which we are quite unable to supply.

I believe it also to be a fact that India loses hundreds of thousands of lives yearly from diseases such as plague, malaria and tuberculosis, the spread of which is due largely to ignorance of domestic sanitation on the part of the women.

I myself have visited many of the existing women's hospitals and I do not think I have seen one where there has not been an acute demand for extension of building, increased staff, improved sanitation or some other very urgent need which the Committee were quite unable to meet.

I know too that in smaller places there are many women's hospitals where the patients are housed in an insanitary manner, where there are no modern operating rooms or accommodation for maternity cases and where the lack of appliances and want of responsible nurses, cramp and hinder the work of the doctor. In many parts of the country even such help is lacking.

That is the dark side of the picture, but there is a bright side too.

During the last 33 years, women's hospitals, women doctors, nurses and midwives have increased enormously.

We hear of a hostel for Indian nurses being opened in Calcutta; of maternity and infant welfare centres in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; of a Sanitary Association in Karachi with women employees; of a Central Midwives' Board in the Punjab, and of a training school for Health and Maternity Supervisors, Delhi.

We have a Women's Medical College in Delhi and Women's Medical Schools in Agra and Ludhiana, while a third has just been opened in Vellore, all under women doctors. We have also several women's hospitals, officered by women, which I think we may say are equal to any in European countries.

The Cential Committee as you are aware has for some years past received a large subsidy from Government which enables us to carry on the Women's Medical Service for India, and several of its members are now appointed to assist the Inspectors-General in several Provinces with the administration of women's medical work.

All this shows that much has been done. We now hope—and we look to our new members to help us here—that measures which have proved successful in some parts of the country will be adopted by others, and that all the work will increase and extend until it is possible that every Indian woman who desires it shall have the opportunity of consulting and being treated in sickness by a member of her own sex.

I am particularly glad to welcome as visitors here to-day two Indian gentlemen, well-known in India for their zeal in regard to the welfare of their fellows.

What we feel more and more is, that in these vast works of mercy and love, we the handful of English people can only light the candle and show the way, bringing the results of experience in the west for the use of this great land; that the real work must be undertaken by Indian hands and heads and hearts, and that when our little organisations have passed away, they, in a real sense the servants of India, will do the big work and reap the great reward.

We shall now proceed to business, and I call on the Honorary Secretary to lay before us the Minutes of the last meeting."

At the conclusion of the business of the meeting the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill addressed the meeting as follows :—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Before we close I should like to say a few words to express our sense of the appropriate nature of the action taken by Your Excellency in enlarging this Committee by the addition of members representing their several Provinces. I myself was connected for many years with the Dufferin Committee in my own Province, and I can speak from personal experience when I say that we looked on the Central Committee as a distant and unapproachable body rather uninterested in our proceedings except when it sometimes extended us somewhat grudging financial aid. I think that this new movement will, to a large extent, remove that feeling.

The trend of public opinion is at present all for decentralisation and there is a risk that when a central body seeks more close co-operation with Provincial Centres, it might be suspected that we wanted to influence or direct affairs of the Provincial Centres. In the present case after the remarks Your Excellency has made, I am sure that all will be convinced there is no such intention on the part of the Central Committee, but only the desire for

a better mutual understanding and a more efficient central organisation. In particular, in this instance, and in connection with the scheme for a Subordinate Women's Medical Service, it is clear that it is easier in the early stages to finance and organise a larger general service for all provinces who are willing to co-operate, than it would be for each provincial centre separately.

I beg to propose a vote of thanks to Your Excellency for your happy thought in thus enlarging the Committee."

ANNEXURE IV.

**Report of the Post-graduate course for Women
Sub-Assistant Surgeons held at Simla during
June and July, 1918.**

The third Post-graduate course for Sub-Assistant Surgeons was held in Simla during June and July 1918.

2. The class consisted of four only. Sitabo Bai from Lahore (Bhati Gate), Miss Flora Paul from Asrapur (District Amritsar), Bibi Hira Devi from Kapurthala State and Bibi Parmeshwari Devi from Muzaffargarh respectively. All these held the Sub-Assistant Surgeon diploma of the Agra Medical School.

3. Lectures were given in Hygiene and Sanitation, Midwifery and Children's Diseases, while clinical teaching was given daily in the Dufferin Block of the Ripon Hospital. The lecturers were—

Dr. Margaret Balfour, M.B., C.M., W.M.S.,

Dr. Wickham, L.R.C.P. & S,

Dr. Janette Simonsen, M.B., Ch.B.,

Dr. Agnes Scott, M.B., W.M.S.,

all of whom gave their services voluntarily.

4. Popular lectures in sanitation and allied scientific subjects were given at the Y. W. C. A. during July and were attended by the class. The lecturers were Major Norman White, C.I.E., I.M.S., Lieut.-Colonel Browne, I.M.S., Major Holmes, I.M.S., Health Officer of Simla, and Dr. Dagmar Curjel, M.D., W.M.S.

5. Accommodation was provided for all four Sub-Assistant Surgeons at Nabha House.

6. Lectures were given at Nabha House and at the Dufferin Block, Ripon Hospital. Profiting by the experience of former years, the instruction given was very simple, and as the majority of the members of the class were not proficient in English, the greater part of the teaching was given in Urdu. Two examinations were held at the end of June and July, respectively. The second of these was oral and practical only, it being found at the June examination that it was not possible to mark written examinations fairly, owing to the difficulty some students had in writing in English.

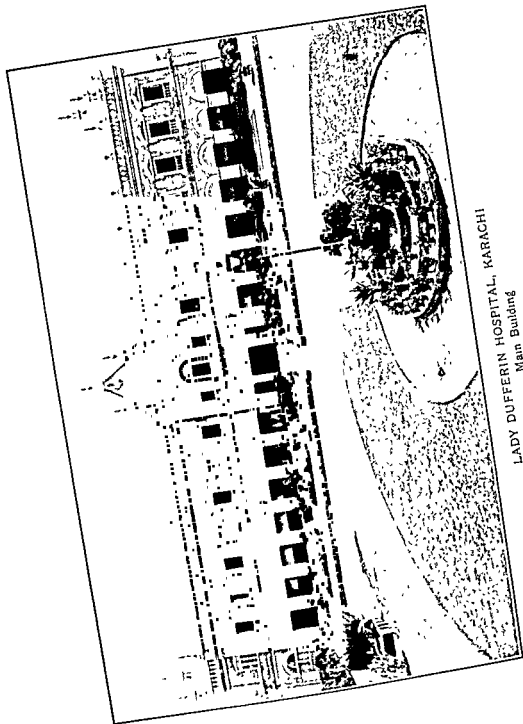
Roman Urdu. The good marks gained at the examination showed clearly that the Sub-Assistant Surgeons had profitted by the teaching given, and that too much or too difficult work had not been attempted this year.

7. Sitabo Bai obtained the first prize presented by Lady O'Dwyer, 86 per cent. marks.

Miss Paul and Hira Devi were equal and divided the second prize presented by the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals with 79 per cent. marks, Parmeshwari Devi obtained 61 per cent. marks.

8. This will probably be the last post-graduate course held in Simla for women Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Punjab. It is hoped that the sanction of the Local Government will be given during the next few weeks to a scheme for the provincialisation of women sub-assistant surgeons under which, besides graded pay, pensions and other benefits belonging to a government service, provision will be made for five yearly post-graduate courses of study and grade examination at the Punjab Medical School for Women, Ludhiana. There will therefore be no further need for the Simla course as far as the Punjab is concerned.

9. There have been three of these courses altogether. The first in 1916, inaugurated and managed by Dr. Balfour, at which four Sub-Assistant Surgeons from Sialkot, Gujranwala, Jhang and Gurdaspur attended, was held for one month only. The second was held in 1917 for two months. The class comprised seven Sub-Assistant Surgeons from Amritsar, Rohtak, Lahore (Hira Mandi) Batala, Gurgaon, Karnal and Fazilka (Ferozepore District). Counting the four in this year's class therefore, 15 women Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been given the opportunity of this post-graduate study, the first regular teaching they have received since leaving their medical schools, and some have been in practice as long as 18 or 19 years. There can be no doubt that the knowledge gained by these women has been of service to them in their work in the opportunity of keeping up their medical studies or of progressing with the times in medical knowledge.



LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL, KARACHI
Main Building

APPENDIX I.

Reports of Branches.

ASSAM BRANCH.

Provincial Committee.

Lady President.

Lady DEATSON BELL.

Members and Honorary Secretary.

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Assam (The Hon'ble Colonel H. E. BANATVALA, C S I, K. H. S., I M S)

Members.

Second Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam (The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. BOTHAM, C I E, I C S.)

Commissioner, Surma Valley and Hill Districts (The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. REID, C S I, I C S.)

Mrs BOTHAM.
Mrs ROBERTS.Mrs. MAJED
MURSHI BELAYETALI

Honorary Secretary's Report for 1918.

Mrs Hope, the midwife entertained by the Silchar Municipality, was replaced, on my Silchar recommendation, by Lady Doctor Emogeneity Dola. The services of the latter were, however, dispensed with after a short period, and a new midwife Kshiradabala Sanyal has been appointed in her place.

The post of the Lady Doctor at Maulvi Bazar was abolished and that of a midwife Maulvi Bazar. sanctioned in lieu, to which Miss Theodora Jones has been appointed. I pointed out that a midwife was not as useful as a Lady Doctor and suggested that an attempt should be made to replace the former by the latter when an opportunity offered. In reply, the local Board expressed the opinion that the employment of a Lady Doctor at Maulvi Bazar was not likely to be a success as several were tried and found failures.

At my inspection of the Habiganj Dispensary, I recommended that the pay of the Habiganj midwife attached to that institution should be increased and promised to find half the amount of the increase from the Provincial Branch. This has since been sanctioned.

The post of Lady Doctor at Karimganj which remained vacant last year has been Karimganj filled up by Miss Emogeneity Dola.

Lady Doctor Hemangini Mazumdar, attached to the Dhubri Dispensary, has been Dhubri and replaced by Lady Doctor Labanyaprabha Das of the Goalpara dispensary, where a new Lady Goalpara. Doctor, Srimati Charusila Das has been appointed

The Provincial Branch has decided to withdraw the contribution paid by it towards Tezpur. the pay of a midwife at the Tezpur Dispensary until a suitable candidate has been appointed.

Mangaldai.

During the year under review, Midwife L. Mandal of the Mangaldai Dispensary resigned, and her place was filled up by midwife Indirabala Datta.

Jorhat.

The post of the Lady Doctor at Jorhat was filled up by Miss C. A. Henderson.

Dibrugarh.

Lady Doctor Pugh Singh of the Dibrugarh Dispensary died during the year, and the post has remained vacant for want of a suitable substitute.

General
Remarks.

In December 1917 Miss Balfour, Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund, visited some of the dispensaries in Assam which receive contributions from the Central Committee. As a result of her visit, the Central Committee has generously offered to contribute half the amount of pay of the women attendants at the 4 Sadr hospitals at Sylhet, Dibrugarh, Silehar and Gauhati, and necessary action is being taken in the matter. That Committee has also kindly consented to arrange for a post-graduate course of training for Lady Doctors employed in Assam.

BALUCHISTAN BRANCH.

Provincial Committee.

President.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. DODDS, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Vice-President.

Mrs. PEIRSE.

Honorary Secretary.

H. T. HOLLAND, M.B., CH. D., F.R.C.S.E.

Honorary Treasurer.

K. I. RANA MOHAMMAD ALI KHAN, Personal Indian Assistant to H.A.G.O.

Members.

Mrs. ST. JOHN.
Mrs. BEATY.

K.B., B. D. PATEL, C.I.E.
K.B., A. D. MARKEE, C.I.E.
R. B. D. JAMIAT RAI, C.I.E.

The Political Agent in Zhob says "In forwarding in original the annual report of the Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital at Fort Sandeman for 1918 I am glad to note that the Hospital continued to do good work. The institution is a great boon to the inhabitants of Fort Sandeman."

The work done in the "Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital" during the year has been very satisfactory. The number of in-patients treated from January 1st to November 15th was 126, as compared with 115 in 1917. The out-patients numbered 3,683, as compared with 3,488 in 1917, i.e., between January 1st and November 15th. From 1st July to 15th November 236 operations were performed. No records were kept from January to end of June, due to the Lady Superintendent in charge of the hospital being away on sick leave. An open

verandah in front of the prescribing room has been added to the hospital; also, two chimneys more in the side rooms of the ward. Also new wire gauze doors have been provided as double doors to the dispensary. The old dressing room in the out-door department has been converted into an operation room, and a part of the inner verandah has been screened off as a dressing room. The need of family wards is great. Two rooms with two beds each, would answer the purpose. At present many patients refuse to be admitted on account of their male relatives not being permitted to stay with them in hospital, also for caste prejudice a Hindu woman will refuse admission to hospital if she has to share a room with a local Pathan woman.

The staff under me consists of Miss Pollette-Roberts, Lady Superintendent, and one midwife and one ward attendant and chowkidar.

The work done by the staff has been very good.

A. M. T. BROWNE.

Report for 1918 of the Lady Dufferin Sandeman Hospital, Quetta.

The new Dufferin Hospital at Quetta formally opened by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, G. B. E., C. I., on the 25th October 1917 was taken charge of by me on February 15th, 1918, and opened to patients on March 4th after a slight delay, owing to the much regretted death of the late Colonel Duke, Agency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Baluchistan, who was keenly interested in the new hospital.

The work in the hospital was carried out more or less on the same lines as on previous years.

The hospital holds 26 beds divided as follows. Three private wards holding three beds each, one called the A. D. Markir ward and especially reserved for Parsis—one used as a maternity ward, and the third for surgical cases; six family wards with private courtyard, cook room and lavatory attached, and one general ward of five beds. Buildings.

Leading off from the private wards is the operating theatre, an out-patient department, complete with consulting and waiting room, a dispensary and dressing room. It was suggested that a room in the Hospital, should be made into a dark room for the examination of eyes, noses and throats, but funds did not permit of this; the matrons quarters are situated near the private wards, and the staff quarters behind the out-patient department.

On taking charge, I found that most of the staff of the old Dufferin Hospital had Staff. been retained to help me, and the first few months were spent in re-organising it and getting suitable workers

It now consists of a matron with English qualifications, a compounder (not certificated) and one staff nurse, a cook woman of the better class, who when her duties permit and occasion demands, helps in the nursing.

No Dais were passed out this year. One, who commenced in 1916 and went on drawing the Victoria Memorial Scholarship during 1917, when the hospital was closed was told by Colonel Duke that she was to be kept at the hospital for a time as the Dufferin Hospital was nothing in her final year; so, as by the Committee to discharge

her. One woman of the better Mahommedan class is now under training

Influenza Epi-
demic.

The staff, one and all, did splendid work during the Influenza Epidemic, which attacked Baluchistan badly; visiting and attending cases in the city, and volunteering their services with me, to General Hendley, D. D. M. S., Quetta, for work at the Indian Troops Hospital, where they were not prepared for the epidemic, having only a few doctors, and with most of the orderlies untrained. As many of the staff as could be spared went up with me from 2-5 every afternoon, and again from 10-12 P.M. at night to the camp followers hospital nursing, giving fomentations and teaching the ward orderlies their duties.

Arya Samaj.

A newly formed local branch of the Arya Samaj asked us if we would visit cases known to them, who were too poor to pay for attendance or too ignorant to understand the need of attendance until too late. Hoping to do something to lower the death rate we gladly agreed to do this.

I helped Dr. Stuart with the indigenous dais, visiting cases one month and lecturing twice a week the other.

Figures.

Number of patients treated in the Dufferin Hospital from March 4th to the end of November 1918—

Out-patients	18,067
In-patients	111
Operations performed	115
Labour cases	17
Daily average out-patients	84

The hospital has now been running ten months, during which time in spite of a considerable amount of work on organisation being necessary, the attendance has increased steadily; and it is confidently expected that this increase will continue. Such an institution in Quetta supplies a very definite need, and it is to be hoped that a favourable beginning will be worthily developed in justification of the unsparing efforts of those who brought the hospital into being, and the Committee who has since administered it.

JEAN MATHIESON, M.B., B.S.

Report for 1918 of the Women's Hospital, Sibi.

There has been no change in the working of the hospital during the year 1918.

The staff has continued to consist of:—a medical woman in-charge, a compounder, a dresser, a ward servant, a peon and a sweeperess.

The common maladies treated have been, diseases peculiar to women and children, malaria, eyes and ear diseases and skin diseases of various kinds, which are very common in this part of the country.

There were 3,119 out-patients, 156 in-patients, and total new and old attendance was 14,016. Midwifery cases were only nine.

The new hospital being opened, the work would have been much more, had the people not gone away from Sibi due to disturbances lasting from February to May. Owing to the same cause, women through fright would not come from their villages.

The winter months are the ones we have most patients, as they all come down from cooler places to Sibi, when the attendance often comes up to 80 and 90 a day. In summer months when it gets very warm there is an exodus of the people to their summer resorts, then the attendance falls to 30 or 40 a day.

A. ALFRED, L.M.S.

BENGAL BRANCH.*Presidency Committee.**President.*

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lawrence John Lumley Dundas, Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bengal

Lady President.

Her Excellency the Countess of Ronaldshay.

Patrons

Nawab Syed Mahomed Madhi Hossain Khan alias
Nawab Syed Emdad Shah Nawab of Patna

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra
Nabha, K.C.I.E., of Coimbatore

The Hon'ble Sir Rameswar Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E.,
Maharaja of Darbhanga

Raja Padmanand Singh Bahadur of Banahilly.

Raja Promoda Nath Roy of Dighapattia

Patronesses.

Her Highness the Maharani of Cooh Behar, C.I.

The Maharani of Hutwa

*Executive Committee.**President.*

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lawrence John Lumley Dundas, Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bengal.

Lady President.

Her Excellency the Countess of Ronaldshay.

Honorary Secretary.

Major J. D. SARKIS, M.B., I.M.S., Surgeon to H. E. the Governor of Bengal.

Honorary Treasurers.

Messrs LOVELLOCK & LEWIS, 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

Members.

Lady ROBERTS, 11, Elysium Row, Calcutta.

Mr. A. N. CHAUDHURY, 43, Jhantola Road,
Calcutta

Mrs. MONAHAN, 4, Theatre Road, Calcutta

Mrs. K. SHELLEY BANERJI, 1, Ballygunj Park,
Calcutta

Mrs. GRAND, 41, Alexandra Court, Calcutta.

Mrs. M. E. MURTA, 9, Ranney Park, Ballygunj,
Calcutta

Miss M. V. WARD, L.B.C.P. & S., Lady Superintendent,
Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria
Hospital.

Mrs. GALL, 2, Minto Park, Calcutta.

Mrs. DAVID EZRA, 3, Kyd Street, Calcutta

Mrs. S. B. MITTAL, 29B, Ballygunj Circular Road,
Calcutta

Miss SOBAJJI, 1, Army and Navy Chamber, 41,
Chowringhee, Calcutta

Raja BISAY SINGH DUBBOHATTA, 6, Camac Street,
Calcutta

Nawab SERAJUL ISLAM, Khan Bahadur, 7, Maulvi
Gulam Subhan's Lane, Calcutta

Nawab A. F. M. ABDUR RAHMAN, 16, Taltola
Lane, Calcutta

Raja JOY KUMAR MUKHERJEE, Uttarpara, Hooghly.

The Hon'ble Sir BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.I.E.,
K.C.M.S., Maharajahdiraja Bahadur of
Burdwan, "Bijay Mandal," Alipore

The Hon'ble Mr. J. DONALD, M.A., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial
Department

The Hon'ble Sir S. P. SINHA, 17, Elysium Row,
Calcutta

R. D. MURTA, Esq., C.I.E., Canning Street,
Calcutta

The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. PATNE, I.C.S., Calcutta.

The Hon'ble Major General W. H. ROBINSON, C.B.,
I.M.S., Surgeon General with the Government
of Bengal.

Major H. B. STEWART, M.D., I.M.S., 6, Harrington
Street, Calcutta

H. F. FLEISCH, Esq., Royal Insurance Buildings,
4-5, Koda Ghat Street, Calcutta.

Major J. D. SANDS, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., Government
House, Calcutta.

Honorary Secretary's Report for 1918.

Calcutta
Lady Dufferin
Victoria
Hospital.

A short report of the Hospital, as submitted by Miss-M. V. Webb, W. M. S., Lady Superintendent, is appended separately.

Miss Webb took one month and eleven days' privilege leave with effect from the 21st September 1918. Dr. Hes acted in her place.

Last year the Bengal Provincial Committee informed the Central Committee that the Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital might be profitably utilised as a training centre of the newly recruited members of the Women's Medical Service, and the Provincial Committee would therefore welcome one junior officer of that Service in the Hospital. Accordingly the Central Committee offered the services of Dr. Lazarus, W. M. S., as a Resident Medical Officer of the Hospital. The offer was accepted with satisfaction, and Dr. Lazarus, W. M. S., was deputed to Bengal in March last. She has been working in the Hospital satisfactorily since the 9th idem and has been well reported on.

In consequence of the increased valuation of the Hospital property, from Rs. 1,600 per cottah to Rs. 2,100 per cottah and the proportionate increase in taxation, the Corporation of Calcutta raised its annual contributions from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 11,000. The Corporation also gave an additional grant of Rs. 500 to cover the enhanced rate of taxation for the 3rd and 4th quarters of the current financial (official) year 1917-1918.

During the year the Hospital received the usual "equivalent Government grant" of Rs. 7,935-10-0.

With reference to the formation of a Junior Grade of the Women's Medical Service the Bengal Provincial Committee recommended last year that one of the present House Surgeons of the Hospital might be admitted into the Service. However, it now appears from the rules and regulations of the Service, that none of them is eligible for admission. The Central Committee has been informed accordingly.

Dr. C. M. Wickham, a member of the W. M. S., visited several Dufferin Hospitals in Bengal during last cold weather season 1917-18. Her inspection report is subjoined below. With a view to improving the standard of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Midwives employed in these hospitals, she suggested that they should undergo an occasional course of post-graduate training at the Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital; she also suggested that all newly appointed Sub-Assistant Surgeons should be provided with a course of training at the Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital before they are attached to mufassal hospitals.

The scheme involves many difficulties both as regards finance and the accommodation that would have to be provided in Calcutta. The matter is still under consideration. Fuller details will be worked out later, and the scheme will then be more fully considered.

Report of
the Financial
Sub-
Committee.

In the previous year a sum of Rs. 2,880 was collected. During the year a further sum of Rs. 30,718 has been collected and a sum of Rs. 2,200 has been promised. This is almost entirely due to the tireless energy of Mrs. Monahan. The Executive Committee accords her a hearty vote of thanks for all that she has done and is still doing.

In April 1918, the Central Committee asked the Bengal Provincial Committee to nominate a lady or a gentleman to sit on the Central Committee as representative of the Bengal Provincial Committee. Mrs. Monahan was unanimously chosen as the representative of Bengal.

Grants.

As has been noted in previous annual reports the yearly grants that are paid to the several mufassal institutions amount to Rs. 6,210. The Branch also pays an annual contribution of Rs. 10,000 to the Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital. A sum of Rs. 200 is paid annually to the Lady Elliott Hostel. Besides these, there are various other sundry liabilities.

The Branch has sanctioned the payment of a monthly contribution of Rs. 15 towards the pay of a midwife proposed to be appointed at Magura, Jessore. The Branch has also remitted Rs. 15 to Miss Mackenzie of the Mission House, Joynagore, 24-Parganas, for payment to one of the certificated nurses working at Joynagore and adjoining villages. When the Budget is framed, it will be decided whether the grant can be continued or not.

During the year a sum of Rs. 35,000 has been invested in the purchase of 5½ per cent. Investment War Bonds.

Three meetings of the Executive Committee were held during the year. The first was Meetings, presided over by Her Excellency Lady Ronaldshay, the second by His Excellency the Earl of Ronaldshay and the third one by the Hon'ble Major-General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal. In addition to these the Annual General Meeting was held on the 11th April 1918, being presided over by His Excellency the Earl of Ronaldshay.

Report of visits paid to the Dufferin Aided Women's Hospitals in Bengal—November to March 1918.

I visited 26 of the hospitals and dispensaries outside Calcutta which receive grants from the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. In 13 of these a lady doctor is employed and in 13 a midwife.

The majority of these hospitals were cheerless and comfortless, very public and unlikely to attract the class of women for whom they were designed.

In nearly all of them it seemed to me that the women and children who attended would have no hesitation in consulting a male doctor and would just as willingly go to a General Civil Hospital. With two exceptions there were no nursing arrangements; in some there was no female attendant and in some not even a metrani. The lady doctors were very much handicapped in their work by having no skilled help; however well qualified they might be, it was impossible for them to deal with any serious cases or to keep their hospitals in good order. In some cases the dispensing of medicine was not under their control; they merely prescribed for the patients, who then had to go to the General Hospital to get their medicines; also for any dressings or minor surgery, patients either had to go to the General Hospital or the male assistant doctor or compounder was called in. This arrangement would not tend to inspire the patients with confidence in the lady doctor and they naturally often preferred to go to the medical men for treatment.

With few exceptions there was no privacy or decency in the bathing and latrine arrangements, and one can quite understand that under such conditions decent and respectable women would not care to avail themselves of the treatment offered.

In those hospitals which had "Cottage Wards" the women seemed even willing to come as in-patients, but these wards were very comfortless and the general idea of keeping them "purdah" was to close all the doors and windows. Very little midwifery and practically no gynaecological work is done in any of the hospitals. There are no proper facilities or arrangements for it. A large proportion of the women treated are "represented by friends." Such treatment is very unsatisfactory from the point of view of both patient and doctor—it tends to prove that although anxious and willing for treatment the conditions are not such that they care to attend personally for it.

I think the fundamental mistake about these women's hospitals is that the lady doctors put in charge are generally women of little or no education and that they have had no previous experience of hospitals run under "purdah" conditions. They had mostly been

appointed immediately they had passed out from the Medical Schools. Some have been working for from 14 to 20 years in the same place and have no idea of modern requirements or of keeping themselves up-to-date in their profession. Although in some cases they know better, they are content to let the old methods continue and are afraid of instituting any reforms for fear of becoming unpopular and thereby lessening the number of attendances or of giving offence to their committees; also the absence of any arrangements for nursing or skilled help is a great handicap to them in their work and in the management of their hospitals.

I think that no Sub-Assistant Surgeon should be appointed to a responsible charge unless she can show that she has either worked as assistant in a zenana hospital, or has had a course of post-graduate training specially in midwifery, gynaecology and sanitation.

The Dufferin Hospital in Calcutta is the only women's hospital in the whole of Bengal which is properly staffed and where patients can be efficiently treated by their own sex with due regards to their caste and prejudices.

If female Sub-Assistant Surgeons could have a course of teaching in this hospital before being appointed to mufassal hospitals it would be a valuable experience to them in the conditions necessary to induce "purdah" and respectable women to come to the hospitals for treatment, which cannot be properly given to them in their own unsuitable homes.

With regard to the midwives attached to the hospitals—in some cases they worked in the hospitals, helping the doctor with the women and children, and their work seemed satisfactory. In other cases they only attended to their own outside practice. This was sometimes so small as hardly to justify the expense of their salaries. None of them had any suitable bags or were provided with the usual necessities for taking out to midwifery cases. There was very little supervision of their work, and they seemed to be left much to their own devices. In some instances they were reported by the Medical Officer as incompetent and unsuitable, but no effort was made to replace them.

C. M. WICKHAM, W.M.S.

Report for 1918 of the Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital, Calcutta.

The work of the Dufferin Victoria Hospital has gone on steadily during 1918 in spite of the difficulty in getting and keeping trained nurses, and consequent frequent changes of staff.

Dr. Muriel Hes acted as Superintendent for six weeks during my holiday. Dr. Lazarus, W. M. S., joined the staff in March as Resident Medical Officer. It is an excellent thing to have a junior member of the W. M. S. in that post, which affords such valuable experience. The quarters leave much to be desired, and we hope it may be possible to improve them before long.

Miss Quinn has completed her third year as Matron; the nurses during this time have shown steady progress. It is a great pity that there is no standard examination for nurses in Bengal, to which we could send our nurses. A scheme was in process of formation in 1914, but like so many other desirable things it was stopped by the war. Our midwifery pupils took the *viva voce* examination held at the Eden Hospital; seven of them passed during the year, two "with credit." Two finished their three years' training and obtained certificates. It is very difficult to keep girls on as staff nurses after they finish as they get much higher

pay elsewhere. Many of our nurses are employed by the Calcutta Corporation as midwives where their thorough training makes them especially valuable, they only work amongst the very poorest.

In September an anonymous donor gave Rs. 50,000 for the purpose of providing new dhoby quarters, servants' quarters, and staff kitchen. It is hoped that land may soon be acquired and these much needed improvements begun.

The Hospital has kept very busy throughout the year, except when it was nearly emptied in September by the "riots". Influenza and its complications have filled it during the last two months, and caused an increase in the number of deaths. For the same reason big operations have been fewer in number lately; the first nine months of the year shewed a marked increase over 1917. Midwifery cases will be about the same. Hospital receipts from private patients shew an increase. It cannot be too often repeated that those patients who are able to pay for treatment do so, and pay well. Our cabins are more expensive than those at the Eden Hospital, and yet their popularity increases year by year. But the Hospital is not only for a rich and pampered class. More than half of the patients are not strictly speaking "purdah" but are respectable women who prefer to be treated by their own sex, though there is nothing in their religion to forbid their being seen by men.

M. V. WEBB, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin), W.M.S.

BERAR BRANCH.

General Committee.

President.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. STANDEN, C.L.E., I.C.S.

Honorary Secretary.

Mr. F. J. FORDE.

Members.

E. DANKS, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti.

R. A. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Yeotmal.

B. N. DE, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Buldana.

G. A. KHAN, Esq., I.C.S., O.B.E., Deputy Commissioner, Akola.

The Hon'ble Colonel C. R. M. GREEN, M.D., L.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces and Berar.

A. G. DIX, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Berar Circle.

Rao Bahadur R. N. MUDHOLKAR, C.L.E., B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Amraoti.

Khan Bahadur A. D. CHISOY, B.L.H., Retired District Judge.

R. G. MORE, Esq.

The Treasury Officer, Amraoti.

Mr. F. J. FORDE.

President's Report for 1918.

The number of hospitals remained 4 as last year. Various minor improvements were effected in the Amraoti Hospital buildings and the new dais' quarters mentioned in last year's report were completed. The buildings of this hospital are mostly old fashioned, but

unless complete remodelling is to be undertaken, little further expenditure is necessary on them. The new in-patient department buildings of the Lady Hardinge Hospital at Akola were occupied. These are now being extended, unexpected contributions totalling Rs. 16,000 having been lately received.

The new buildings at the Sai Bai Mote Hospital were taken into occupation at the end of the year. Although the buildings were practically completed in the preceding year, much time was wasted in getting bad work redone and securing various small improvements. At Yeotmal no building work was undertaken. The general ward is still incomplete. Government refused a grant towards it on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and myself until the work of the hospital should show some improvement.

The work at Akola and Shegaon was again satisfactory; that at Amraoti improved greatly under Dr. Jardine, and fuller use was made of the Yeotmal Hospital; the in-patient department was well patronized but the operation room was still almost unused. The Committee at Yeotmal improved their staff by the addition of an experienced nurse on Rs. 40. The Hospital is not likely to be fully used until the Lady Doctor in charge is changed. At Akola Dr. George took long leave in the hot weather and was succeeded by Dr. Lobo (L.M. & S.) from Shegaon for 8 months, and then by Dr. Wickham, W. M. S. Dr. Lobo's place at Shegaon was taken by Dr. Paul (L. M. & S.) who carried on the work there to the satisfaction of the Committee.

Increased recurring grants were sanctioned by the Administration, except in Yeotmal and this has greatly reduced the difficulty of providing for recurring charges except in Akola, where the large hospital demands a large establishment. It is still uncertain how the Committee of the Lady Hardinge Hospital will be able to meet the difficulty.

All four Municipal Committees of the towns at which hospitals exist undertook to co-operate with the Lady Doctor in connection with the attempt to tackle infant mortality on lines already reported; but nothing substantial has yet been achieved. This is, however, a matter in which we must move slowly, if we are to retain the co-operation of all parties whose assistance is necessary.

Report for 1918 of the Lady Hardinge Hospital, Akola.

I was only on duty for about 4 months of the year in Akola as I was on sick leave for the remainder of the time. The work for the 4 months was hampered by plague, and my assistant being on leave we worked under a disadvantage. The new in-door department was opened to receive patients from the 1st April, and I left on the 15th. Assistant Surgeon Miss Lobo from Shegaon officiated in my absence, and I believe a fair number for a beginning (about 160) of in-door patients were admitted, among which number were some obstetric cases. I understand the town women warmly appreciated the better arrangements for their accommodation outside the city where purer air helped in quicker recoveries, and have no doubt the situation of this new in-door site outside the town will prove a great boon to the women shut up in impure city air. All classes attended the hospital, from the wife of the member of the Central Provinces Legislative Council to the peasant woman living miles outside Akola. On my return to Akola in November, women had come in from good distances by rail, prepared to engage private wards for treatment and operation. There is very little purdah in Berar and with the opening of the in-door department, if arrangements are made for an efficient nursing staff, and good equipment is provided, the results should be very encouraging to the medical officer in-charge.

JESSIE GEORGE, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), W.M.S.,
Superintendent, Lady Hardinge Hospital, Akola.

BIHAR AND ORISSA BRANCH.*Provincial Committee.**President.*

The Hon'ble Mr. W. MAUDSLAY, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bihar and Orissa

Honorary Secretary.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa

Members.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. H. C. WATSON, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Member of the Board of Revenue, Bihar and
Orissa.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Chota Nagpur.

The Raja of Amawan (Patna).

The Raja of Panchet (Manbhum).

The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar
and Orissa.

Honorary Secretary's Report for 1918.

In the annual report for 1917 it was stated that, towards the close of that year, a lakh of rupees had been received from the Bengal Presidency as the share, due to Bihar and Orissa, of the subscriptions collected for the King Edward VII Memorial Fund. It was expected that, with this amount as a basis, the work of the Provincial Branch could be started in earnest and that a regular committee to administer the Funds would soon be constituted. Accordingly, during the year under report, some donations received from certain Indian noblemen of this Province were, under the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, added to the lump sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to form the nucleus of the Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. For its administration, the above Provisional Committee, consisting of a President and five members, was constituted in September 1918.

Up to the close of the year, no definite work has been done by the new Committee, but it is hoped that, with the termination of the war, it will be practicable without loss of time to fully organize the Fund on a proper basis and to start operations as much as means will allow. The available funds have for the present been invested in short term Indian War Loan Bonds of the aggregate face value of Rs. 1,18,300.

As in the past year, only two members of the Women's Medical Service were employed in this Province. Miss A. L. McKenzie continued at the Lady Elgin Hospital at Gaya and Miss Yamini Sen at the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Bettiah. The reports received from them on the working of the hospitals are annexed in original. Under the supervision of the Lady Medical Superintendents in charge, both the hospitals are, as usual, continuing to do excellent work in the relief of pardanashin women in the surrounding localities. A new ward for the Hindu pardanashin patients has recently been constructed at the Gaya hospital and will be opened shortly for the reception of patients. At the Bettiah Hospital a new emergency ward for Europeans is under construction.

Besides the two institutions at Bettiah and Gaya, there are four other hospitals in the Province which are entirely staffed by women and have been doing their work on the

parda system. The first of them is the Duchess of Teek Hospital, located in the midst of old Patna City, and is maintained by the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission. Under the charge of Miss E. Stillwell, M.B., B.S., it has been doing very good work amongst the people of the neighbourhood. The second is the St. Columba's Zenana Hospital at Hazaribagh, which is conducted by the Dublin University Mission. It receives from Provincial Revenues an annual subsidy of Rs. 4,000 and affords female medical aid to a large number. The third is situated at Darbhanga and the fourth at Bhagalpur. The former is supported entirely by the munificence of the Darbhanga Raj while the latter depends on private subscriptions and donations from the local bodies. All four are doing most useful work.

As usual, the Provincial Branch of the Fund contributed Rs. 744 in 1918 also towards the salaries of the Lady Doctors in charge of the female wards of the hospitals at Puri, Jamui, Deoghar, and Sambalpur and received, as before, the two annual contributions, one of Rs. 50 from the Sambalpur Municipal Committee and the other of Rs. 75 from the Sambalpur District Council.

Under the orders of the Local Government, the periodical inspections of Zenana Hospitals, possessing members of the Women's Medical Service, have been placed with the Joint Secretary to the Dufferin Fund, Central Committee. She has already visited both hospitals at Gaya and Bettiah and her suggestions for improvement are receiving attention.

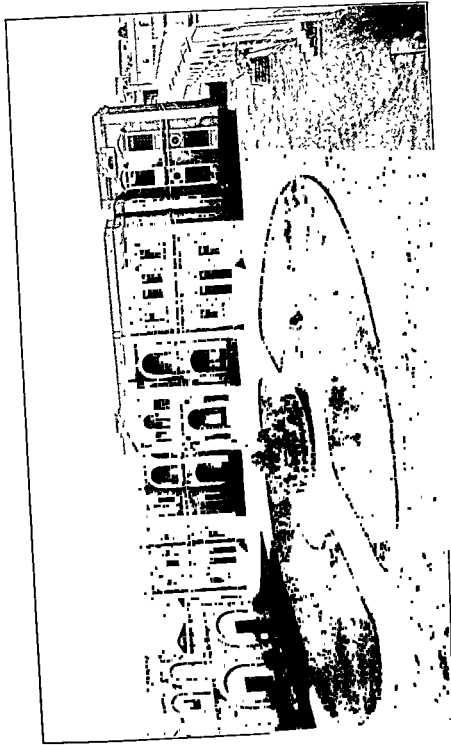
Report for 1918 of the Raj Dufferin Hospital, Bettiah.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

1. Number of new out-patients treated	18,683
2. Number of new in-patients treated	1,556
3. Daily average number of out-patients	104.8 (52 Sundays subtracted from 365 days).
4. Daily average number of in-patients	52.6
5. Total attendance of out-patients (old and new)	32,806
6. Number of maternity cases	60
(a) Normal Labour cases	25
(b) Abnormal „ „	35

ABNORMAL LABOUR CASES.

Forceps cases	12
Craniotomy	7
Versions	5
Breech	1
Face	1
Placenta Praevia	5
Transverse	4
Removal of ovum or other products of conception	3
Bi-manual removal of adherent or retained placenta	16
7. Operations.—Total 720 of which 158 are major.	



LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL, KARACHI
Virbaijee Katrak Maternity Wing

The other major operations are as follows:—

Removal of malignant growths from uterus.
Removal of Uterine polypi.
" " Cervical polypi.
Vaginal Hysterectomy for a case of cancer.
Tischelorrhaphy
Colpo-perineorrhaphy.
Colporrhaphy.
Operations for Stenosis of vagina.
Plastic operations for imperforate hymen.
" " " cicatricial adhesions
" " " in vagina.
" " " abnormal vagina.
Amputation of the breast.
Large mammary and sub-mammary
abscesses.
Removal of non-malignant tumours
" " a large epithelioma of back.
Scraping of tubercular sinuses

Removal of tubercular glands.
" " " tissues.
Large abscesses of important regions.
Pelvic abscesses.
Tubercular hip-joints with abscess formation.
Tubercular elbow joints with abscess formation.
Cellulitis of different parts.
Suppurative Phlebitis
Ligature of vessel in a case of hæmorrhage
Periosteal abscess.
Setting of fractures.
Removal of sequestra.
Plastic operation for webbed fingers and toes.
Iridectomy.
Appendicular abscess

Changes in the staff.—There have been some changes in the staff. The former matron has been replaced by Sister Ida and we have got two new senior nurses and a compounder in addition to the two senior nurses that we had last year. The House Surgeon as well as the nurses and the compounder are doing their work quite satisfactorily.

Our Day Celebration at the Raj Dufferin Hospital proved a success last year. We managed to send Rs. 836 towards the Red Cross and Ambulance Fund.

Dai Class.—The indigenous Dais are not giving much satisfaction, the only good that has resulted from it is that they are sending us some of their abnormal cases.

Buildings.—There has been no addition or alteration in the main buildings this year. A new Emergency European Ward is under construction now as well as a latrine for the patients on a more sanitary principle.

Purdah Wards.—More of these are absolutely necessary, as we have to disappoint a large number of patients for want of accommodation.

Ladies' Visiting Committee.—Mrs Whitty, the Manager's wife, takes a great interest in the hospital. A Ladies' Visiting Committee has been formed with Mrs. Whitty as the President. A number of improvements have been suggested by her and some have already been carried out. The new latrine, the addition and alteration in the Nurses' Quarters and the Emergency European Ward, all owe their origin to her. She is very anxious to make the nurses happy and comfortable and has presented them with an expensive badminton set. In an out-of-the-way small station like Bettiah, where the nurses can have no amusement or recreation, a present like this has been greatly appreciated by them.

Remarks.—The most noticeable improvement is as regards maternity cases. A comparative list will make it apparent.

1914	.	.	.	.	19	maternity cases.
1915	.	.	.	.	37	" "
1916	.	.	.	.	36	" "
1917	.	.	.	.	46	" "

18th November 1917 to 18th November 1918.— 60 maternity cases.

Y. SEN, F.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), W.M.S.,
Raj Dufferin Hospital, Bettiah.

Report for 1918 of the Lady Elgin Zenana Hospital, Gaya.

The patients admitted into the hospital this year show an increase as compared with last year and the year before, the number up to the end of November being 503 in-patients, 411 in-patients in 1917, and 453 in-patients in 1916.

Last year the small number treated was due to the floods, riots, plague, etc. This year, although we have had a severe epidemic of influenza (which has been universal), the numbers were not affected till a fortnight ago, when a case was admitted into one of the Cottage Wards, and in consequence the whole of my staff was laid low. For two weeks I was working with one probationary nurse to help me. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, matron, compounder and the staff nurse were suffering from the disease, three of them having developed pneumonia. The in-patients in the hospital and the other Cottage Wards then developed it. For about a week the out-patient department was closed, as I myself got it but fortunately in a mild form.

Only the matron is back at work, but I am afraid the remainder of the staff will have to get a month's leave to recoup. In the meantime I had to secure the services of a male compounder who dispenses for about 3 hours every morning, and as the out-patient and the dispensing departments are quite separate from the in-patient wards, he does not interfere with the pardah-nashin patients.

I am in correspondence with a female compounder and hope to get her soon.

The Cottage Wards were not so well occupied this year. Owing to the increase of prices due to the War, many of the Cottage Ward patients asked to be admitted into the free wards, as they said they could not afford to pay. They were allowed to do so.

Even with the set-back due to the outbreak of influenza in the hospital, the in-patients show a large increase compared to last year, and the figures are very encouraging showing the growing popularity of the institution.

The New Hindu Ward is practically completed, and I hope to admit patients into it by the new year. This ward is set apart for *Hindu* pardah-nashin patients only, and I am sure they will appreciate having a separate ward quite apart from the Mohemadans, so that none of their caste prejudices will be interfered with. Dr. Balfour asked me if I would find any difficulty in filling this ward; but I told her I did not think so, as I know how this Hospital is appreciated by rich and poor alike.

The out-patient department also shows an increase this year—6,619 in 1918 against 5,569 patients in 1917.

The operations this year were 610, last year 586. There were seven laparotamies. Having an Assistant Surgeon to attend to the out-patients, this year has given me more time to devote to operations, and in consequence there is an increase in the number of laparotamies and also I find that the pardah ladies are much less averse to operations than they were about 5 years ago, when I was allowed to operate only after a deal of coaxing. Now-a-days they come and ask me themselves to operate, showing the confidence they now have in one's surgical skill, which is most encouraging.

Maternity Ward.—The number of labour cases this year was 21, last year 14. We are now admitting non-parda urgent cases into this ward. I asked to be allowed to do this, as I considered it very injurious, and in some cases fatal to both mother and child, to be sent away from the hospital after having already in many cases come from a distance to us.

Staff.—We have been two months without an Assistant Surgeon. Miss Robinson. M.B., B.S., Allahabad, worked for 9 months and Mrs. Hunter, M.B., B.S., Lahore, was on probation for three months. She was not strong enough for the post. We have

been unable to secure another Assistant Surgeon but Dr. Balfour hopes to be able to give us one soon, as the local Dufferin Fund Committee are paying Rs 200 a month towards the Junior Women's Medical Service. The Committee sanctioned two staff nurses (Indian) on Rs. 25 a month. I have succeeded in getting one only and I have a probationer on Rs. 15 a month.

The nursing staff is quite inadequate for the number of patients treated, which was also the opinion of Dr. Balfour when inspecting the hospital and she suggested my getting an English matron on Rs 150 a month to train six probationers, and asking the Provincial Committee to pay for them, also for the quarters which would have to be built for them.

This institution has never had help from outside; the funds have always been secured locally, and I hope the Provincial Committee will see their way to help us now as it is so essential to have an efficient nursing staff.

Visitors.—The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa, visited the out-patient department and an empty cottage ward in February. Dr. Balfour, Joint Secretary, Central Committee, Countess of Dufferin's Fund, inspected the entire hospital in November on the same lines as Government Inspectors.

Lady Visitors.—Mrs. Hubback, the wife of the Collector of Gaya, has taken a keen interest in the hospital and the patients and has visited the institution every month.

A. L. MCKENZIE, M.D., W.M.S.,

Medical Superintendent, Lady Elgin Zenana Hospital, Gaya.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Presidency Committee.

President.

Her Excellency The Hon'ble Lady LLOYD.

Vice-President.

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 1st Physician, Cama and Albless Hospital, Dr.
 TURNER WATTS.

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Cama and
 Albless Hospital Nursing Association, H. P. W.
 MACNAUGHTEN, Esq.

Office of the Association.

Government House, Bombay.

Honorary Secretary's Report for 1918.

During the year 1918 there were three ordinary Meetings of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch, and one Sub-Committee Meeting. In addition there was held the Annual General Meeting.

The following grants were made during the year :—

Rs. 200 for the entertainment of a Nurse at the Civil Hospital, Sadra, Mahi Kantha.

Rs. 240 for the entertainment of a Nurse at Miri, Ahmadnagar.

Rs. 240 for the entertainment of a Midwife at Nadiad, Ahmedabad District.

The Joint Honorary Secretary Lt.-Col. J. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., who acted in the appointment for a period of one year, resigned on account of his having to leave India for Europe on retirement, and Mr. W. S. Millard was appointed in his place.

The introduction of the Junior Branch of the Women's Medical Service will, it is believed, be a source of great advantage to the women of India and the general public alike.

The question of extending the Nurses' Quarters at the Cama and Albless Hospital, which has engaged the attention of the Committee since the last two years, and which owing to War would have entailed a large increase in the cost, has had to be held over; but it is hoped that ere long it may be possible to carry out this very necessary addition.

The Training School at the Cama and Albless Hospital is being run successfully, and the best thanks of the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund are due to the Staff and the Committee of the Cama and Albless Hospital Nursing Association for their capable management of the same.

Report for 1918 of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Shikarpur.

I was appointed Physician-in-charge, Victoria Jubilee Dufferin Hospital, on November 22nd, 1917.

Staff.—Miss Dorothy Ghose has been my Assistant throughout the year. She is very capable, and a great help to me. Miss Sampson, the Matron, resigned on October 15th, 1918, and in a short time I was fortunate in obtaining Miss Shewbridge, under whose supervision the tone of the menial staff has undergone a distinct change for the good of hospital and patients. In addition we have 9 dais (6 trained, and 3 probationers), a male Compounder, a cook, a peon, a blistee, and two sweepers. A female Compounder would be much appreciated.

Improvements.—New quarters for the dais have been completed.

Work done.—The number of out-door patients and in-door patients during the year was as usual large. Plague broke out in severe form, and the exodus of the people from Shikarpur began at the end of November 1917, and then our patients fell off considerably. The in-patients department was practically reduced to nil, but the wards are now again nearly full. I am glad to report that none of the hospital staff suffered from the epidemic; all consented gladly to be inoculated, and even helped me at the private Plague Hospital, where I gave my services voluntarily. The influenza epidemic also greatly disorganised our work.

The nature of the work done is largely Obstetrical and Gynæcological, but all classes of cases, both medical and surgical, are admitted for treatment.

The present building is not suitable for a hospital; there is only one general ward of 12 beds, in which there are no windows and only 2 doors, and hence no proper ventilation, while the ward is always full. There are 3 smaller rooms, used for paying patients, 2 being kept exclusively for Maternity cases, but these have nothing to recommend them for lying-in cases, for there are no facilities for cleaning them, no good light, and no furniture except rope charpoys with very little bedding. The out-patient department is of good size, but the floor and walls are unsuitable and the Gynæcological examination table is poor. The operation room has a good table and good instrument cupboard, but otherwise the room is not in any way suitable for operations.

A new hospital is badly needed, and, considering the financial position of Shikarpur, we should have a really good one. Through lack of accommodation we have been compelled to refuse many patients; we only possess space for 22 in-patients.

Lectures in midwifery and general nursing are given to the dais 3 times a week, but I find them very illiterate and far too old to grasp much. It would be a great boon if we had 3 Indian Christian trained nurses.

M. JERVIS, M.S.,

Physician in charge.

SURAT BRANCH.

The Honorary Secretary, Countess of Dufferin Dispensary Society, Surat, says:—"The Sheth Morabhai Vrijbhukhandas Hospital for women and children is under the management of the Surat Branch. The Hospital was, throughout the year, in charge of Doctor Naoraji, whose services have kindly been lent by the Central Committee.

The executive portion of the work was conducted by the Managing Committee consisting of the following members—

President

A. E. L. EMANUEL, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Surat.

Vice-President.

Rao Sahab V. N. RAO, Civil Surgeon, Surat.

Honorary Secretary.

Hazar Deputy Collector.

Members.

TRIBHOVANDAS NAROTAMDAS MALVI, Esq.

R. B. RANJIT KALABHAI.

JAMSHEDJI M. ANTIA, Esq.

Sardar JANARDAN V. PATHAKJI.

NATWAEELAL MAGANLAL, Esq.

HUSEENIBHAI AHMEDIBHAI, Esq.

MANUBHAI RANGILDAS, Esq.

RATILAL MADHAVRAM Esq.; from 1st December
1917 to 18th January 1918.MAGANLAL B. LALAJI, Esq.; from 19th January 1918
to 23rd August 1918. } Huzur Deputy Collector
and Honorary Secretary.CHHOTALAL D. SHAH, Esq; from 24th August 1918 to
30th November 1918.

The New Obstetric ward for 20 beds which was under construction last year from the donation of Bai Dayakor was completed and taken in charge of the Branch from the Public Works Department. It has formally been opened lately for the use of the lying-in patients by partially equipping the same to meet the present requirements and will be fully equipped as soon as funds permit. Thanks of the Society are due to Government for a grant of Rs. 500 towards its equipment and Rs. 1,500 towards acquisition of additional land for extending the compound of the new ward, which they were graciously pleased to give.

The number of patients in the lying-in-ward is gradually increasing which shows the growing popularity of the Institution. People of higher classes have commenced taking advantage of the Institution and it is hoped that in course of time all classes of people will avail themselves of the institution and the benevolent object of the donor will be fully accomplished through the kind and efficient treatment of the Medical Officer.

The present staff of the Hospital not having been sufficient, a House-Surgeon, a second compounder, a staff nurse, one ayah, one cook and two pupil nurses were entertained as an additional staff to cope with the work of the new ward, and the remaining staff of 1 ayah, night nurse and a clerk will be entertained as necessity arises.

The financial position of the Institute is not sound and so steps have been taken to move Government for sanctioning an additional grant towards its maintenance. The unfavourable monsoon of the year and dearness of food-stuff and everything else on account of war will seriously affect the income from the public on account of subscriptions usually received from them. Two bed endowments of Rs. 3,500 each in Government Securities and War Bonds have been fortunately received from two philanthropic gentlemen, the income on account of interest from them will be a good help in the maintenance of two beds."

Report for 1918 of the Sheth Morarbhaj Vrijbhokhandas Hospital, Surat.

I took over charge of the above hospital on 1st October 1917.

This year in June the new block of the hospital, containing two big wards, labour room, operation room, etc., was completed and handed over. Since August, as soon as some of the new equipment came, use has been made of the new ward down-stairs, owing to an increase of in-patients, although the new block has not been officially opened.

On looking up the old records, it is found that now-a-days more of the other caste people, along with the Parsees, take advantage of the hospital as in-patients, than formerly. There

was a great strain on the Hospital Staff during the recent epidemic, as most of the nurses were down with it. During this period the old ward was turned into an infectious ward and all other patients both obstetric and gynaecological were kept in the new wards.

The out-door patients do not show a corresponding increase in numbers, but that may be accounted for by the epidemic, during which many people ran away.

The Staff of the Hospital is quite inadequate and a proper Matron and more Nurses both trained and probationer are badly wanted. Another thing wanted very urgently is more and proper accommodation both for the nurses and the menial staff. At present neither the sweepers nor the ayahs stay on the premises. They come on duty at 7 or even 8 o'clock in the morning, and go away at about 5 o'clock in the evening.

When proper quarters for nurses and menials are built, and when, with the help of the anticipated increase in the Government grant, the whole hospital is properly equipped, it should give great satisfaction to the people of Satara and the surrounding villages.

M. A. D. NAOROJI, M.B., W.M.S.

SATARA BRANCH

There is no Dufferin Hospital in the district but a nurse is working and attending the labour cases in Satara and the surrounding villages.

The nurse who was working last year has continued working during the year. She generally attends cases of delivery in the Satara town and in adjoining villages within a radius of 4 miles from Satara. On account of many deaths amongst females from influenza the number of cases treated is less than in the previous year. Her presence in the town is a great assistance and boon to the poor people at the time of delivery of their women.

The nurse Savitribai is paid at the rate of Rs. 25 plus Rs. 2-4-0 for house rent every month from the fund. The fund gets a donation of Rs. 270-0-0 from the District Local Board, Satara, every year. Well-to-do persons pay some fees for the services of the nurse and the income from such fees is Rs. 119-7-9.

AHMEDABAD BRANCH.

This Branch continues to support the Victoria Dispensary for women by an annual contribution of Rs. 250. The Dispensary is chiefly maintained by the Charitable Endowment Fund given by the late R. B. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., and his heirs. It also receives the following annual grants:—

Rs. 3,980 from Government.

„ 3,400 from the Ahmedabad Municipality.

„ 500 „ „ City Permanent Relief Fund.

„ 339 „ „ District Local Board.

„ 1,870 „ family of the late Sardar Sir Chinubhai M. Ranchhodlal, Baronet, C.I.E.

The King Edward VII Training Institution for Nurses and Midwives attached to this Hospital was opened in 1917 and in that year five students were admitted each on a stipend of Rs. 10 per month.

The annual examination of the Institution was held on 31st December 1917, at which three nurses of the school and five nurses of the Dispensary and one receiving scholarship from the Cambay State appeared and all of them came out successful except one. All the nurses of the school have left and this year two first year nurses are on the roll. The second year nurse gets Rs. 12 per month as stipend.

First year students at the Institution are trained in general nursing and bandaging, and second year students are trained in medical and surgical nursing, elementary anatomy and physiology and bandaging.

The dispensary has wards for in-door patients and also large and handsomely furnished obstetric wards.

The number of new out-door patients in the Dispensary in the year was 6,275. The total attendance of out-patients old and new was 50.9 and in-door was 63.2. The number of in-door patients treated at the Dispensary was 1,875.

GODHRA BRANCH.

The midwife whose pay is partly contributed from the Countess of Dufferin's Fund is attached to the Civil Hospital, Godhra, and works under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, Panch-Mahala. She is useful to the female patients out-door and in-door of this hospital and attends midwifery cases and other female ailments outside, in the town. This year (1st December to 30th November 1918) she attended 144 cases among town people at their homes and 111 at the Hospital as against 202 and 30 respectively last year (1st January to 30th November 1917). Out of the cases she attended 30 were of ordinary labour, and 15 of abortion and the remaining were diseases peculiar to women.

HYDERABAD BRANCH, SIND.

The work at the Women's Hospital, Hyderabad, Sind, during the year 1918 has been carried out steadily. In spite of the epidemic of plague and influenza visiting Hyderabad the out-door and in-door patients' numbers have kept up as usual.

Midwifery cases have been attended to in the town and in the Hospital. There has been no Hospital Assistant during the past year. An additional trained midwife from Indore a Marahitta Hindu named Sita Bai, has been added to the Staff for attending delivery cases in the town.

At the beginning of the year there were four pupil dais in training in the Midwifery Class; one died of plague and one left owing to ill-health. The remaining two dais were examined by the Civil Surgeon and passed successfully.

POONA BRANCH.

This Branch has been maintaining a nurse and a cook at the Khan Bahadur P. S. Dispensary for delivery cases admitted at the Maternity Ward, which is worked under the supervision of an Assistant Surgeon. The number of cases admitted there during the year 1918, was 66 only and the average expenses per case came to about Rs. 4-3-11. There are six beds provided in the Maternity Ward.

AHMEDNAGAR BRANCH.

One Nurse has been entertained on a salary of Rs. 35 per mensem to visit parturient women in their own houses and give assistance where required, when not so engaged she is employed at the Civil Hospital and works in the wards. During the current year she attended twelve cases of labour, being actually present at the time of delivery, and undertook the after treatment (douching, etc.) in thirty-six other instances.

During Dr. Balfour's visit here in February last year, it was represented that this Nurse was hardly rendering services commensurable with her pay, and it was decided to replace her as soon as possible. This however presented considerable difficulties, the majority of the people here will not have anything to do with a woman other than a Brahmin on such occasions, and high caste nurses are extremely difficult to obtain. It was not until last month therefore that a suitable substitute was found, and after consulting the local Committee she has only quite recently entered upon her duties.

DHULIA BRANCH.

There is no hospital here, which is controlled by the Dufferin Fund alone. A nurse is only attached to the Bapat Dispensary, maintained by the Municipality and this nurse is paid her salary out of the Dufferin Fund, which is supplemented by grants from the Municipality and the District Local Boards. The nurse is paid at the rate of Rs. 40 per mensem.

The Committee consists of :—

President.

The Collector of West Khandesh.

Secretary and Treasurer.

The Huzar Deputy Collector.

Members.

The District Judge.

Mr. HAJA SUJAUDDIN ABU AHMAD.

The Huzar Deputy Collector.

Mr. R. N. RANSING.

There were no changes in the personnel during the year.

Report for 1918 of the Lady Reay Dufferin Hospital, Sholapur.

The year 1918 has been an unfortunate one for the Hospital on account of the many changes in the staff and in consequence of which the work has suffered mostly in the matter of surgical operations

The two nurses employed in the early part of the year were found to be unsuitable and were allowed to resign their posts in the month of February and March respectively. In March a probationer nurse joined the Hospital but was obliged to leave in June on account of continued ill-health. The Doctor in charge of the Mission Hospital at Nasik at Miss Fulcher's request lent one of the nurses for three months. This nurse left on 30th November; she was competent and of real assistance especially during the influenza epidemic. The compounder resigned in December and two of the ward servants also left during the year.

The staff at present consists of one nurse who is practical but not fully qualified, one probationer compounder and three ward servants.

The total number of new out-door patients was 7,034 against 8,483 of 1917. The total number of new patients in-door was 316 against 249 of 1917. The total attendance including new and old patients was 23,842 against 26,167 of 1917. Surgical operations were 156 and obstetrical operations were 36 against 186 and 33 of 1917. Of the 82 labour cases 68 were treated in the Hospital and 14 in their homes.

The Municipal Midwife attended 149 cases, of these 11 required surgical aid and were brought to the Hospital by the nurse. It is gratifying to note that the women are much more willing to come to Hospital for delivery than they were in former times.

During the influenza epidemic the Nurses' Bungalow and out-houses being unoccupied were used as wards for patients suffering from the disease; 81 cases in all were admitted and treated there

The Ladies Committee and the Members of the Managing Committee met regularly.

New rules and suggestions to be adopted, are expected to improve the financial condition of this institution which has been far from satisfactory during the last few years. The Collector and the President secured a sum of Rs. 1,000 this year from Raja

Narsingirji Bahadur, the owner of the Raja Narsingirji Mill, Sholapur. Also Miss Fulcher and Mrs. and Mr. Goodall are taking keen interest in the affairs of this institution. Owing to abnormal times, it was not possible to improve the financial condition of this institution. The present recoveries from the local subscription were kept up though with difficulty, and this year amounted to Rs. 2,382 as against Rs. 2,365 last year. To make the institution stand on a substantial financial footing it is considered necessary that some permanent funds must be available, fetching sufficient interest to cover the greater part of the expenses.

BURMA BRANCH.

President.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

Provincial Committee.

Chairman.

The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.

Honorary Treasurer and Secretary.

J. R. BAIRD SMITH, Esq.

Members.

The Hon'ble Mr. LIM CHIN TSONG.
R. G. NICOLL, Esq.
B. COWASJEE, Esq.
SASOON SOLOMON, Esq.
J. CRAIG, Esq.
Sir ARTHUR BINNING.
Lieut.-Col. P. DEE, I.M.S.
Justice MAUNG KIN.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. A. S. JAMAL.

V. N. SIVIYA, Esq.
Dr. T. F. PEDLEY.
Dr. N. N. PARAKH.
The Hon'ble U. Po THA.
Mrs. CASSON.
Mrs. YOUNG.
Mrs. ARNOT.
Miss HODGSON.
Mrs. HLA AUNG.

Honorary Secretary's Report for 1918

War, and the consequent increased cost of living, plus the numerous calls upon our Province for funds, has seriously affected our financial condition. During the year we have collected Rs. 10,704-6-3, as against Rs. 11,733 in 1917. The much increased cost of medicine has been a severe drain on our exchequer, and our out-door patients are monthly increasing in numbers. Many of these patients can well afford to call in professional men and women to attend to them but parsimoniously fall back upon the Hospital, merely placing two or four annas in the Contribution Box in exchange for which they have received free advice and medicine.

Our subscriptions emanated during the year from the following races :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
British	6,606	0	0
Burmese	649	4	0
Chinese	2,004	0	0
Indians of all races	1,445	2	3

and our patients were:—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
English and Anglo-Indians	85	859
Burmese	398	13,014
Chioese	63	1,557
Indians of all races	736	15,191

During the year the local Government have consented to give us some adjacent new land for extending our Hospital, and when affairs settle down, we hope to commence building an extension capable of accommodating 100 patients. Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock both take a keen interest in the Hospital, and their suggestions and monetary aid have been of much use to the Managing Committee.

During 1918, we have added a European Matron to members of our staff, but have not been able to do any more building.

The Lady Superintendent continues to win the affection and trust of the public, and is enthusiastic and untiring in her duties.

Mr. W. F. Wales has again proved himself a tower of strength in assisting me in collections amongst the Chinese and Burmese, but I regret the latter community will not recognise the vital need of funds, and their subscriptions are most niggardly.

The Members of the Managing Committee have on the whole been most regular in attendance at our monthly meetings, and have rendered valuable aid to Dr. Ma Saw Sa and myself in our somewhat strenuous work. I have been compelled to tender my resignation from 1st January, 1919, on account of pressure of business and the probability of proceeding on leave.

Now that peace seems almost certain, we should commence to thrive financially, and if we do, we shall be able to do our duty towards the funds of the Central Committee.

Report for 1918 of the Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon.

Reviewing the work of the Hospital during last year, we see that there are increasing numbers of patients of various communities.

A good many patients from stations far and near attended our out-patient department and got admission as in-patients as well. We are happy to feel that the Hospital is growing in its usefulness.

Up to the end of November 1918, we treated 1,298 patients in the Hospital. Of these 741 are normal labours and 215 abnormal. There were 117 instrumental deliveries.

At our out-patient department, we attended 12,774 cases who came for free advice and medicine. We had 12,774 new and 30,651 total attendances up to the end of November 1918.

There were as many as 3,538 cases of women's diseases, 86 of which were sent to the General Hospital for operation. We are very glad that we have already got the sanction to open a ward for women's diseases along with an up-to-date operation room, and we earnestly hope that the project may be taken in hand urgently now that the war is over. It will be a welcome blessing to all classes of women in Burma. A number of them appeared deliberately to prefer death, failing treatment and operation by a woman doctor.

We displayed large notices indicating our need of funds with a box beneath, one of which is placed in the hall and the other in the waiting room. From this source, as a result of small donations from our patients, most of whom are of poor class, we have collected Rs. 586-3-6 up to date.

The influenza outbreak in the town affected us considerably, almost every one being attacked by either the first or second wave. However we managed to carry on the work of the Hospital with our much reduced staff and our matrons and nurses are to be commended for doing much additional heavy work cheerfully and faithfully. There were many admissions of confinement cases suffering from influenza and we had to make temporary arrangements to receive them, keeping them isolated from the normal cases and utilizing the nurses' sitting room as a ward.

We had to employ four "passed" midwives to attend solely to the influenza patients. In all we had 82 cases, and our last case of influenza went home cured on the 4th of December 1918, since when we disbanded our temporary additional staff.

Establishment.—I have been in charge throughout the year. The European Matron's post was filled by Mrs. Doveton Smith. The rest of the staff remained the same as last year.

Teaching Department.—There are 36 nurses under training at present. The maximum number of probationers will be increased to 46 in January 1919.

To supply our urgent need of a Midwifery Text Book in plain Burmese for the use of the pupils and passed midwives, I have compiled my lecture notes of the last five years in book form which should be of great help to them.

Besides the teaching of midwives for the last five years, facilities for practical work were given to the lady students of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class of the Burma Government Medical School for a period each year. They are few in number, but practical work being a necessity to them, we are glad we can demonstrate for them.

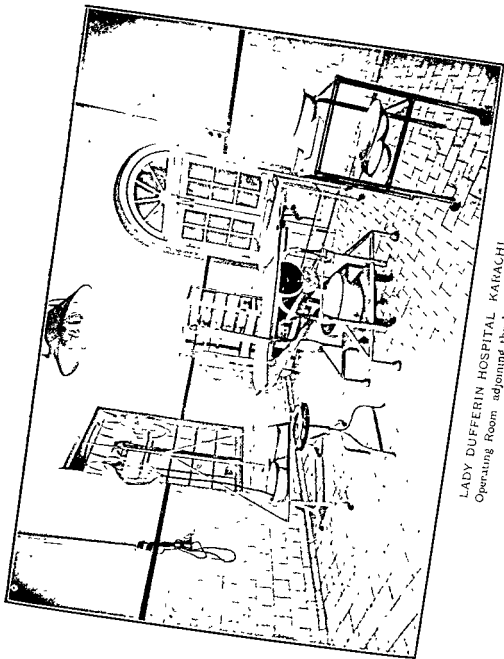
For our nurses' recreation we made two Badminton Courts to encourage exercise and to attract them into the open air as much as possible. Their dining room has been painted and improved and is more comfortable and bright. We also gave them a slightly increased allowance to permit of better meals. On the 30th November, the senior staff gave a tea party to the past and present pupils of the institution, about 70 to 80 being present altogether. There were games, refreshments and music and the happy reunion appeared to be enjoyed by all present.

The senior staff collected subscriptions for the Queen Mary Silver Wedding Gift and managed to acquire Rs. 258-14-0 which is not a mean sum, considering that we gathered it from among our patients the majority of whom are poor and can make only small offerings.

Constructions and Repairs.—We purchased Rs. 1,527-8-0 worth of linen for the use of our patients. We bought two insulated cases to facilitate the drying of clothes during the rains, and an additional dhoby shed was made for the same purpose. The bungalow for the Assistant Superintendent and the European Matron was completed, furnished and fitted, including an electric installation.

Acknowledgments.—Our thanks are due to the Rangoon public and the various Municipalities of the Province for continuing to contribute generously to our Hospital. We got less this year, but we must acknowledge it is generous, under the circumstances.

We also have to thank Ma Hnin May for her kind gift of Rs. 100 to buy us cooking stoves for boiling water. While she was a patient in our first-class room she noticed the nurses had to fetch hot water from the ground floor and to avoid this extra labour gave this donation to relieve them. Her gift is especially appreciated since it came from her kind and thoughtful heart. Our thanks are also due to Ma E May who occupied one of our first-class rooms and who kindly offered Rs. 100 to purchase small woollen blankets for our babies. We do hope that many more ladies will follow the good examples of these two kind helpers and will supply a few comforts and luxuries for our patients out of the abundance with which they are blessed.



LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL KARACHI
Operating Room adjoining the Labour Ward

Statistics up to the end of November 1918.

1. Normal Labours	741
2. Abnormal Labours	215
3. Pregnancy confinement and lying-in period complicated by diseases	332
4. Total admissions, In-patients	1,288
5 Out-patients, new	12,774
6 Total attendances	30,651

I. Classification of abnormal labours —

1. Abortions	83
2. Placenta Prævia	13
3. Pelvic Presentation	23
4. Foot Presentation	15
5. Face Presentation	1
6. Transverse	10
7. Twins	5
8. Eclampsia	6
9. Displaced Womb	5
10. Hemorrhage during labour	19
11. Difficult labours	35

TOTAL 215

II. Classification of diseases complicating pregnancy, labour and lying-in period treated in the Hospital —

1. Dysentery	23
2. Diarrhoea	9
3. Respiratory diseases	11
4. Diseases of digestive system	106
5. Diseases of generative system	34
6. Albuminuria and urinary diseases	14
7. Malaria	11
8. Puerperal Fever	10
9. Diseases of circulatory system	6
10. Syphilis	2
11. Anæmia and debility	12
12. Abscess and Ulcers	7
13. Enteric Fever	4
14. Puerperal insanity	2
15. Paraplegia	5
16. Influenza and complications	73
17. Diseases of the eye	2
18. Toxæmia of Pregnancy	1

TOTAL 332

III. Classification of midwifery operations —

1. Forceps	31
2. Craniotomy	10
3. Embryotomy	5
4. Curetting for abortions	35
5. Podalic versions	11
6. Replacement of Retroverted gravid uterus	4
7. Manual extraction of placenta	20
8. Induction of labour	1

TOTAL 117

IV. Rough classification of diseases treated at the out-patient department:—

1. Infectious diseases	246
2. Fevers	394
3. General diseases	145
4. Nervous diseases	67
5. Diseases of heart and blood vessels	58
6. Chest and lung diseases	1,975
7. Dyspepsia	965
8. Bowel complaints	4,091
9. Kidney and urinary diseases	188
10. Disease of the eye	121
11. Disease of the ear	214
12. Disease of the nose	18
13. Disease of the skin	214
14. Ulcers and abscesses	972
15. Injuries	67
16. Vaccination	22
17. Tumours Malignant	63
" Simple	16
18. Diseases of women	3,538

TOTAL . 12,774

V. Classification of minor operations done at the out-patient department:—

1. Tooth extraction	31
2. Evacuation of abscess	70
3. Foreign body removed	4
4. Imperforate hymen incised	9
5. Imperforate anus incised	1
6. Vesico. Vaginal Fistula repaired	1
7. Labial Cyst, removed	1

TOTAL . 117

MA SAW SA, F.R.C.S.I., W.M.S.

CENTRAL PROVINCES BRANCH.

Provincial Committee.

President.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Vice-President.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. CRUMP, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Honorary Secretary.

G. SHERLOCK-HUBBARD, Esq.

Members.

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The Hon'ble Sir B. K. BOSH, Kt., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR MADHO CHITNAVIS,
K.C.I.E.

Diwan Bahadur SETH BALLABHDASS.

G. SHERLOCK-HUBBARD, Esq.

Honorary Secretary's Report for 1918.

As in the previous year, of the four Dufferin Fund institutions in the Central Provinces, only two, *viz.*, the Dufferin Hospital, Nagpur and the Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore, were held by members of the Women's Medical Service. The former was, however, in charge of Miss M. M. Joseph, Assistant Surgeon, till the 22nd May 1918, when she was relieved by Dr. D. Kamalakur who remained in charge throughout the rest of the period. The charge of the latter was held by Dr. M. L. Batho throughout the whole period under report. The reports of both institutions are appended.

The reports show that notwithstanding the dislocation caused to Hospital work by plague and influenza the work done both at Nagpur and Jubbulpore increased. This may be regarded as an indication of the growing popularity of the institutions under the charge of the members of the Women's Medical Service.

During the year 1917 a non-recurring grant, of Rs. 3,500 was given by the Local Administration for the construction of a new out-patients dispensary at the Dufferin Hospital, Nagpur, but no portion of this grant has yet been spent as the question of shifting the Hospital to a more central place in the city has been under discussion during the year. The whole of the building grant of Rs. 18,000 given by the Local Administration to the Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore, has been spent and as the necessary works of improvement could not be completed within that amount an application for a further grant of Rs. 10,000 from Government has been made.

The Lady Superintendent, Dufferin Hospital, Nagpur, remarks on the unsatisfactory condition of the staff under her charge owing to their poor pay and prospects. It is hoped that the Local Branch Committee at Nagpur will take steps to remedy this.

In last year's report mention was made of the difficulty of securing a sufficient number of candidates for training at the midwifery class, Nagpur, and a hope was expressed that this difficulty would be removed by the improved prospects of the candidates after undergoing the course. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the number of admissions for training was 13 as against six during the preceding year, two of the candidates admitted being non-stipendiary. It is, however, too early to say how far the improved prospects have played a part in bringing about this increase.

Report for 1918 of the Dufferin Hospital, Nagpur.

Miss M. M. Joseph was in charge of the Dufferin Hospital till the 22nd May 1918 when she was relieved by me, and I have been in charge of it since then.

The Hospital was without an Assistant Surgeon during the incumbency of Miss Joseph as Lady Superintendent from November 1917 to May 1918 and without a Matron from October 1917 to January 1918. This threw unusually heavy work on Miss Joseph, and though the appointment of a Matron in February 1918 gave her some relief, she could, with great difficulty, manage to keep the affairs of the Hospital in perfect equilibrium.

The present staff of the Hospital is, to say the least, simply an anachronism. The pay of some of the posts is too poor to attract the right stamp of female servants. Vacancies occur pretty frequently as the incumbents resign service soon after their appointment, and remain unfilled for a considerable length of time for want of candidates. This naturally leads to the serious dislocation of work, and what is gained in money by fixing the pay so low is more than lost in the quality and quantity of work. Indeed while the staff of Government Hospitals have been considerably improved, this Hospital cannot remain conservative in that respect any longer, and considerations of efficiency

the staff must be reorganized to suit the modern requirements of the Hospital with the least possible delay.

During the year under report this Committee joined the scheme regarding the Junior Grade of the Women's Medical Service, agreeing to contribute Rs. 1,800 per annum towards it in return for an Assistant Surgeon to be supplied by the Central Committee.

There was an all round increase in the work of the Hospital, the number of maternity cases alone reaching a record figure of about 105 in spite of the discontinuance of the long-standing practice of this Hospital of paying Re. 1 per case. Dieting of patients was improved by substituting the departmental purchase of provisions for the contract system. Private paying wards were greatly in demand. Brahmin patients and 'purdah-nashins' began to attend in large numbers and a separate ward had to be allotted to the former. A great need was felt for a separate ward for low class women whom even the Muhammadans would not admit into their wards. The following extract from the remark recorded in the Visitors' Book by Lady Robertson who paid a surprise visit to the Hospital on the 14th September 1918, will give a general idea of the work done in the Hospital :—

" I visited the Dufferin Hospital on the 14th September and was pleased to see how much work it is doing. There was a large number of out-patients and nearly all the beds in the wards were full. There were also two paying patients in the purdah wards and in one ward set apart for poor Europeans there were also paying patients. The quarters are very cramped and I hope when a new hospital is built a much larger space of ground will be available. * * * * *

I congratulate Dr. Kamalakar very heartily on the excellent state of the hospital and also her very efficient Staff, " etc.

The work in the Hospital continued to increase until the outbreak of influenza epidemic in October 1918 when almost all the hands fell sick and the daily routine was seriously interfered with. There was also a considerable fall in the number of out-patients and even in-patients, the only exception being the maternity cases which kept coming in as before, and it was not before the beginning of December that the Hospital could recover from the shock. All beds in the Hospital are now full and the number of out-patients has also appreciably increased.

The question of shifting the Dufferin Hospital to a more central place in the City was discussed during the year and a committee was appointed to select a suitable site for it.

Negotiations in this respect are still going on.

This year opened with 5 pupils in the Midwifery class, i.e., 2 second year pupils and 3 first year ones. One of the second year pupils completed her course in March 1918. Of the first year pupils one was turned out in February as inefficient, and the other two were promoted to the 2nd year class from 1st November. Thirteen new pupils were admitted during the year of whom 2 are non-stipendiary. Two were dismissed for incompetence and one for misconduct and the number now on the roll is 13, i.e., 3 second year pupils and 10 first year ones. The Midwifery class is becoming popular and applications for admission are being received in large numbers. There was no staff nurse in the Hospital until April when one of the second year pupils was appointed to officiate as such. One more staff nurse was appointed in August but she resigned the post in October as she could secure a better one elsewhere.

I cannot close this report without bringing to notice the services of Miss Joseph, who did excellent work in the out-patients' department, Mrs. Maile, Matron, who was liked by all classes of patients and worked heart and soul for the welfare of the hospital and Bhagwati Bai, compounder, who did her work very carefully, especially during the influenza epidemic.

D. KAMALAKAR, W. M. S.,
Medical Officer & Honorary Secretary, Nagpur Branch.

Report for 1918 of the Lady Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore.

In spite of buildings going on throughout the year the number of patients both in-door and out-door has greatly increased. The number of in-patients was 330. Total number of out-patients was 35,600. New cases 8,050.

The main wards have been closed during the greater part of the year for alteration and repairs. The doors and floors are being renewed and ventilators and a ceiling put in. The whole place is being remodelled. The operation theatre is finished. The new labour room is nearing completion. All the buildings are being connected by covered passages with tiled floors. The work is not complete, as it has been at a stand-still for want of funds. The requisite additional grant has been applied for, and the sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is awaited.

The old out-door block which is very small and very unsuitable for a number of out-door patients is to be altered and will be used as an in-door block for surgical and maternity cases and we hope before very long to run our out-door department at the Crump Children's dispensary, which is a large block of buildings well opened and ventilated and suitable for the purpose. At present one half is used for children and the other half will be utilized for the women when complete.

Most of our new surgical instruments and equipments have arrived.

The epidemics of plague and influenza disorganized the working of the Hospital for some time. A good number of the staff fell victims to the latter.

Establishment.—I was in charge of the Hospital throughout the year. Miss Loader, Matron, worked very creditably. Miss King was appointed to the post of Nurse on 15th March 1918, she worked very satisfactorily. Miss Molly Chand remained as Sub-Assistant Surgeon and did good work.

There were three posts opened for three Indian Nurses on Rs. 15 per mensem, and we engaged those who had been trained by us under the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund. They are working well and one of them is being trained for theatre work.

The number of labour cases was 50. The number of operations was 241. Out of these 34 were selected.

MARION L. BATHO, L.R.C.P. & S.E., W.M.S.,
Superintendent.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE, DELHI.

Principal's Report for the year 1918.

During the year the College has made satisfactory progress. The number of students has increased from 48, at the beginning of the year, to 60 for the new session starting in September 1918.

Buildings.—Owing to war prices building has been made difficult, but we have to record the erection of several buildings which were indispensable for the accommodation of the increasing numbers of our staff, it having been found necessary previously to make use of students' quarters for this purpose.

The following buildings have been finished during the year—a second Professors' double bungalow, an addition of three suites of rooms to the Junior Staff Bungalow and a small installation for heating hot water in the students' hostel.

During the coming year it is hoped that we may build yet another Professor's double bungalow, a new kitchen for the European Hostel, an office for the babu-clerk outside the main College compound, and also add to those residential quarters not provided with one, an outside staircase by means of which access to the roof is given. During the hot weather it is most desirable that the somewhat trying conditions of life in a hot dry climate should be ameliorated as much as possible.

Attendance of Students—

i. (a) Number on the Rolls 1918-19	60
(b) " " " 1917-18	48
(c) " " " 1916-17	34

ii. Number of new students in September 1918 19

iii. Of the 60 students on the Rolls from 1918-19—

5 are Second Year Medical Students.

14 " First " " "

19 " Second " Science "

22 " First " " "

Of these there are 13 Hindus.

12 Anglo-Indians.

11 Indian Christians.

6 Sikhs.

6 Europeans.

5 Muhammadans.

7 Others. (3 Syrian Christians, 2 Portuguese, 1 Aryan Christian and 1 Jew.)

It is gratifying to note that of our present students we have only 18 out of 60 who are of pure Eastern birth. This is an indication that the College is being used for its primary purpose, *i.e.*, the medical education of Indian women. The proportion of Muhammadans is small but satisfactory considering the small percentage of Muhammadan women who receive any but the most elementary education. In India generally, however, it is evident that there is a great forward movement amongst women and one feels confident that during the next few years the proportion of educated women will be increasing rapidly. The Indian woman has a natural desire to administer to the needs of the sick and helpless, and her sense of responsibility is awakening, making her long to do all in her power to lessen the unnecessary suffering of her sisters and their children.

Scholarships.—A gold medal is offered annually, as a memorial to the late Lady Hardinge, by the Diwan Bahadur Daya Kishan Kaul, C.I.E., to the student who attains the highest position in the Intermediate Science (Medical) Examination. Another gold medal is offered annually by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares to the most promising student of the year. This medal is known as "The Lady Chelmsford Medal".

The following scholarships are offered annually—

(a) Three College Scholarships of	Rs. 30 p. m. for the whole course.
(b) " Dufferin " "	" 30 " " "
(c) One Scholarship of	" 25 " to Musalmans, N.-W. F. P.
(d) " " for Physiology of	" 20 " to Parsi, Hindu, Mussalman by B. D. B. Malabari.
(e) " Nashipur Scholarship of	" 15 " by Hon. Ramajit Sinha.

- (a) Four Scholarships of Rs. 25 p. m. to Sikhs by Rai Bahadur S. Narnin Singh.
 (b) Two " " " 30 " to Madras girls by the Calavala Brothers.
 (c) One Scholarship " " 15 " to a student from Gujerat or Kathiawar by
 Kumari S. Rupali Bai.

These latter are offered to students for the duration of their College Course.

Four Bursaries are offered by Lord Hardinge of Rs. 10 per mensem to deserving students who have inadequate means. The students who receive these are expected to give some slight service to the Librarian or other member of the College Staff.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford has offered two annual prizes for improvement in Physical Development and Proficiency in games respectively.

With regard to the scholarships offered annually for the whole course, six of these only are at the disposal of the Principal of the College. Other scholarships are offered by various Provincial Governments and for these application should be made in the first place to the authorities offering them.

Below is a list of scholarship holders in September 1918.

United Provinces scholarship	@ Rs. 30 p. m.	A. Thomas.
Calcutta Science scholarship	@ Rs. 40 p. m.	A. Corp.
High School	@ Rs. 20 p. m.	E. H. Brooks.
Lady Hardinge scholarships	@ Rs. 30 p. m.	R. Matthai. W. Crowe B. Ujjal. K. Green. J. Cooper. L. Monteiro. D. P. Bali. Sugra Mhd. Ali. R. Dalwani.
College scholarship	@ Rs. 30 p. m.	S. Muhammad Ali. K. McDermott. A. Forbes-Hankin. E. Webb. J. Birch. C. Isler. K. Kharati Ram. Narayan Das. P. M. Mohita.
Central Dufferin scholarships	@ Rs. 20 p. m.	G. Marshall. O. Matthai. B. Jacob. A. Daniel. L. L. Mahomed. L. Mahasi Ram. P. M. Smith. R. Matthew.
Punjab Central Dufferin Fund	@ Rs. 20 p. m.	Barat M. Baidai. Y. H. Brooks.
McDonnell Trust Fund	@ Rs. 20 p. m.	A. Thomas. I. Bursar. Y. Corp.

Narain Singh scholarships	@ Rs. 25 p. m.	Gobindar Kaur. Ramindar Kaur. Kuldeep Kaur.
Cavala Brothers' scholarships	@ Rs. 30 p. m.	Akhila Bai. M. Balamball.
Punjab Educational Scholarships	@ Rs. 20 p. m.	Lal Muhammad.
Patiala scholarship	@ Rs. 40 p. m.	Ramindar Kaur.
Mysore Durbar	@ Rs. 30 p. m.	L. Dhan Singh.
Sind	@ Rs. 40 p. m.	S. Thakur.
Bengal Government	@ Rs. 20 p. m.	M. Costello.
Peshawar Municipality	@ Rs. 40 p. m.	B. Rishi.
Lord Hardinge Bursary	@ Rs. 10 p. m.	C. Samuels.

Examinations.—In April 1918, 23 students entered for the Intermediate Science (Medical) Examination of the Lahore University.

Of these 9 passed.

5 were placed in Compartment for one subject, which they passed in December 1918.

3 Passed the Organic Chemistry Examination in which they had failed the previous September.

6 Failed.

Miss Marshall came out second, thus gaining the Lady Hardinge Gold Medal, and several others took good places in the Intermediate Science (Medical) Examinations. The Lady Chelmsford Gold Medal was awarded to Miss Thomas and the Silver Medal to Bibi Bulwant Kaur.

College Examinations are also held at the end of both terms of the Session.

Prizes for Proficiency in each subject were awarded, and they were distributed by H. E. Lady Chelmsford on Founder's Day, March 17th, 1918.

Establishment. There have been several changes in the Staff during the year. Mrs. Hall came as temporary Warden in January 1918, and Miss Jesson succeeded her in September. Miss Borthwick and Miss Harper (now Mrs. Messum) came out from England and joined in October, the former as Lecturer in Physics and the latter as Professor of Biology.

Miss Stephens left at the end of the Christmas term to be married, and her place was taken by Mrs. Messum. Miss Patel and Miss Christie came at the beginning of the new Session as Assistants in the Physiology and Chemistry Departments, respectively.

The present Staff is as follows:—

<i>Principal and Lecturer in Materia Medica</i>	MISS K. A. PLATT, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), Women's Medical Service, India.
<i>Professor of Gynæcology and Midwifery</i>	MISS C. L. HOULTON, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), W.M.S.
„ „ <i>Anatomy</i>	MISS M. MURPHY, M.B. (Cal.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), W.M.S.
„ „ <i>Physiology</i>	MISS M. R. N. HOLMER, M.A. (Dublin), Natural Sciences' Tripos (Cantab.) Diploma.
<i>Assistant to Professor of Physiology</i>	MISS G. PATEL, M.B., B.S. (Bomb.).
<i>Professor of Chemistry</i>	MISS A. BAIN, M.A., B.Sc. (Aberdeen).
<i>Assistant to Professor of Chemistry</i>	MISS R. CHRISTIE, B.Sc. (Bomb.).

<i>Professor of Biology</i>	Mrs. MESSUM, B.Sc. (Dublin).
" " <i>Mathematics and English</i>	Miss E. M. FENN, Mathematical Tripos (Cantab.), M.A. (Dublin)
<i>Lecturer in Physics</i>	Miss BORTHWICK, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.Sc. (Bristol).
" " <i>English</i>	Miss M. SANCTUARY, B.A. (Lond.).
<i>Warden and Secretary</i>	Miss M. W. JESSON, Mathematical Tripos (Cantab.).
<i>Steward</i>	Miss A. MACKENZIE.

Students.—The students are keen both at work and play. As regards work, one of our staff who has recently come out from England and who had been teaching at one of the most representative of Girls' Colleges, said that she was most pleasantly surprised at the keenness and aptitude of our students and that they compare very favourably with her former students. We are laying stress on the practical part of their work and are making every effort to develop those qualities of accuracy and thoroughness which are so desirable.

On Founder's Day, March 17th, Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford very kindly came and distributed the prizes to students who had been successful in the examinations. These book prizes have since been very handsomely bound and on them the College badge is engraved in gold.

The Games Club is now very flourishing and is managed almost entirely by the students themselves. Unfortunately they are unable to play many outside matches as there are no regular teams to challenge, but next year they are thinking of organising matches between the different years in the various games. Basket Ball, Hockey, Tennis and Badminton are the games played; the first is undoubtedly the most popular and the last finds many devotees among the Indian students.

Now that we have arrived at the third year of our existence as a College, there is a growing feeling of unity and public spirit among the students, and we hope that, by the time that our first students go out into their wider sphere of work, we may be proud of them and they of the college where they were trained.

Hospital Report.

Buildings.—During the year 1918 the following buildings have been completed:—

A second wing of the Nurses' Hostel containing quarters for the Superintendent and European Nursing Staff—a brick jali screen in out-patients' department, for privacy of patients and stables for four horses with syces' quarters and motor house.

In 1919 we hope to add an Isolation Block and an X-Ray room, the latter of which will be a great asset to the Hospital equipment.

Equipment.—Owing to war conditions very few additions have been made to the Hospital equipment, which is still somewhat meagre.

Attendance of Patients.—

In-door Patients	1,238
Out-door Patients	15,501

Of the out-patients 304 were students and 6,206 were new out-patients.

Operations	387
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Of these 72 were major operations including 15 abdominals

Obstetric Cases.—

In-door	50
Out-door	12

Of these 43 were normal and 19 abnormal.

These figures are most gratifying and show that the work of the Hospital is becoming known and appreciated.

Establishment.—

i. Medical Staff—

Physician	MISS K. A. PLATT, M.D., B.S., W.M.S.
Gynaecologist and Obstetrical Surgeon	MISS C. L. HOULTON, M.D., B.S., W.M.S.
Electrical Department	MISS M. C. MURPHY, M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., W.M.S.
Superintendent of Nurses	MISS L. E. MACKENZIE.
House Physician	MISS G. E. MUNDEN, M.B., B.S.
Pharmacist	MISS J. M. KELSALL, M.P.S.

In addition to her work as Gynaecologist and Obstetrical Surgeon, Dr. Houlton has undertaken the surgical work of the Hospital throughout the year. Dr. Simonsen most kindly undertook gratuitously, during the winter months, the Clinical Pathological work of the Hospital and the organisation of the College Pathological Department. Instruction to the students in the subject will be begun next year. Dr. Western also came to help in the hospital owing to the extreme pressure of work and shortage of staff during the Influenza epidemic.

ii. Nursing Staff—

There should be three English Sisters on the Hospital Staff, but owing to war conditions it has been found impossible to secure the services of more than two at any time.

1. Indian Staff Nurses	8
2. Probationers	11

Of the latter 6 are Anglo-Indians and 5 Indians.

KATE A. PLATT, M.D., B.S., W.M.S.,

Principal.

Fifteenth Report of the Managing Committee of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, for the year ended 30th June 1918.

Presented at the Annual General Meeting of Governors held at the Louise Lawrence Institute, Karachi, on Friday, the 20th June 1918.

The Managing Committee now beg to lay before the Trustees and Governors their Report on the Hospital for the year under review.

It is notable that on the 25th January 1918, the Hospital completed its 20th year, the opening ceremony having been performed on that date in the year 1898.

Annual General Meeting.—This was held in the Ghulam Hussain Khaliqdina Hall on the 25th January 1918, when the Annual Report and accounts for the year ended 30th June 1917 were adopted, a small amendment in the scheme of management was sanctioned and eight members of the Committee were elected. The minutes of the meeting are given in the Appendix—pages 31 to 34. The meeting was unfortunately rather belated owing to the many demands on the Honorary Secretary's time. This year's meeting is being held a little more promptly.

The Managing Committee.—On the 7th November 1917 the Karachi Municipality notified the election of—

DIPCHAND T. OJHA, Esq., AND GIDUMAL LEKHRAJ, Esq.,

in place of the retiring members representing that Body.

Conformably to a wish expressed by Her Excellency the Lady Chelmsford when she visited Karachi in October 1917, the Scheme of Management was amended at the General Meeting held in January 1918 to allow for the election of two lady members in the Committee. This is an innovation which will no doubt be of considerable value. At the same meeting the following ladies were voted to fill the new appointments.—

MRS. H. S. LAWRENCE,—MRS. H. M. VAJIFDAR,

and the usual six gentlemen members were re-elected as under :—

H. N. CROUCH, Esq.,

ISARDAS ASANMAL, Esq.,

KHAN BAHADUR S. G. HAJI.

KHAN BAHADUR K. H. KATRAK,

MEASHAM LRA, Esq., M.INST C.E.

KHAN BAHADUR NUSSERWANJEE R.
MEHTA.

The meeting also voted the re-election of :—

E. A. PEARSON, Esq.,

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

On the 11th February 1918 owing to transfer Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., Collector of Karachi, relinquished his post as Chairman of the Hospital in favour of Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S.

On the 28th February 1918 the Committee were shocked to hear of the death on the date of their colleague Mr. Isardas Asanmal. In this connection they passed the following resolution at their meeting held on the 2nd March 1918 :—

"The Managing Committee record with deep regret the sudden death of Mr. Isardas Asanmal who had, for over 5 years, been a member of their body. Mr. Isardas had, entirely at his own cost, erected and equipped the out-patients dispensary which bears his name and had been a generous contributor to the funds of the Hospital and Institute. The Committee request the Honorary Secretary to convey to the widow and family of the late Mr. Isardas an expression of their sincere sympathy."

Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, B.A., LL.B., was elected by the Managing Committee, on the 27th April 1918, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Isardas.

On the 22nd April 1918 Mr. H. N. Crouch, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, resigned his seat owing to his departure from Karachi on long leave prior to retirement and

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

The following resolution was passed by the Committee at their meeting of the 27th April 1918.

The severance of Mr. Crouch's connection with the management of the Hospital and Institute is looked upon with very great regret by the Committee. Mr. Crouch served on the Provisional Committee formed in 1893 for the purpose of establishing the Hospital and was also a member of the special sub-committee appointed by the Provisional Committee to take the preliminary steps towards the formation of a Board of Management and an Hospital Trust. In his capacity as a member of the sub-committee Mr. Crouch drew up the original Trust Deed and was appointed a member of the first Committee of Management on the 1st November 1898, since when he has served on this Committee, it is believed, without a break until the present time, acting on many occasions as its Chairman in the absence of the Collector of Karachi. Thus Mr. Crouch's connection with the Hospital has extended over a period of a quarter of a century.

Mr. Crouch's magnum opus, so far as our Institutions are concerned, was the establishment of the Louise Lawrence Institute. At a public meeting held on the 20th July 1912 he was elected Chairman of the organizing Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for its inauguration and, when the management of the Institute's affairs was invested in the Hospital Committee, Mr. Crouch was appointed Chairman of the special sub-committee formed on the 22nd March 1913 to carry out the scheme, a post which he held until the completion of the sub-committee's labours in November 1915.

Recognizing the need of a midwifery school for the training of the nurses coming to the Institute, Mr. Crouch, by his great personal influence, arranged with Government for a grant to build the Virbaije Katrak Maternity Wing, which grant was sanctioned within six weeks of the application.

With the design of providing machinery for making known throughout Sind the aims and objects of the Louise Lawrence Institute and for securing women to be sent to it for training, Mr. Crouch conceived the idea of forming District Nursing Associations in all the chief cities of this Province. In pursuance of this scheme he founded the first Association in Sukkur in March 1915.

Mr. Crouch's final and crowning work in connection with the relief of human suffering in this City and Province has been the establishment by him of the Karachi Health Association, with which our midwifery school will be closely connected.

The Committee place on record their deep sense of loss in Mr. Crouch's retirement, and their grateful appreciation for his invaluable help and advice in the management of the Institutions for which this Committee is responsible. He has also been a very regular and generous subscriber to our funds.

The Committee wish him farewell and trust that he will spend many happy and peaceful years in the Home land."

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Sind, was elected by the Managing Committee on the 8th June 1918 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Crouch.

The Managing Committee held 7 meetings during the period under review, viz. :—

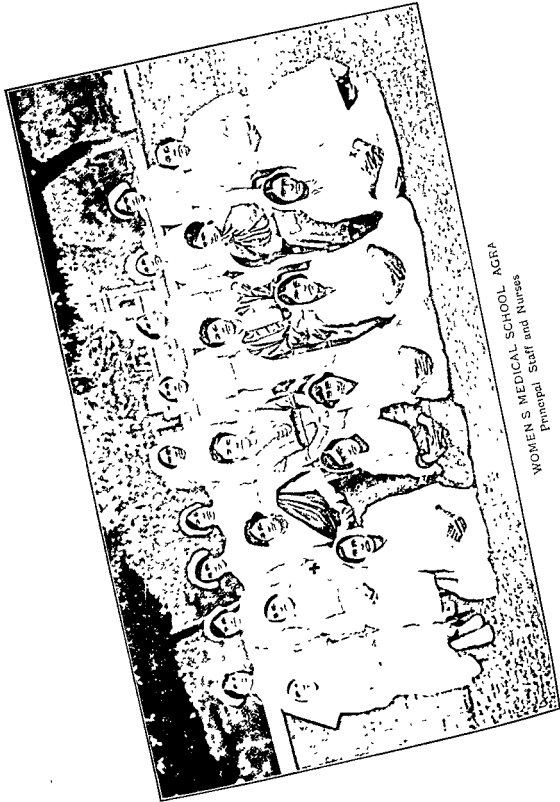
28th July	1917.	2nd March	1918.
20th September	"	27th April	"
1st December	"	8th June	"
12th January	1918.		

At these meetings, altogether 108 resolutions were passed.

On the 12th September 1918 the Karachi Municipality re-elected Mr. Gidumal Lekhranj to act as their representative on the Hospital Committee and elected Mr. Walimahomed Hussanally in place of Mr. Dipchand T. Ojha.

the following resolution was passed by the Committee at their meeting of the 27th April 1918 :—

“The severance of Mr. Crouch's connection with the management of the Hospital and Institute is looked upon with very great regret by the Committee. Mr. Crouch served on the Provisional Committee formed in 1893 for the purpose of establishing the Hospital and was also a member of the special sub-committee appointed by the Board to take the preliminary steps towards the establishment of the Hospital and Institute.”



WOMEN S MEDICAL SCHOOL AGRA
Principal Staff and Nurses

Patients Treated *—have been as follows during the past 5 years :—(the figures for the first 4 years have been checked and corrected where necessary).

Year.	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.		Total new patients.	Number of operations major and minor.
	New.	Daily average.	New.	Daily average.		
1913-14 . . .	776	32.7	13,302	93.6	14,078	781
1914-15 . . .	789	34.7	12,695	92.2	13,483	431
1915-16 . . .	891	44.0	13,780	106.4	14,671	811
1916-17 . . .	1,129	39.2	12,620	96.6	13,749	617
1917-18 . . .	1,688	60.2	13,990	106.7	15,678	834

The number of new in-patients shows a remarkable increase, being 459, or over 40 per cent., in excess of the previous year which was in itself a record.

Such figures could not have been attained with the accommodation at our disposal had it not been for the fact that the cases were evacuated more rapidly on the whole than hitherto.

The figures of new out-patients also constitute a fresh record, the previous highest year being 1915-16. The fact that the daily average is not so high as it has been, (the record is 128.3 in 1905), shows that patients were more quickly cured.

The number of operations performed is also a record.

NEW PATIENTS ACCORDING TO COMMUNITIES.

The following analyses are of interest :—

New in-patients.

Year.	Hindus.		Mu- hammad- ans.		Native Christ- ians.		Euro- peans.		Anglo- Indians.		Paras.		Other castes.		Total new in-patients.
	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	
1913-14	322	33	240	25	57	1	39	2	15	6	19	2	12	1	776
1914-15	257	17	221	11	55	2	12	1	25	4	13	—	16	—	729
1915-16	311	32	307	24	74	7	28	1	29	1	12	—	26	2	891
1916-17	461	54	337	60	129	15	36	2	65	7	24	2	25	6	1,129
1917-18	611	129	423	72	25	15	11	5	21	12	19	1	32	12	1,688

* STATISTICAL NOTE.—The figures of new in-patients are arrived at by counting each person once only when first entering the wards (infants born in the Hospital are not counted), so when first applying at the Dispensary. The daily average figures represent the total number occupying the wards daily (including infants born in the Hospital), and the total treated in the Dispensary daily, counting each hospital entry as in the wards and each out-patient every time she comes for treatment of the same ailment. The total of out-patients is divided by the number of days the Dispensary is open (i.e., excluding holidays), and not by the number of days in the calendar.

tion. An affiliated Society shall, unless if otherwise desired, remain independent in the administration of its funds and the conduct of its operations, but will be requested to furnish to the Central Committee such reports and information as may be mutually agreed on and to assist by correspondence and conference in the furtherance of their common objects. On the other hand, the Central Committee shall have power to assist affiliated Societies in such manner and to such extent as may be considered by them consistent with the rules and conducive to the special objects of the National Association."

The affiliation was formally recognised at a meeting of the Central Committee held on the 11th February 1895.

THE HOSPITAL GENERAL STAFF.

Physician-in-charge.—The Central Committee found it necessary to transfer Dr. Dagmar F. Curjel, M.D. (Glas.), from Karachi on the 30th April 1918 in order that they might place her services at the disposal of the Military Authorities. The Managing Committee passed the following resolution when Dr. Curjel relinquished her post —

"Dr. Curjel's departure is looked upon with much regret by the Committee, but they quite recognise that the needs of these Institutions must give way to military requirements. Whilst the Committee are very sorry to lose Dr. Curjel, they congratulate her upon being chosen for the new unit of Medical women raised for military work.

Dr. Curjel has carried out many improvements in the internal economy of the Hospital during the period of a little over 13 months she has been in charge and has taken a particularly sympathetic interest in the Institute. The Committee are glad to note that it may be possible for the Central Committee to re-post her to Karachi after the War, and it is hoped that this may be arranged. In the meantime the Committee wish Dr. Curjel all success in her new duties."

Dr. (Miss) Kate M. O'Neil, M.B., Ch.M., Madras, (W.M.S.I.) was appointed by the Central Committee in place of Dr. Curjel, and took over charge on the 30th April 1918.

House Surgeon.—Mrs G. Pollett joined on the 14th January 1918.

The Central Committee have just formed a Junior Branch of the Women's Medical Service and have indicated that as soon as a sufficient number of members have been enrolled they will be prepared to keep us supplied with an experienced Assistant Surgeon on payment to them of the salary which we already pay to our House Surgeon. As the scheme provides for a leave reserve, the arrangement will be very advantageous to us and we have indicated our willingness to avail ourselves of it in due course.

Menials—Owing to the rise in prices, all menials were granted War allowances as from the 1st January 1918.

THE HOSPITAL NURSING STAFF.

Lady Superintendent.—Mrs F. Martyr continued to hold the post throughout the year. She has now been appointed Lady Health Visitor to the Karachi Health Association and will be leaving us about the time this Report will be issued. Miss Helen Rigg, the former incumbent, is returning from England to take up her old work.

Ward Sisters.—Mrs L. M. Hawes resigned on the 28th February 1918 in order to Calcutta Municipality. We have since been without it hope to fill the post shortly.

joined on the 17th February 1918, but left on the 4th March 1918.

Miss Sakina Jan Hope joined on the 28th February 1918.

Mrs. M. F. Connolly joined on the 1st August 1918.

Miss A. G. Barnabas resigned on the 9th September 1918.

Probationer Nurses in training.—During the year there were nine probationers in regular training, five of whom had commenced work in previous years and four had joined in the year under review

The passing out of Nurse M. L. Jacob on the 29th August 1917 was recorded in last report.

The present position of the probationers is given on page 72. The new comers joined on the following dates :—

ANUSAHIA (MAI), 1st August 1917.
REBECCA SAMUEL, 1st October 1917.

CARMELINE D'SOUZA, 14th February 1918.
ANOOSAYABAI GHOLAP, 17th June 1918.

Nurse Carmeline D'Souza resigned on the 13th May 1918 owing to ill-health.

Paying Pupil Midwives.—The following have passed out since issue of last report :—

Mrs. C. M. Rundlette, 23rd March 1918 | Mrs. C. Ricketts, 7th July 1918.

Mrs. E. Avron left the Hospital of her own accord on the 6th January 1918 and Miss J. Burnette resigned in February 1918 owing to ill-health.

The following joined since issue of last report :—

Mrs. M. C. Ribeyr, 1st March 1918
Mrs. M. Peters, 9th June 1918

Mrs. M. Mendes, 17th June 1918.
Mrs. R. M. Ryan, 19th Aug. 1918.

Mrs. Peters had to leave on the 1st August 1918 owing to ill-health and Mrs. Ribeyr was dismissed on the 9th October 1918.

Sanitation of the Main Building.—The new blocks are now almost complete and the fittings are being installed. It is expected that the system will be in working order very shortly.

Accommodation.—We still need the following additional accommodation :—

- (1) New residential quarters for the House Surgeon.
- (2) Extension of quarters for Nurses.
- (3) A Septic Ward in the Main Building.
- (4) A Surgical Ward in the Main Building.

We have also still in mind the improvement of the matron's quarters and of the nurses dining rooms.

We hope to take these matters in hand gradually after the War. It is impossible to undertake any structural work under existing circumstances.

Visitors.—Reference to Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford's visit to the Hospital in November 1917 was made in last report. Also of Doctor Balfour's annual visit in the same month.

Surgeon-Generals the Hon. W. R. Edwards, C.B., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S. and R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., F.R.S., accompanied by Majors E. D. W. Greig and A. Cameron, F.R.S., informally inspected the Institutions in February, 1918.

Other visitors have been Mrs. H. S. Lawrence, Mrs. J. L. Rieu, Lt.-Col. K. V. Kukday, F.R.S., Mrs. W. D. Young, Miss S. Nazareth, Mrs. C. Green, Mrs. A. L. Duxbury, Mrs. E. Rowland Martin, Mrs. E. M. Baskerville, Mrs. E. Murray and Mrs. G. Carmichael.

Land.—In May 1918 the attention of the Committee was directed to the probability that it will be necessary to extend our premises in the not far distant future and in the meantime it is desirable to secure the vacant piece of land (E. I. 194, Jail Quarters), adjoining the Hospital on Mission Road. Negotiations have been opened with the holders of this plot and it is hoped that an arrangement may be come to which will enable it to be placed at our disposal.

Curriculum for Training Indian Nurses.—Before Doctor Curjel's departure in April 1918, she went very fully into this question and put on record her views. The papers were referred to Doctors Balfour and O'Neill who also gave their opinions. All were agreed that it is desirable that our Hospital be affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association and that our training arrangements should be based upon their syllabus of examination as far as possible. There are difficulties in regard to language and standard of education of many of the class of women from whom our probationers are drawn, but it is hoped that in such cases it may, at least, be possible for them to take the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association's Midwifery certificate. The matter was fully considered at a meeting of the Committee held on the 8th June 1918, when the following resolution was passed:—

"In view of the fact that a change may shortly be made in the post of Lady Superintendent and that the scheme will almost surely necessitate the employment of a second House Surgeon or Assistant Matron, to which the Committee do not at present see their way the matter is deferred until more favourable conditions obtain."

Unfortunately the time is not yet ripe for the desired development.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following comparisons covering the past 4 years show that the position in regard to the welfare of women and children in this City is still most serious:—

(1st April to 31st March.)	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Deaths from confinement and connected causes.	119	117	183	173
Deaths of infants age 3 months and under	761	849	1,174	1,032
Death rate from confinement and connected causes (Percentage of the total female deaths).	5·6	4·8	5·9	6·0
Death rate of infants aged 3 months and under per 1,000 live births.	130·8	137·4	172·8	156·2
Number of infants (born alive), died before the age of 3 months.	1 in 8	1 in 7	1 in 6	1 in 6

As pointed out in our last Report, our Institutions have only been able to touch the fringe of the campaign necessary to combat this state of affairs. Fortunately, as mentioned elsewhere in this Report, the Karachi Health Association has been formed with a special department to deal with Maternity Work.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

The principal item for comment in regard to the Balance Sheet is the reduction in the values of our investments due to the sharp fall in market prices and to the rise in sterling exchange. The latter makes itself more practically felt in the transfer of interest from London to Karachi on our War Loan investments.

A list of the subscribers during the year 1917-18 is also given in the Appendix and the Committee wish to take this opportunity of thanking all who have so kindly contributed to the Hospital funds.

6. The midwives will receive a salary *plus* an allowance for each case satisfactorily attended. They will report every case which they attend to the Lady Visitor.
7. Each midwife will keep a diary in a prescribed form, showing what cases she attends. She will report all calls to the Lady Visitor.
8. The Lady Visitor will visit every case of confinement of which she receives a report from one of the midwives. If the patient be too poor to provide the necessary garments, bandages, etc., the Lady Visitor will see that they are supplied free of charge. If the patient need the services of a qualified doctor, the Lady Visitor will endeavour to persuade her to go to a hospital or to call in a private practitioner. Whenever a patient refuses to enter a hospital and the Lady Visitor considers that she is not receiving adequate medical attention, she should report the matter to the Honorary Secretary. She should keep an eye on all babies in her list as they grow older.
9. The Lady Visitor will report to the Honorary Secretary any case of neglect by any midwife.
10. The Lady Visitor on visiting a patient will give her homely instructions in the care and nurture of the infant and in domestic hygiene. She will note any case of disease in the household, especially of Tuberculosis, and persuade any member of the household who requires medical attention to go to an appropriate hospital or dispensary. She will take any opportunities that present themselves of giving short informal lectures to the women who gather in the patient's room.
11. The Lady Visitor will hold classes for the instruction of *dais* who will receive four annas for every attendance. The *dais* will be encouraged to report all their cases and will be given Re. 1 for every case reported before confinement, eight annas for every case reported within three days after confinement and Re. 1 for every patient who is taken to the Lady Dufferin Hospital. Each *dai* who has attended classes will have a case-book bearing her own name in which the Lady Visitor will record each case reported with her notes on it. It is hoped that gradually all *dais* will report their cases and so get the benefit of the Lady Visitor's advice.
12. The Lady Visitor will forward to the Honorary Secretary, through the Lady Physician, Lady Dufferin Hospital (as a member of the Governing Body and Managing Committee), a weekly report in a prescribed form giving details of all cases visited by her and of all classes and lectures held. She will keep statistics of all infant deaths coming under her notice and write special reports in her book on any subject or any occurrence of special interest or importance.
13. The Lady Visitor will ordinarily spend three to four hours every morning, except Sunday, attending cases and paying visits and will hold classes on four afternoons in the week for *dais* and mothers.
14. To assist the Lady Visitor in her work and to make recommendations with regard to the maternity work generally, a Ladies Committee has been formed.
15. In every quarter of the town a representative of the Association will be appointed to whom the Lady Visitor may apply for information as to local needs and cases."

The Association have appointed as their Lady Visitor Mrs. F. Martyr, the present Lady Superintendent of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi. She will enter upon her new work almost at once and the Association will then take over from the Institute our trained midwives Mamthabai Jadhav, Kurrim-ul-nisab, and Sarah Joseph, leaving to the Institute the task of training only. We shall thus be relieved of all outside work.

The number of maternity cases treated by the Institute trained midwives in the City since the commencement has been as follows :—

1913-14	38 cases.
1914-15	49 „
1915-16	*43 „
1916-17	*74 „
1917-18	121 „

The large increase during the period under review is due partly to the greater popularity of Nurse Mamthabai and partly to the establishment (in November 1917) of Nurse Kurrim-ul-nisah in the Mithadur Quarter. No doubt the new arrangements which are about to be brought into force by the Karachi Health Association will result in a great extension of this work.

We now turn to the training of probationer nurses and dais upon which we are now concentrating.

PROBATIONERS IN THE THREE YEARS COURSE.

In continuation of the record given in last Annual Report the position is now as follows :—

Radhabai Parsram (Sukkur District) passed out on the 13th May 1918 and proceeded to her home in Shikarpur where she joined the Staff of the Lady Dufferin Hospital. She resigned after two months service and is now practising privately in Shikarpur City.

Sarah Joseph (Karachi District) took her diploma on the 3rd July 1918 and has since been working with us as Staff nurse. She will shortly be taken over by the Karachi Health Association.

Lakhmi Devi (Sukkur District) passed her first year examination on the 26th June 1918. Mai Gangabai Hiranand of Shikarpur, who paid for this woman's first year Scholarship, died early in 1918 and Seth Hargundas wd. Pritamdas of Shikarpur has kindly undertaken the expense of completing her training.

Rosie Samuel (Karachi District) had to leave the class on the 1st February 1918, for domestic reasons, but commenced the course afresh on the 11th October 1918.

Mahalaxmi Jugjivan (District optional) is nearing the completion of her first year.

Deenabai Samson (Karachi District) a Jewish widow, joined on the 5th February 1918. She is a cousin of Nurse Rebecca Benjamin of Tatta.

Mary Joseph (Karachi District) a Jewess, joined on the 1st March 1918.

Sheba Isaac (Karachi District) a Jewish widow, joined on the 23rd May 1918, but resigned on the 28th June 1918, as she did not care for the work.

Summary.—The following table shows at a glance the present position of the probationers :—

Name.	Year of training.	Due to pass out	District.
Lakhmi Devi	Second	10th June 1920	Sukkur.
Mahalaxmi Jugjivan	First	18th December 1920	Optional.
Deenabai Samson	Do.	4th February 1921	Karachi.
Mary Joseph	Do.	28th February 1921	Do.
Rosie Samuel	Do.	10th October 1921	Do.

With effect from the 1st January 1918 the salaries and allowances and rules of the Institute probationers were brought into line with those of the Hospital probationers.

In June 1918 the Government of Bombay decided to institute scholarships for the education of the children of indigenous midwives with a view to fitting them to take a proper maternity training in later years. Government further approved the provision of hostel accommodation and the grant of scholarships for the training of midwives generally with the object of creating a class of well trained professional midwives in the mofussil anticipating that the children of indigenous dais alluded to above will form a large field of recruitment in this direction. In the meantime, however, such training scholarships are to be allotted to women already in training in Karachi, among other places in the Presidency. The proposals were forwarded to us for comment and we reminded Government that hostel accommodation (*viz.*, the Louise Lawrence Institute) already exists here for the women who are undergoing training in our hospital. At the same time we mentioned to Government what we had already accomplished in the matter of training midwives, and asked that a number of the proposed scholarships be allotted to this Institution.

With the object of securing more women to be sent here for training, special letters were addressed in August and September 1918 to all District Local Boards and Municipalities in Sind urging individual members of these bodies to do all in their power to find such women. So far we have not received any practical response, but the difficulty of inducing women to leave their homes is fully recognised and progress must necessarily be slow.

MOFUSSIL DAIS.

We have had three more women from Sukkur, *viz.*—

Dhaghbari	.	.	.	.	.	.	Arrived 2nd March 1918.
Kalawanti	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 17th May 1918.
Utmi	.	.	.	.	.	.

These women are staying for longer periods than the first three who came in 1916 and 1917, which will be an advantage. The Sukkur District Nursing Association is defraying the expense of their training.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

Our investments have, of course, depreciated and the remarks regarding the hospital investments apply equally in the case of those of the Institute.

The Committee's special thanks are due to the Public Bodies who have so kindly continued to lend us valuable financial support and to Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., who have again most kindly audited the accounts free of charge.

KARACHI.

15th November 1918.

E. A. PEARSON,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

J. R. MARTIN,

Chairman,

On behalf of the Managing Committee.

MINUTES OF LAST GENERAL MEETING.

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Governors of the Lady Dufferin Hospital and Louise Lawrence Institute held in the Ghulam Hussain Khalikdina Hall at 7 p.m. on Friday, the 25th January 1918.

Present :

GOVERNORS OF THE HOSPITAL.

J. L. RIEU, I.C.S. (Chairman),
M. MICHITA,
M. DE P. WEBB, C.I.E., C.I.E., (Chairman,
Karachi Chamber of Commerce),
THOS. COOPER, M.L.C.,
Khan Bahadur K. H. KATHAN,
H. N. GLOVER,
SHAWARAH BENANMAL,
RICHARD T. GHA.

The Hon. Mr. HARECHANDRAI VISHINDAS,
C.I.E.,
SOERAJ CHETMAL,
GIDMAL LEEHRAJ,
Khan Bahadur NUSSEERWANJEE R. MEHTA,
MEASHAM LEA,
Khan Bahadur S. G. HAJI,
E. A. PEARSON, (Honorary Secretary and
Treasurer, Lady Dufferin Hospital and Louise
Lawrence Institute).

Staff of the Hospital.

Dr. (Miss) DAPHNE F. CEEBEL, M.D. (Glasg.) M.B., Ch.B., (W.M.S.I.).

Visitors.

Dr. E. D. SHEOFF,
MANEKEJI DESHAW.

MOOLA GULAMALI THAVEEBHOT,
P. H. DASTGE (Editor, Parsee Sansar).

NOTICE CONVENING THE MEETING.

The notice having been circulated and published in the Press was taken as read.

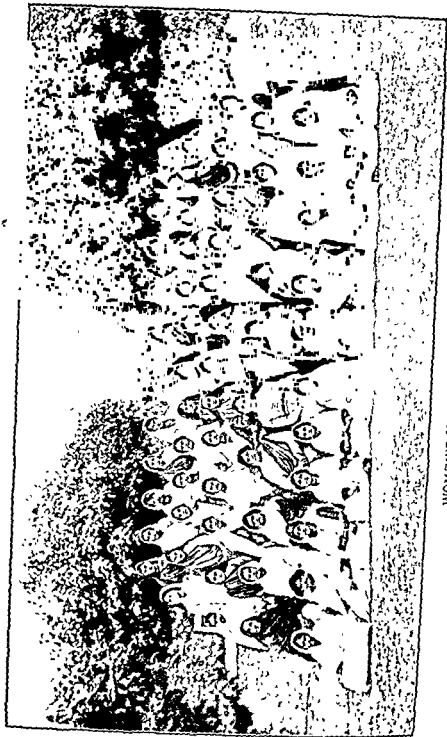
MINUTES OF THE LAST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The minutes being printed in the Report, which had been circulated, were taken as read and were confirmed.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

In moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, the Chairman, Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., Collector of Karachi, made the following remarks:—

"I have much pleasure in laying before you the annual report which has, as usual, been admirably prepared by our Honorary Secretary, Mr. Pearson. I am confident that you will agree with me in considering that the account given therein of the activities of the institution during the year furnishes ample evidence of its continued utility and of steady progress. Although there have been no specially important developments during the year 1916-17, a number of minor improvements have been carried out which tend to the greater efficiency of the institution. Also, the question of carrying out the sanitary improvements to the hospital building, the need of which has long been recognized, has now been seriously tackled, and, although the special funds required have not yet been fully provided, the work is to be put into execution very shortly. With regard to the medical work of the hospital, the report, as you will see, made a special point of the remarkable increase in the number of new in-patients admitted during the year. In view of the fact that simultaneously the



WOMEN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL, ACRA.
Principal, Staff and Students.

daily average of in-patients was rather less than it was during the previous year, it follows that, on the average, individual patients were more quickly discharged cured or relieved than before. Whether or not it is legitimate to draw from this result the inference that the treatment of the patients attained a higher level of efficiency, it is at any rate extremely satisfactory that the hospital should have been able to afford relief to a considerably greater number of patients without having any increased strain imposed on its accommodation.

As you doubtless know, the hospital does not stand alone, but has closely allied to it the Louise Lawrence Institute, the object of which is to train and supply diplomaed midwives and dais for service in the mofussil. I would invite your special attention to the interesting review of the progress made in this direction contained in the separate report on the Institute, and especially to the extract from Mr. Crouch's note on his scheme for the formation of a Karachi Health Association, one of the most important functions of which will be the establishment of an organization for the general education and regulation of the indigenous dais practising in Karachi city. It is hardly necessary to lay stress on the great developments which may be expected from the operations of such an organization working in close co-operation with our Institute, and it is a matter for congratulation that yesterday at a meeting of a number of the most influential and liberal minded citizens of Karachi Mr. Crouch was able successfully to launch his scheme. I am confident that I can count on all those who are interested in the work of the Lady Dufferin Hospital to extend their active sympathy and support to an enterprise which has so much in common with our own mission, the saving of human life and the alleviation of human suffering.

In connexion with the work of the Institute during the past year, it is interesting to record the fact that a definite beginning has been made in supplying trained nurses for the mofussil by the installation of Nurse Rebecca Benjamin at Tatta. I am glad to be able to assure you, from personal enquiries which I made at Tatta only a few days ago, that her services are very greatly appreciated by the people of Tatta and that she is doing extremely useful work there.

Turning to the question of finance, you will see that our Endowment Fund has been raised to a total of Rs. 68,000, thanks to Khan Bihadur Katrak's last donation of Rs. 20,000 and the contribution of Rs. 10,000 made by the King Edward Memorial Committee, for which we wish to express our grateful acknowledgments. But it is our aim to raise this Endowment Fund to at least a lakh of rupees, while on the other hand, as you will see from the report, there are still several important wants to be supplied before the Hospital can be regarded as fully equipped for the work which it is performing.

The Institution therefore stands in urgent need of financial assistance, and I venture accordingly to appeal to the generosity of the community for further contributions. It is a fact that the contributions of the community are still far from equal to the needs of the Hospital, and that the total of their donations is lamentably disproportionate to those of other communities, while on the other hand, it is evident from the statistics of attendance of in-patients that they avail themselves very largely of the accommodation offered by the Hospital. I trust that I may rely on the well-known liberality of the wealthier sections of the community to remove the disparity which now exists between their practical recognition of these benefits and that evidenced by other communities.

I cannot close these remarks without referring to the services of our present Lady Physician, Miss Curjel. It is no disparagement of her predecessors to say that in her we have at the head of the Institution a physician of quite exceptional skill and attainments, inspired by a high standard of devotion to duty. If the present report had covered a larger period of her service in this hospital I am confident that the statistics of attendance and

admission would have borne ample testimony to the confidence which the public have learnt to repose in her ability and thoroughness.

Finally our grateful thanks are due to Mr. E. A. Pearson, our honorary secretary and treasurer. The duties of the latter post he recently volunteered to discharge, with the result that the accounts of the funds controlled by the Committee have been admirably revised and systematized. With the development of the activities of the several institutions which compose the Karachi Lady Dufferin Hospital, there has naturally followed a proportionate increase in the work, responsibilities and anxieties of the secretary, and the duties of that officer now make very serious claims on his time. Mr. Pearson has sacrificed his leisure whole-heartedly and ungrudgingly to this philanthropic work and the Managing Committee are under a deep obligation to him for the loyal service which he has continued to render on behalf of the institution during the past year."

Mr. Shewaram Dewanmal seconded the adoption of the Report and Accounts and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Election of Six Members of the Committee and Officers.

Mr. J. L. Rieu proposed and the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai seconded the election of the following gentlemen and Firm, the resolution being carried unanimously :—

Members.

Mr. H. N. CROUCH.
Khan Bahadur K. H. KATRAK.
Khan Bahadur NUSSERWANJEE R. MEHTA.
Khan Bahadur S. G. HAJI.
Mr. MEASHAM LEA.
Mr. ISARDAS ASANMAL.
Mr. E. A. PEARSON, *Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.*

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., *Honorary Auditors.*

Amendment of the Scheme of Management.

Mr. H. N. Crouch proposed, Khan Bahadur Katrak seconded and the meeting unanimously approved the following amendment of paragraph 12 :—

For "six other members elected by the Governors" substitute "eight other members elected by the Governors, of whom at least two shall be ladies."

Election of two ladies as above.

Mr. H. N. Crouch proposed, Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee seconded and the meeting unanimously approved the election of the following :—

Mrs. H. S. LAWRENCE.

Mrs. H. M. VAJIFDAR.

The Chairman then invited any questions or proposals from the audience but there being no response the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai and seconded by Mr. Gidumal Lekhranj.

E. A. PEARSON,

*Honorary Secretary & Treasurer,
Lady Dufferin Hospital &
Louise Lawrence Institute.*

J. L. RIEU,

Chairman.

Report for 1918 of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, and Louise Lawrence Institute, Karachi.

There has been a marked increase in the number of in-door patients this year; also in the midwifery and surgical work done.

Up to date the number of in-patients treated is 1,431. For the same time last year the number was 1,297. The in-door operations show an increase of 25 per cent. The number of abdominal operations for the period 1st January to 30th November, 28.

Midwifery work.—119 in-patients and 305 out-patients compare favourably with 82 in-patients and 223 out-patients of last year. The increase of out work is due partly to the popularity of our midwife Mathason and partly to our setting up a new midwife Kaur Nasin to do out-patients work.

The out-door numbers do not compare favourably with last year. This is partly due to the last House Surgeon setting up a private dispensary and partly to the necessary neglect of out-patients on busy mornings in-doors, when the only House Surgeon we have, has to leave the dispensary to help with the hospital work. If the work is to increase or even keep up to the present standard a second House Surgeon is necessary.

Staff.—Dr. Dagmar Curjel was in charge of the hospital for the first four months of the year. Dr. Kate O'Neill took over charge on May 1st. Mrs. Grimsall, House Surgeon, left in February and the post was filled by Mrs. Pollet. Mrs. Martyr has been Lady Superintendent the whole year.

K. O'NEILL, M.B., C.M., W.M.S.

MADRAS BRANCH.

Patron.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble LORD PENTLAND, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E.

President.

Her Excellency the Lady PENTLAND, D.S.E.

Vice-President.

The Hon'ble Major-General GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Major F. F. ELWES, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S.

Life Member.

Mrs. C. G. MASTER.

Members of Committee.

Lady CARDEW.
 Lady WALLIS.
 Mrs. WHITEHEAD.
 Mrs. FIRTH.
 Mrs. MADELEY.
 Mrs. PEARS.
 Mrs. CHADWICK.
 Mrs. SADASIVA AYYAR.
 Mrs. E. S. HENSMAN (Senior).
 Mrs. TODHUNTER.
 The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Madras.
 The Hon'ble Sir A. G. CARDEW, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble The PRINCE OF ARCOT, G.C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice ABDUR RAHIM.
 Nawab SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR.

HAJI MUHAMMAD ABDUL AZIZ BADSHA SAHIB, Khan Bahadur.
 Dr. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR, LL.D.
 Mr. MUHAMMAD ABDUL QADIR SAHIB.
 M. R. RY. C. P. RAMASAWMY AYYAR AVERGAL.
 M. R. RY. Rai Sahib C. CANNAN CHETTI.
 M. R. RY. Rai Sahib M. Ct. MUTHIYA CHETTI AVERGAL.
 Khan Bahadur M. A. KUDDUS BADSHA SAHIB.
 J. M. LACEY, Esq.
 M. R. RY. G. A. NATESAN AVERGAL.
 M. R. RY. G. VENKATAPATHY NAYUDU.
 M. R. RY. S. R. M. Ct. PETHACHI CHETTY AVARGAL.
 Diwan Bahadur C. RAMANUJAM CHETTY GARU.
 The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER.

Honorary Secretary's Report for 1918.

In presenting the 33rd Annual Report of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, the Honorary Secretary is glad to be able to report all round progress both in the work of the Dufferin Fund and of its affiliated Institution, the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras.

As stated previously the medical education of women in this Presidency is mainly undertaken by the Local Government. Stipends of Rs. 50, Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 per mensem with a free provision of books and instruments are available for the M. B. B. S., L. M. & S., and Apothecary Courses, while stipends of Rs. 35 per mensem are granted to candidates for the Intermediate in Arts if they agree to study Medicine subsequently.

The formation of the Junior Branch of the Women's Medical Service, Madras Presidency, is likely to be started early in 1919.

The general principles of this scheme are :—

- (1) The service will be a Government one and pensionable.
- (2) The Surgeon-General will recruit and post Lady Doctors in the same way as male Civil Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Asst. Surgeons are recruited and posted.
- (3) The scale of pay will range from Rs. 75 to Rs. 225 per mensem as in the case of male Asst. Surgeons with an extra allowance when in sub-charge.

Full particulars of the scheme are given in G. O. 101 Medical, dated the 19th March 1918.

With the existence of such a service and the prospects of having, at an early date, a Medical School for Women, it is hoped that Women Students will come forward in large numbers to take up the study of Medicine. Everywhere the need for Lady Doctors is great.

Stipends for Lady Medical Students are granted from various sources :—

A. BY THE MADRAS BRANCH OF THE DUFFERIN FUND.

(1) *Apothecary Stipends* :—In view of the large number of stipends offered by the Local Government no students are stipended by the Fund.

(2) *Stipends for Midwives* :—Ten Midwifery pupils are now undergoing training at the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras.

The training of Midwives was commenced in 1887 and since then 208 have passed out. Of these 129 were employed by Local Bodies after completing their training. No reliable information concerning the remainder is available, but no doubt some of them are doing useful work in remote villages of the Presidency.

No difficulty has se classes, and in addition to those stipended by training at many of the Hospitals in the m eive Rs 8 per mensem. During the year seven pupils have passed out successfully.

B. BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

These stipends of Rs. 20 per mensem have been withdrawn and in their place the Central Committee has been pleased to sanction a Post-graduate Scholarship of Rs. 100 per mensem. The object of this Scholarship is to give newly passed out Lady Doctors the opportunity of acquiring practical experience at some of the larger Women and Children's Hospitals in Madras. The present holder is Miss E. C. Guiffen.

C. SCHOLARSHIPS FOUNDED BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

No new scholarship has been founded since the one founded by the late Maharaja Sir G. N. Gajapati Rao, K.C.I.E., which lapsed in 1890; a fact to be greatly regretted.

D. KRUPAHAI SATHIANADHAN SCHOLARSHIP

This Scholarship which is worth Rs. 25 per mensem is at present vacant

E. THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS MEDICAL STIPENDS

These stipends which were provided out of the Annual Government grant sanctioned in G. O. No. 856, dated 1st June 1915 and No. 858, dated 2nd June 1915, were in accordance with G. O. No. 910 Public, dated 11th May 1916, handed over to the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras, Madras, with effect from 1st September 1916.

The objects of these stipends are, to procure medical women with higher qualifications to work under Local Bodies, to assist Municipalities by grants-in-aid when they are unable to defray the cost of employing a more highly qualified Lady Doctor, and to provide for more Lady Doctors with the Apothecary diploma.

Applications for these stipends should in future be submitted to the Principal, Medical College, Madras, before the 1st of February of each year.

F. SCHOLARSHIPS FOUNDED BY NATIVE STATES

Four now exist, viz. —

- (a) The Travancore State Scholarship at present vacant, while the Bharati Lakshmi Scholarship is held by Miss R. Enright, 3rd year M. B. Class
- (b) The Cochin State Scholarship held by Miss C. Kochkutti Ammah, Second year Apothecary Class
- (c) The Hyderabad State Scholarship is still vacant.

The affiliation of Native States and Local Bodies with the Dufferin Fund, in connection with the institution of scholarships and female medical aid generally is a matter on which there should not be any doubt regarding the very great advantage to those concerned. From their large and varied experience the committee can be of material help both in technical and in many other matters to such States and Bodies who desire to stipend students at the Medical College or obtain suitable qualified Doctors for various posts and work. A register is kept both of appointments vacant and of Medical women seeking employment.

- (d) The "Wadia" Scholarship of Rs. 3,000, which is the gift of the trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities, has again been very kindly placed at the disposal of the Madras Committee. In the event of no candidate being available, the Wadia Trustees have very generously permitted the Local Committee to utilise it towards the needs of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras.

The Offices of Patron and President of the Fund were held by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland during the year covered by this report, while Major F. F. Elwes, M. D., C.I.E., I.M.S., continued as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer throughout the year.

The Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, continues its good work. The following is the report of the Superintendent, Dr. F. A. Scott, W.M.S., who has been in charge throughout the year.

Report for 1918 of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras.

"In reviewing the work carried out at this Hospital during the year 1918, I am glad to report that there has been some progress, the number of patients seeking admission having increased in both in-door and out-door departments. In the year 1917 the number of in-door and out-door patients treated up to December 11th was 14,649, while this total up to date December 5th is 15,215. There has, however, been a falling off in the number of maternity cases treated this year, the total up to date being 638 against 759 for the same period of 1917. This decrease is, I believe, largely due to the fact, that early this year, the Corporation of Madras inaugurated a "Child Welfare Scheme", with its chief working centre situated in part of the town from which the Hospital draws many of its cases. As a result, many patients finding that they are given the privilege of having the services of trained Corporation Midwives at their disposal, free of charge, to conduct their deliveries at their homes, naturally prefer remaining at home to going to hospital for treatment. The Hospital is thus deprived of many natural cases, the cases usually sent here by the Corporation workers, being abnormal ones which cannot be conveniently conducted in the patient's house, where perhaps the surroundings are such that it would be even dangerous to undertake the case there.

This year there have been 313 natural cases and 323 abnormal ones, including labours complicated by diseases of the heart, lungs, kidneys, anaemia, etc. (though the deliveries have been natural) instrumental deliveries, malpresentations and abortions. The number of operations performed up to date, both major and minor, is 3,697, against 3,963 of the previous year. Most of the major operations have been gynaecological and obstetrical. The nature of the operations has however been less varied than in the year 1917.

There have been only fourteen abdominal section cases, consisting of ventral fixation of uterus, hysterectomy, removal of uterine appendages, pelvic tumour, appendicectomy, operations for intestinal obstruction and caesarian section.

The Hospital has been very full during the greater part of the year. The 82 available beds were generally fully occupied. The largest number of patients present on one day was 118 on July 23rd.

There was a suggestion made by the Committee of Management to start a pre-maternity department in connection with the Hospital, but owing to the want of sufficient Staff for this purpose, it has not been found possible to hold regular classes or clinics, but a little work in this direction is carried out in the out-patients' department, where pregnant women and mothers are given advice and instruction regarding care of themselves during pregnancy, and of their children.

The Medical Staff, consisting of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and two House-Surgeons, has been fully maintained throughout the year, the only changes being the appointment of two new House-Surgeons on the expiry of the term of office of the previous ones. There have also been no changes in the Nursing Staff, except that an acting Matron was appointed in May in the place of the Matron who has proceeded on seven months' leave.

The number of new pupil nurses (Anglo-Indian) entertained during the year is four. Four passed out, and one was discharged being unfit for the work. Ten new Dufferin Fund pupils were taken on, 7 passed out, and 7 were discharged for incompetency, or left, for various reasons. This year in addition to the ten Dufferin Fund pupils, there are two voluntary Midwives (Telugu Hindu women), one of whom belongs to the Barber class, who have been sent for a year's training, by an up-country Raja (Devarakota) to enable them to help the women of his District. Their stipends are paid by the Raja.

The Hospital has been visited on twenty-eight occasions by the ladies of the Executive Committee, who have been very much interested in the work of the institution.

Her Excellency Lady Pentland has paid two visits, and the Hon'ble Major-General G. G. Giffard, C S I, I M S, visited the place once, early in January."

FLORENCE SCOTT, L.R.C.P. & S.E., W.M.S.,
Superintendent

MYSORE BRANCH.

Committee.

President.

Lady MILLER

Honorary Secretary.

Rao Bahadur Mr. T. V. ARUNACHAL MULLA, M.A., LL.B.

Members.

Lieut.-Col. G. H. D. GOWDER, C.B.E., M.B., LL.B., D.P.S.S., D.P.S.S.

Dr. Miss B. GOVINDARAJULU, M.B., M.S., M.C.

Rao Bahadur Mr. T. V. ARUNACHAL MULLA, M.A., LL.B.

Honorary Secretary's Report for 1918.

There was a balance of Rs. 776-19-7 at the end of the last financial year of the Fund on 31st December 1917, and the interest on the fund deposited in the Government of India for 1918 was Rs. 560. The amount paid in salaries was Rs. 1,000-0-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 913-2-7 on the 31st December 1918.

The two pupils, who were under training last year passed the required examination and have secured employment as Midwives in the Government Hospital at Bangalore during the year and these are under training.

The Midwifery classes are as follows:

1. The Maternity Hospital, Bangalore.
2. The Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore.
3. The Maternity Hospital, Bangalore.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE BRANCH.

Provincial Committee.

President.

Mrs. E. BLAKEWAY.

Honorary Secretary.

Lieut.-Col. T. W. IRVINE, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.E., D.P.H., I.M.S.

Members.

The Nawab Sir SAHIBZADA ABDUL QAYUM, K.C.I.E., K.B.

Rai Bahadur Lala KARAM CHAND, M.B.E.

Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan.

I held charge of the Municipal Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan, since May 1st, 1918, when Dr. A. M. Headwards went on leave. The working of both the out-door and in-door departments has been satisfactory. The majority of the patients who attend the hospital are Hindoos. The Staff worked extremely well throughout the time I held charge. The principal cases in the in-door department were labour cases, and I am sorry to state that the staff for this department is insufficient, for they are called upon day and night to attend and consequently it is impossible to expect them to do night duty on any special cases.

(Mrs.) A. G. ROBERTSON.

PUNJAB BRANCH.

Provincial Committee.

President.

Lady O'DWYER.

Honorary Secretary.

Dr. AGNES C. SCOTT, M.B., W.M.S.

Members.

Rani Lady HARNAM SINGH.

Mrs. EDWIN PARKER.

Mrs. INGLIS.

Miss BOSE.

The Hon'ble Colonel R. C. MACWATT, C.I.E., B.SC.,
M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil
Hospitals, Punjab.

Lieut.-Col. E. C. BAYLEY, C.I.E., I.A., Private Secre-
tary to H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the
Punjab.

Lieut.-Col. D. W. SUTHERLAND, C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S.,
Principal, King Edward Medical College, Lahore.

The Hon'ble Mr. PARKER, Lahore.

Rai Bahadur Pandit BALRISHAN KAUL, V.H.A.S.

Dr. AGNES C. SCOTT, M.B., W.M.S., Assistant to the
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Honorary Secretary's Report for 1918.

During the year under report the offices of Patron and Lady President were held respectively by His Honour Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer, Dr. Agnes C Scott, M.B., W.M.S., Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, continued as Honorary Secretary throughout the year.

The Punjab Branch started the year with a credit balance of Rs 2,355-13-6 and on the 31st of December 1918 had in hand Rs 4,190-11-8, excluding the amount invested in Government Promissory notes and the British and Indian War Loan Bonds. From the latter investment a sum of Rs. 2,000 had to be withdrawn early in the year to raise the working capital which had fallen to a low level. This reduced the income from the invested funds by Rs. 110 per annum.

The total income of the Branch from various sources (excluding the amount which the Central Committee very kindly made available from the funds at its disposal to meet the pay and allowances of the W.M.S. employed in the Punjab) amounted to Rs. 6,981-8-9, of which Rs 2,100 were contributed by the Local Government, Rs 240, Rs 192 and Rs 180 by the District Boards of Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, and Attock respectively. The money realised from private subscriptions and donations totalled Rs 1,072.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 25,221-11-6 and included the following grants-in-aid —

- Rs. 3,400 to the Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore.
- „ 1,800 to the Women's Christian Medical College, Ludhiana
- „ 360 to the St. Catherine's Dispensary, Rawalpindi.
- „ 240 to the Mission Zenana Hospital, Kahuta, Rawalpindi District.
- „ 360 to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, for the training of nurses.

In addition to this the Punjab Branch supported four students at the Punjab Medical School for Women, Ludhiana, and two at the Lady Harding Medical College, Delhi, at a total cost of Rs. 1,527.

The grants sanctioned towards part pay of women sub-assistant surgeons for work at Mianwali and D. G. Khan, in order to enable those local bodies to offer an attractive salary to workers in these unpopular stations, remained in abeyance for the most part of the year owing to the vacancies not being filled up. Towards the end of the year both Mianwali and D. G. Khan succeeded in starting work, the former with a woman sub-assistant surgeon and the latter under a fully qualified doctor of the C. M. S. The sub-assistant surgeon at Mianwali has, however, since resigned her post and the vacancy has not yet been filled up.

With the concurrence of the Executive Committee it has been decided to treat the grant for D. G. Khan as a grant-in-aid towards the Mission Hospital, provided the Society arrange for the dispensary being always in charge of a medical woman holding qualifications not below a sub-assistant surgeon.

The St Catherine's Hospital, Rawalpindi, has continued to justify its existence and the grant-in-aid from the Punjab Branch has been renewed in view of the good and useful work it is doing in a part of the town and among a class of the people very much in need of medical relief.

The Mission Zenana Hospital at Kahuta, for which a grant-in-aid of Rs. 30 per mensem was sanctioned during the year, had to be closed down in September 1918, owing to the resignation of the medical woman in charge and the inability of the management to fill up the vacancy. The grant is since then in abeyance pending re-opening of the Hospital.

Of the four assisted students at the Punjab Medical School for Women, Ludhiana, one passed the Certificate or the L. P. M. S. examination in June last. She was under bond to serve the Fund for a period of three years; arrangements could not, however, be made to utilize her, as she was too inexperienced to be put in independent charge of a hospital, and there exist so few hospitals in the Punjab where House Surgeons are employed. The three who are still under training have been advised to try for both the L. P. M. S. and the M. P. L. examination next session, as it is not proposed to renew their stipend after 1919 nor to fill up their vacancies in the School. Stipends at this School endowed by the Punjab Government and Local Bodies are far in excess of the number of the candidates seeking admission as medical students.

Individual reports from the members of the W. M. S. employed in the Punjab, are appended, and it is greatly to be hoped that the authorities concerned will endeavour to carry out the improvements suggested and to remedy the defects pointed out.

The scheme for the establishment of a Central Training School for Dais at Amritsar and of several subsidiary schools to be affiliated thereto is still in abeyance partly owing to further information having been called for by the local Government in respect of its share in the scheme and partly owing to the Municipal Committee, Amritsar, having indefinitely postponed the construction of the Princess of Wales Zenana Hospital without which the training school cannot exist. It is hoped that in the interest of the female population of the province generally, and of the Amritsar district particularly, the Committee will see its way towards the construction of at any rate a portion of the new Hospital; the out-patients' department and quarters for Doctor, staff and dais, if built immediately, would enable the work to be begun.

During the year under report the following members of the W. M. S. were kindly lent by the Central Committee for employment in the Punjab:—

Dr. Agnes C. Scott, M.B., W.M.S.

Dr. F. D. Barnes, M.D., W.M.S.

Dr. C. M. Wickham, L.R.C.P. & S., W.M.S.

Dr. J. E. George, W.M.S.

Drs. Scott and Barnes held the appointments of the Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, and the Physician in charge of Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, respectively, throughout the year. Dr. Wickham assumed charge of the Dufferin Block of the Ripon Hospital, Simla, in March 1918, relieving sub-assistant surgeon Rebecca Vincent and continued in charge of the institution until November when she was temporarily transferred to Akola and Dr. J. E. George appointed in her place.

A sum of Rs. 17,052-0-11 was made available by the Central Committee to meet the entire pay and allowances of the members of the W. M. S. serving in this province.

Drs. Scott and Barnes obtained privilege leave, the former for six weeks and the latter for one month; their duties were arranged for locally.

In August 1918, Colonel (now Major-General) H. Hendley, M.D., K.H.S., I.M.S., on reversion to military duty, resigned his seat on the Executive Committee and was succeeded by the Hon'ble Colonel R. Charles MacWatt, C.I.E., B.Sc., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Report by Dr. Agnes C. Scott, M.B., W.M.S., Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

During the year ending November 30th, 1918, I visited 43 Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab. My Autumn tours were curtailed owing to the influenza epidemic, when I was engaged in relief work in Lahore City.

Two of the three months I spent in Simla were taken up with the third Post-graduate course for women Sub-Assistant Surgeons, an account of which is given on a separate page.

I have held the post of Honorary Secretary of the Punjab Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund throughout the year, the report of which appears elsewhere.

In July I was appointed Honorary Secretary of St. John Ambulance Association, Punjab Provincial Centre (this apart from the war charities). I foresee possibilities in the direction of educating the Indian public, both male and female, through this Association, which has evidently caught hold on the interests of the people. But a great deal of work is required in adapting courses of instruction to the needs of India, and adding others in Maternity and child welfare work which I think is more universally needed than "First Aid to the injured," at any rate for the women.

In August Colonel MacWatt succeeded Colonel Hendley as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, on the latter's promotion to Major-General and appointment as Deputy Director, Medical Services, at Quetta. I acknowledge with much gratitude the unfailing help and support which General Hendley gave me during the eighteen months I worked under him, and the great patience with which he guided my footsteps in what was my first plunge into the intricacies of Government Red tape.

There is not much progress to report in the matter of the women's medical work in the Punjab. Besides Mission Hospitals, of which there are 15 under fully qualified women doctors, also 6 under Sub-Assistant Surgeons or certificated practitioners, providing altogether 681 beds, there are 2 hospitals under women of the Women's Medical Service. Only one of these is a fully equipped hospital, namely, the Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, and this can hardly be called up to date in its buildings and equipment. There are in this hospital a fair number of maternity cases treated as in-patients yearly and a very good attempt is made at nursing the patients properly. There are also five hospitals under Women Assistant Surgeons and twenty dispensaries and hospitals under Women Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The Dufferin Block of the Ripon Hospital, Simla, comes next (these are the only ones under members of the Women Medical Service), but this is merely a block of the main Civil Hospital, and it is so built that in its wards it is not possible to preserve the strict privacy that Indians prefer for their women.

In the Municipal Hospitals at Amritsar and Multan which are under Women Assistant Surgeons, the patients are housed in buildings hardly fit for stables. A woman keen on her work could not fail to lose her enthusiasm in a very few months in one of these hospitals, whose improvement seems to be impossible owing to the apathy of the local bodies responsible.

The hospital for women in Lyallpur is only half built, this has been the case for some years.

The Rawalpindi Hospital is only a small inferior portion of the male hospital, that in Hoshiarpur is similar but more roomy. Of the hospitals under Women Sub-Assistant Surgeons those at Sirsa, Rohtak, Gujranwala and Fazilka are more or less separate hospitals. The others are either city dispensaries with no in-patient department at all, or wards in the main Civil Hospitals with, as a rule, a small out-patient department attached; some have separate dispensaries and a more or less trained compounder, in other the patients get their medicine from the male side at a separate window from the men. Usually the operations on the women have to be performed on the men's side as there is only one operation room.

These being the arrangements it is scarcely to be wondered at that a very small proportion of the women patients attending these dispensaries are those for whose relief the provision of women doctors is essential; in other words, are for women who would under no circumstances allow themselves to be examined and treated by a male doctor, or for women suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex.

What is our aim with regard to the women's medical work in the Punjab? I think it should be the provision of—

- (1) A good up to date fully staffed women's hospital, separate from the men's in each division. In connection with these a second fully qualified doctor in charge of the Maternity work, and all the women health visitors in the division.
- (2) Smaller hospitals, also separate from the Civil Hospital in each district (not necessarily at the headquarters) with a good Assistant Surgeon in charge of each, assisted by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, compounder and nurses.
- (3) Women Sub-Assistant Surgeons at dispensaries, with half a dozen emergency beds at one or two of the larger villages in the district, these being under the supervision of the district woman doctor.
- (4) A trained midwife in every tehsil.
- (5) A trained dai in every Zail.

The village women are especially in need of accessible medical aid. The men can get about pretty much as they like, but the women are dependent on the men to take them to the hospitals, and any excuse such as want of time due to sowing, harvest or other agricultural occupations, also the fact that bullocks cannot be spared from the wells, etc., etc., is made, and the woman has to endure her pain and misery and the disease progresses until it is probably incurable, before her husband has leisure and inclination to take her to the nearest women's hospital.

The Government service for Women Sub-Assistant Surgeons, also the dais' school combined with the Princess of Wales' Hospital, Amritsar, are neither of them in existence yet. The first owing to the deliberations of Government, the latter owing to the apathy of the local body concerned. Both of these schemes were started by my predecessor some three years ago.

The rules of the Punjab Central Midwives Board were sanctioned by Government in June last; the first examinations under it are to be held in March, at one centre in each of the five Divisions of the Province. The Local Supervising Committees at four of these centres are in nominal existence and actually working, at one, namely, Multan. Here a Maternity Supervisor has been appointed and placed in a hired house in the city, where city dais are being induced to attend classes and report their cases. It will be a hopeful sign if this sort of work is in existence in all divisions by this time next year.

Efforts are being made to find women to act as Maternity Supervisors and to send them for training to the School at Delhi for such workers. One woman from Lahore has gone there this term.

A batch of three women trained as Nurse-dais have just been passed out; these have to work in the Civil Hospitals of the district supplying the stipends for training nursing women only. The experiment is too new to report on yet; if it succeeds women patients in these hospitals will be made more comfortable and women doctors will be encouraged to undertake the treatment of diseases they dare not tackle at present for lack of ordinary trained nurses.

As I pointed out last year it is the workers that are lacking; trained women and women to train are urgently needed for all grades of women's medical work in this province as in all parts of the country. If we had the workers I believe the funds would be forthcoming.

Report of the Dufferin Block of the Ripon Hospital, Simla, for the year 1918.

I took over charge of this hospital on April 1st, 1918. The staff consists of a fully trained Matron, a compounder, two ward maids, two sweepers and a chowkidar.

Three pupil nurses completed their training here in June. They all passed their examinations and have now joined their respective appointments under the Municipalities who paid for their training. No other pupil nurses have been found to take their places and the nursing of the hospital has been much interfered with. The salaries offered by the Simla Municipality, Rs. 10, Rs. 15 per mensem, are not sufficient to attract any but uneducated women who cannot be trained as nurses but do the work of ward maids. I have therefore suggested that a permanent Indian trained nurse should be added to the staff on a salary of Rs. 30, Rs. 40 per mensem. This would make the hospital independent of the pupil nurses of whom we cannot expect a regular supply.

I cannot speak too highly of the services of Miss Wallace, the Matron; she has been of the greatest help to me, especially during the time of Influenza epidemic when there was heavy work in the wards. She is very popular with her staff and with her patients.

Only very minor surgery can be attempted in this hospital as there is no assistant, and no anaesthetist and at present no nurses.

The out-patient department is very poorly attended and there is little gynaecological work, and very few midwifery cases come for admission.

It is not possible to observe any "Purdah" arrangements in this hospital. There are three separate entrances and men walk in and out of the wards of out-patient department as they like; there is no one to prevent them or to enquire their business. I should like to see all entrances closed except the main one, where a chuprasi should be stationed and males only allowed to enter by permission. I feel sure if the hospital were properly staffed and suitable "Purdah" arrangements made that much more work might be done here and its sphere of usefulness much widened. Lady O'Dwyer and Lady MacLagan visited the hospital during the year and took a kindly interest in the patients and the hospital generally. Lady O'Dwyer presented an electric heater which has proved most useful, also two rubber hot water bottles which are much appreciated by the patients.

A valuable gift of bedding and clothing was presented to the hospital by the Lady Hardinge League through the kindness of Lady MacLagan.

C. WICKHAM, L.R.C.P. & S.E.

Report of the Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, for the year 1918.

There have been some changes in the staff. Miss Reynolds, one of the Sub-Assistant House Surgeons, left in March and in July the Countess of Dufferin's Fund sent Miss Mainman, Surgeon, M.B., B.S., to fill the vacancy.

Mrs. Vincent has again carried out her duties to my entire satisfaction.

I have sustained a great loss in the temporary absence of Miss Kounth, our Nursing Matron Superintendent, who has had to take long leave owing to an unfortunate development of Tubercular lung trouble. I have no one yet to replace her and the hospital patients and I have felt her loss considerably.

So far the demand for nurses for war purposes has prevented our filling the two vacancies Staff Nurses for Staff Nurses, but I sincerely hope we may get them in a few months time.

We began the year with eight probationer Nurses of whom one, Nurse Wise, left to be Probationer married and we have since added two others, Nurses Comber and Smith, to the list, thus leaving one vacancy yet to fill.

Mrs Porteous left to be married in February and her vacancy was filled by Mrs Maskell Housekeeper who also left to better her prospects in October. Her place has since been taken by Mrs. Hamilton.

We began the year with three pupils, but one of them, Hazra Begam, left us as her husband and relatives raised many objections to her living in Hospital. In my opinion this was merely an excuse made by members of her family to dissuade her from continuing her career. I am sorry about this girl for she was intelligent and promised well.

Hayat Bibi has done very well indeed and will shortly appear for her final examination. She has witnessed and conducted the prescribed number of cases and has done her practical work to my entire satisfaction. I feel sure she will prove a most conscientious and honourable worker in her own town when she returns. Her daughter has now joined the class and if she works as well as her mother has, Sialkot will be fortunate in having them when they return to work in that city.

Rajwanti passed a most creditable examination in August and has since been fortunate enough to obtain a scholarship to proceed to Delhi where she is now a member of the Women's Health Visitors class.

We began the year with two pupils, Gulam Fatimah and Alla Rakhi. The latter left us as incompetent in January, and we accepted Makhtool Begum in the vacancy. Makhtool Begum managed to obtain her certificate in November.

In October we received three other women sent by the Municipality, Sardar Begum, Mehran and Sohan Dai, and these three are with us still. A new rule formulated by the Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund sanctioning a six months course if the pupils lived in Hospital, and a year's course if they lived out in their own houses, has resulted in all the women residing in Hospital.

I could wish it possible that a further rule could be made later on that the pupils must have a year's training at least. They benefit so much by hospital discipline and a year is the very least in which we may hope to turn out reliable dais whose one great need is discipline and character. They come from a class who sadly need these essential characteristics when they have to depend so much on their own initiative in their work in the city.

I hope the scheme will one day develop when these women will come under the direct supervision of those who have done so much to train them. No one knows better than we do where their defects lie, and none can have better control over their work than those who have watched over and guided them in their training; when this can be arranged I shall feel our efforts have not altogether been in vain for their benefit and for the welfare of the women and children of Lahore.

There has been a decrease in both out and in-door patients and I can only attribute this to the widespread epidemic of Influenza. The poor women were so greatly wanted in their homes when entire families were attacked that for two months our attendance was the lowest since I took over charge.

There has been a slight increase in operations.

We have had applications from all over the Province and the N.-W. F. Province for them. Lately it has been impossible to accommodate the number of patients who have come for admission and this class of wards is going to prove the most popular in every women's hospital built in India.

Lady O'Dwyer has taken a keen and sincere interest in our hospital and I owe her on behalf of the staff, patients and myself an unspeakable debt of gratitude for the great help her interest has been to us.

We shall miss her very much when she leaves Lahore and India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson has continued his consistent help and advice in all matters concerning the Hospital.

F. DISSENT BARNES, M.D., W.M.S.,
Physician in Charge.

UNITED PROVINCES BRANCH.

Provincial Committee.

President.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLDAT BETHAM, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Honorary Treasurer.

W. ADLER, Esq., I.C.S.

Members.

Lady RICHARDS.	The Civil Surgeon, Lucknow.
Lady KNOX.	The Civil Surgeon, Allahabad.
Lady LOVETT.	The Civil Surgeon, Naini Tal.
Mrs. O'DONNELL.	The Civil Surgeon, Agra.
Mrs. FLEM.	The Commissioner, Lucknow Division.
Mrs. HARRISON.	The Commissioner, Fuzmau Division.
Mrs. FERRARD.	The Commissioner, Allahabad Division.
Mrs. BIRDWOOD.	The Hon'ble Nawab MUMTAZ-UD-DAUUD SHAH
The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces.	MUHAMMAD FAIZAT ALI KHAN, M.B.E., M.C.V.O., C.S.I., of Patna, Bihar.

Trustees of the Provincial Branch.

1. The Commissioner, Allahabad Division.
2. The Hon'ble Nawab MUMTAZ-UD-DAUUD SHAH MUHAMMAD FAIZAT ALI KHAN, M.B.E., M.C.V.O., C.S.I., of Patna, Bihar.

Inspector-General's Report for 1918.

The work of the Association.

(A) Medical work.

(B) Educational work.

(A) MEDICAL WORK.

There were, as in 1917, 25 female hospitals attached to the Provincial Branch and managed by Local Committees of the District Fund, and 22 non-attached hospitals as compared with 30 in the previous year.

The following table shows the attendance at the attached hospitals during the 12 months ending the 31st November 1918 as compared with that of the previous four years—

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
In-door	22,504	22,595	22,576	21,216	22,000
Out-door	27,108	27,000	27,576	27,000	27,000
TOTAL	49,612	49,595	50,152	48,216	49,000

At first sight it would appear that the attendance during the year under review was 12,996 less than that of the previous year, but it was really not so. The attendance during 11 months of the year 1917 amounted to 195,311, and if this is compared with the attendance during the corresponding period of this year there is only a slight decrease of 816.

The total attendance at the non-affiliated institutions registered during 11 months was 187,274 against 182,302 during the corresponding period of 1917, or an increase of 4,972. Even excluding the attendance (4,631) for the female dispensary at Basti (which does not appear in the returns for 1917) the total attendance at the non-affiliated centres rose during 1918 by 341.

The number of visits paid to women at their houses by lady doctors and female sub-assistant surgeons throughout the Provinces during the last two years was:—

Year.	CLASS OF PATIENTS.						Medical.	Surgery.	Midwifery.	TOTAL.
	Euro-peans.	Eura-sians.	Moham-medans.	Hindus.	Other castes.	Total.				
1917	203	213	1,750	2,057	404	4,687	3,239	765	683	4,687*
1918	289	447	2,330	2,664	619	6,349	4,512	931	906	6,349

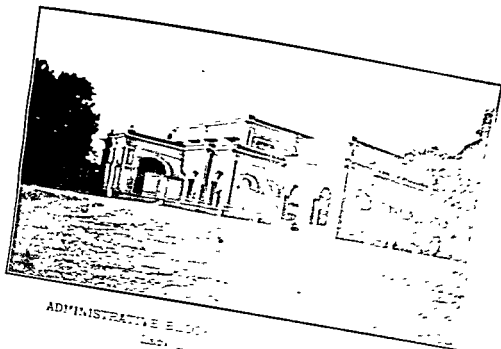
The figures under all heads show an increase. Meerut heads the list with 608 cases treated. Naini Tal (which headed the list in previous years) is now second with 473 cases; then in order come Ghazipur (450), Allahabad (376), Hardoi (338), Agra (288), Cawnpore (284), Hamirpur (254) and Rae Bareilly (243). It is satisfactory to find that the number of midwifery cases attended rose from 683 to 906, but the latter figure is still far below the number of cases (1,754) attended during 1916. Large cities such as Agra, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Bareilly, Lucknow and Benares, should certainly show better returns. Agra and Allahabad show 51 cases each, Cawnpore 47, Bareilly and Lucknow 36 each and Benares the lamentably small number of seven cases.

During the year I inspected 15 affiliated and 8 non-affiliated institutions. The Dufferin Hospital at Fyzabad was moved into its new buildings in April 1918. Notwithstanding the fact that the hospital at Ghazipur is an old building and the accommodation is cramped, there has been a marked increase in all branches of the hospital work, especially in the gynaecological and maternity sections, which is creditable to Miss Bux.

The Edward VII Memorial Hospital at Basti was opened on the 1st August and during the 3½ months, till the 15th November when it was inspected, the work done reflected the greatest credit on Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mrs. Chandra. There have been up to that date 29 in-patients, 4,214 out-patients, 175 operations and 2 labour cases.

A linen-room, a separate cook house for Indian patients and a segregation ward are urgently needed at Cawnpore. The two European wards are much appreciated by the public. The 4 Victoria Memorial wards are in a very bad condition and need remodelling. The Local Committee has not yet decided whether these buildings should be dismantled and new ones constructed, or whether the present wards should be remodelled.

At Allahabad the construction of a new Children's ward has been postponed and the money earmarked for it has been invested in Post Office Cash Certificates and Treasury Bonds by the Committee. It is possible that existing Dufferin Hospital buildings may be utilized in connection with the scheme for instituting a new Medical School at Allahabad, and that a new Dufferin Hospital will be built by Government.



At Meerut the construction of 2 Nurses' quarters and a Compounder's quarters at the Dufferin Hospital is an urgent need. The estimated cost of the former is Rs. 10,000 and of the latter Rs. 3,000. These works have been postponed for want of funds.

A private ward was built by the District Board, Haidor, in the Female Dispensary, Sandila, at a cost of Rs. 1 813.

At Sultanpur the construction of quarters for the Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the Compounder has been sanctioned but postponed for lack of funds.

A separate labour room, quarters for the Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Compounder and for the menial staff and a small operation room are urgently required at Mainpuri.

The Female Hospital at Shahjahanpur has no operating room and no labour room. The site has been selected for an operating room and the estimate is under preparation.

Since the provincialization of the Dufferin Hospital and the Women's Medical School at Agra, two years ago, the annual contribution of Rs. 6,000 which was made by the Central Committee to the Agra institutions has been devoted to the improvement of the buildings and equipment of female hospitals in the provinces. In addition to this Rs. 6,000, a recurring grant of Rs. 13,800 has been given by the Local Government to the Provincial Committee for similar requirements. Many urgent and much needed improvements have been carried out by means of these two grants at Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Sitapur, Aligarh, Bahraich, Partabgarh, Bareilly, Fatehgarh, Muttra and Moradabad.

Medical Staff employed at hospitals under the auspices of the Association

The following staff is employed at the various hospitals in the Provinces —

Seven English qualified medical women.

Four medical women licentiates in medicine and surgery.

Thirteen medical women of the certificated class.

Forty-nine Female Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Excluding the members of the Women's Medical Service, of whom there are 5 at present out of the sanctioned cadre of 6, the number on the rolls at present is —

	Sanctioned strength.	Number on rolls
First class medical women	2	2
Assistant Surgeons	28	17
Sub-Assistant Surgeons	50	49
TOTAL	80	68

It will be seen that the number on the rolls is 12 short of the sanctioned strength. This shortage of 12 is as follows.—

- 11 in the grade of Assistant Surgeons
- 1 in the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

In 1914 the replacement of Sub-Assistant Surgeons by Assistant Surgeons was sanctioned in the 12 centres noted on the margin, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining the services of Assistant Surgeons the replacement has only been effected in 4 centres, Benares, Shahjahanpur, Ghazipur, and Gorakhpur. District Boards at Dehra Dun, Mirzapur, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Shahjahanpur and Benares have, however, expressed their inability to contribute Rs. 142-8-0 monthly, which has been fixed under the new scheme for the United Provinces Junior Women's Medical Service as the contribution for the services of an Assistant Surgeon, so in future Assistant Surgeons will be located only at Budaun, Gonda, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Mainpuri and Allahabad, and Female Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be posted to the other 6 stations.

The most important events in the history of the Provincial Branch during the year were the separation of the Women's Medical School from the Male School at Agra and the appointment of a member of the Women's Medical Service as the Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Dufferin Fund matters and as the Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the Dufferin Fund Association. Dr. O'Brien, who was attached to the Lucknow Dufferin Hospital, assumed charge of the Women's Medical School at Agra on the 9th February 1918, and Dr. Campbell joined these Provinces on the 1st November 1918, as Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Secretary to the Provincial Committee. The only other transfers and appointments of any moment during the year are the transfers of Dr. Commissariat from Agra to Allahabad and of Dr. Watts from Benares to Lucknow and the appointment of Mrs. Sequeira to Benares as a temporary measure and until the Central Committee can spare the services of a medical woman of the Women's Medical Service for that station.

At the suggestion of the Central Committee the Provincial Committee decided to institute a junior grade of the Women's Medical Service with effect from the 1st December 1918. The new service consists of four grades with the following scale of pay:—

	Rs.
Senior grade	300
First grade over 14 years' service	200
Second grade from 7 to 14 years	165
Third grade up to 7 years	130

Promotion from the first to the senior grade will be by selection. It is anticipated that the revised scale of pay will attract better qualified medical women and will generally improve the personnel of the service.

(B) EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Female Students.—The number of students on the rolls at the Women's Medical School, Agra, during the year ending the 15th May 1918, was 62 or one more than in the previous year. Ten candidates appeared for their final qualifying examination in April 1918, and all passed—one with honours and eight with commendation. Sixteen students appeared for the junior qualifying examination, of whom ten passed—three with commendation. Of the remaining 6, two failed, and four were ordered to be re-examined in October 1918. Only 2, however, appeared for re-examination and they passed, the other 2 were absent on sick leave and have consequently been reduced to the second year class.

The following table shows the results of the examinations at the school during the last three years.—

Sessions.	FINAL QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.						JUNIOR QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.					
	No. AP- PEARED.		No. PASSED		PERCENTAGE PASSED.		No. AP- PEARED.		No PASSED		PERCENTAGE PASSED.	
	Regular Examination.	Re-examination.	Regular Examination	Re-examination.	Regular Examination	Re-examination	Regular Examination	Re-examination.	Regular Examination	Re-examination.	Regular Examination	Re-examination.
1915-16 . .	6	...	6	..	100	...	10	...	10	.	100	...
1916-17 . .	17	4	13	3	76.47	75	12		11	.	91.66	...
1917-18 . .	10	...	10	...	100	..	16*	...	10	...	62.5	...

Eleven students appeared in April 1918 at the 3rd year sessional examination, of whom 10 passed. Eighteen candidates appeared for their first year sessional examination and all were promoted to the next higher class. Of the 62 students, 40 were Indian Christians, 17 Hindus and 5 Muhammedans; 47 belonged to these Provinces, 8 to the Punjab and 7 were from other Provinces. Of the 18 who were removed from the rolls during the year 1917-18, 13 passed the final examination, 3 were removed for failure in their examination and 2 resigned, the number remaining at the end of the year being 44. The results of the examinations are highly satisfactory and the teaching staff are to be congratulated on the excellent work achieved. Miss A. Cunningham, Lady Superintendent of the Girls' Hostel, has performed her duties during the year with her usual zeal and ability; the students owe a great deal to her.

Training of female compounders.

The training of female compounders was continued during the year at Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Aligarh, and Bareilly. There was no compounder under training at the Victoria Female Hospital, Moradabad. There were five apprentices under training at Lucknow, one at Cawnpore, two at Allahabad, one at Bareilly and three at Aligarh.

Of the five girls at Lucknow, one passed, two were discharged as unsuitable and two remained on the rolls at the close of the year. The head-compounder at Cawnpore died of the influenza in the late epidemic and the vacancy has been temporarily filled by a girl who has been in training for two years.

One apprentice at Aligarh passed her examination and has been appointed to a vacancy in the hospital on Rs. 15 per mensem.

* Of the 16 ten passed, and of the remaining six 2 failed and 2 passed in the re-examination in October 1918, 2 were absent on sick leave.

medical woman Dr. Gulzar Mohammed Ali, M.B., B.S. (Lucknow), was appointed on reserve duty from 3rd June 1918.

The matron in charge of the Lady Lyall Hospital, Mrs E. Katseh, having resigned in order to work on a hospital ship her place was filled on 6th June by Mrs Sausmann who is a capable and efficient Matron. Sister Nichol was appointed as Staff Nurse in the Lady Lyall Hospital on 21st August 1918 and is discharging her duties extremely well.

Mrs. Copcutt, Matron in charge, and Mrs Masib, night sister of the Maternity Hospital, continue to work at their onerous duties in the most zealous and devoted manner.

Mrs. Pace has done well as Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator of Pharmacy

M O'BRIEN, M B, B S,

Principal, Women's Medical School, Agra

Report for 1918 of the Dufferin Hospital, Allahabad.

With reference to your letter no 173—D F 71, dated the 5th November 1918, I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the working of the Dufferin Hospital, Allahabad, for the period ending 30th November 1918

There were few changes in the staff; Miss M E. Ashton gave over charge on the forenoon of 21st January 1918 to Miss K. O'Neill, who stayed 27 days only and was then transferred to Benares. Miss S H Commissariat took over charge on the forenoon of 15th February 1918 and she has carried on the work since

No permanent Assistant Surgeon has yet been posted to this Hospital in place of Miss Mendies transferred to Gorakhpore on the 14th February 1917.

There were no Assistant Surgeons or Sub-Assistant Surgeons attached to this Hospital during the year. It is difficult to carry on the work of this large Hospital both in-door and out-door without an assistant, and this state of affairs is unsatisfactory

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Miss A. Samuel was placed on reserve duty from Banda, but she was again transferred to that district. She worked only from 6th to 29th November 1918.

Mrs E F Mukand, Staff Nurse, resigned her appointment on the 31st July and Miss E B. Paul was appointed in her place.

Total number of operations performed were 819, out of which 120 were selected and there were 14 abdominal sections.

The total number of maternity cases during the period under report were 206, out of which 154 were labour cases (93 normal and 61 abnormal) and 52 other maternity cases

Education—As usual the Hospital continues to maintain class A for English speaking nurses and class B for Indian Dais. At the beginning of the year there were three pupils under training in class A, out of these two qualified and passed out and two joined the class, so that there are three pupils under training at present. A scholarship of Rs. 35 per mensem is paid to each by the District Board. In class B, there were five pupils at the beginning of the year, out of these four qualified and passed out and four joined the class, of these one left the Hospital and married, so that there are only 4 pupils in this class at present under training. They are paid from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10 according to their qualifications, from the Local Fund.

The Lady Doctor lectures to class A daily and to class B twice a week. The Staff Nurse lectures to class B daily. The Hospital also trains female compounders who are paid by the Provincial Committee. There are 2 pupils in this class under training. I have great pleasure in testifying to the usefulness of the pupils in classes A & B. They are in great demand by the public and their services are very much appreciated. They have brought in a sum of about Rs. 3,000 as fees for attending patients in the district.

Building.—There were no additions and alterations in the buildings. The construction of the new children's ward was postponed owing to war and the money available, *viz.*, Rs. 8,000 for its construction, has been utilized in purchasing Post Office Cash Certificates and Treasury Bonds as decided by the Committee.

S. H. COMMISSARIAT, F.R.C.S.I., W.M.S.,
Medical Officer in charge, Dufferin Hospital,
Allahabad.

Report for 1918 of the Dufferin Hospital, Cawnpore.

Financial condition of the Local Fund.—The Local Fund stands about the same as the previous year. We regret to state that there has been no appreciable increase in the subscription list.

The budget for the year was carefully curtailed, not taking into account the enhanced war rates current, yet there was a deficit of Rs. 1,600 against receipt and expenditure.

An appeal was made to some of the European and Indian gentlemen of the station, showing our financial stringency. The difficulty was overcome by the very kind and generous gift of Rs. 1,000 from Sir Alexander McRobert and another of Rs. 250 by Sir Logie Watson, and a sum of Rs. 500 through our esteemed President, the Collector of Cawnpore.

Minor buildings, improvement of existing accommodation and alterations, are all very necessary, but cannot be undertaken at present owing to lack of funds.

The invested capital amounts to Rs. 31,600, the same as last year.

Working for the year 1918.—In-patients 451, out-patients 8,610, operations 645, major 155, and minor 490.

The above figures represent the work done by the Hospital during the current year. There is a slight decrease in the number of in and out-patients, but this is accounted for by the recent epidemic of Influenza. The Hospital was obliged to close down for three weeks as the majority of the staff had gone down with it, all about the same time, and it was impossible to cope with the work.

Staff.—A Medical Officer in charge W. M. S., a female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a Matron and one Staff Nurse.

Subordinate Staff.—A clerk, a compounder, four Indian nurses, one ward woman, one cook woman, three sweepers, a peon and one chowkidar.

Buildings.—The main buildings are in good order; a linen room, a separate cook house for Indian patients, and a segregation ward are urgently needed, but for lack of funds cannot be undertaken. The two European wards are much appreciated by the public, and bring in a large item of income to the Hospital.

The four Victoria Memorial wards are in a very bad condition and need remodelling. This matter is at present pending the consideration of the Local Committee, which is shortly to be held, as to whether the whole building should be dismantled and a new one constructed, or only to remodel the old one. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals has very kindly

promised to give us a donation towards this when he gets the decision of the Local Committee regarding the matter.

A donation of Rs. 1,355 for 33 bed-side cupboards with marble top, was very generously given us by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals this year. These have been purchased and will add greatly to the general appearance of the wards, and the comfort of patients.

Remarks.—The Hospital has suffered a great loss in the death of Mrs. G. Chester, the head compounder, from Influenza, in the late epidemic. The vacancy has been temporarily filled by the girl who has been in training for two years.

Compounders under training.—One compounder was under training throughout the year. She has worked very satisfactorily and shown a keen interest in her studies and dispensary work.

Private visits paid by the Lady Doctor and Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Names.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Mahommedans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	TOTAL.	Medical and Gynaecological.	Surgical.	Obstetric.	TOTAL.
Dr. F. Leach, M.D., W.M.S.	64	21	41	60	17	193	132	25	36	193
Mrs T. Michael, Female Sub- Assistant Surgeon.	...	1	52	28	10	91	68	12	11	91

F. LEACH, M.D., W.M.S.

Report for 1918 of the Dufferin Hospital, Lucknow.

The work of this hospital has been carried on pretty much as usual, though it has been somewhat affected by the epidemics of plague and cholera in the early part of the year and influenza lately. There have been several changes in the staff, the chief being the transfer of Miss O'Brien, who had been in charge of the institution for nine years. I relieved her at the end of January 1918. In the nursing department there was much difficulty in filling vacancies with suitable candidates owing to the great demand for nurses for war work. For six months the hospital had to work without a matron. Lately one of the staff nurses died, and her place is not filled yet. Two probationer nurses passed out during the year. Both at once secured appointments as staff nurses, one here and the other at Agra.

This hospital is hardly suitable as an institution for the training of nurses. It has only 47 beds. Besides the purdah rooms, two rooms for European patients and six beds for labour cases, it possesses only one general ward, and that not a good one, for all kinds of cases. Consequently many makeshifts have to be practised, and nurses cannot be given a properly organised and methodical system of training.

During the year four dais were in the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund Class. Of these one has passed and secured an appointment, two have resigned and one remains. There are no indigenous dais forthcoming to take a training, and in future, as the Victoria Memorial Scholarship is closed to non-indigenous dais, it looks as if this branch of train-

Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1918.

N^o II ACCOUNT.

Tulloch Bequest and Gilchrist Educational Trust.

Receipts.

	£	s	d.
Balance in Bank, January 1st, 1918 . . .	104	12	5
Dividends on Tyne Improvement Stock . . .	1	15	8
„ „ Vancouver City Bonds . . .	1	14	5
„ „ Exchequer Bonds . . .	7	10	0
„ „ „ . . .	7	0	0
„ „ Exchequer Bonds . . .	1	16	0
„ „ „ . . .	1	13	7
„ „ Bank of Madras Shares . . .	35	2	7
„ „ „ . . .	34	15	5
„ „ Alexandra (Newport) Docks . . .	8	8	3
„ „ and Ry Co. . . .	8	3	2
Gilchrist Educational Trust . . .	150	0	0
	423	12	0

Expenditure.

	£	s	d.
July 23rd			
Forwarded to Bank of Bengal 182 1 2	182	1	2
Sanderson, Adkin Lee and			
Eddis (Tulloch Bequest) . . .	2	7	0
Balance in Bank, December			
31st, 1918 . . .	238	3	10
	422	13	10

Reports from Indian States.

Bahawalpur.—Dr. DaCosta reports that plague broke out in Bahawalpur last year for the first time, and caused a general panic throughout the city, so much so that every shop was closed and every house deserted. This accounts for the relatively smaller numbers of patients than in the previous year; 7,572 new out-patients and 145 in-patients were treated, while there was a daily average of 60.45 out, and 6.17 in-patients.

Bikanir.—The Lady Curzon Zenana Hospital was under charge of Dr. Jane Marsh throughout the year, except during a part of the summer, when Dr. Marsh was in the hills in attendance on the family of His Highness the Maharaja. The Hospital was then in charge of the assistant, Miss A. Dhondhi, M.B., Bombay. Two epidemics occurred, one of plague, which began in January, and one of influenza in October and November. During the plague epidemic the people left the city in crowds and the hospitals were empty. During the influenza epidemic the staff were attacked, with the exception of three menial servants. Dr. Marsh had at one time to carry on all the work of the hospital herself. Dr. Marsh remarks on the difficulty of getting subordinate workers, as the women who apply are absolutely ignorant, illiterate, have no idea of cleanliness or discipline, and are ready to give up their posts on the slightest provocation knowing that they will be able to secure another easily. During the heavy rains of 1917, the roof of the in-door department suffered badly and owing to the difficulty experienced by the Public Works Department in getting coolie labour, the wards were shut from September 1917 to July 1918. In spite of this, 62 in-door patients were treated as compared with 79 in 1917 and 6,327 new out-door as compared with 4,889 in the previous year.

Daroda.—In the Women's Wards of the State Hospital under charge of Miss E. Smith, L.M. & S., 691 in-door and 20,149 new out-door cases were treated during the year. In addition to the hospital staff, two midwives were appointed to attend maternity cases in the city. There was also a municipal nurse and a midwife who instructed the city dais. There was already one maternity home in the city, and a scheme for opening a second under consideration.

Bhopal.—181 in-door and 6,881 new out-door cases were treated throughout the year. Dr. Canagasaby, F.R.C.S.I., has recently taken over charge from Dr. Simmonds.

Darbhanga.—Mrs. Fox Cornabe, M.D., held charge until the end of October when she proceeded on leave, Dr. Sunil Kumar Sen remaining in charge.

Kapurthala.—499 in-door patients were treated, and the total number of out-door visits was 22,746. This apparently is a slight decrease on the figures for last year, but in reality it is not so, as during the influenza epidemic which lasted six weeks, large numbers of patients came and received medicine, but their names could not be entered in the registers as the staff was working short-handed. Some houses have been acquired by the State adjoining the hospital for quarters for the staff. This is a great improvement. Dr. Friend Pereira has been in charge throughout the year. 55 selected operations were performed, of which 2 were abdominal.

Jalhpur.—The hospital was under charge of Mrs. Sterling, M.B. 50 in-door and 2,400 out-door attended, the small numbers being largely explained by the emptying of the city during the bad epidemic of plague lasting from January to March.

Kashmir.—The Diamond Jubilee Hospital, Srinagar, was under charge of Dr. K. O. Vaughan, M.B. (Lond.), throughout the year. 583 in-door and 7,222 out-door patients were treated. The in-door included 116 labour cases. The total attendance was 17,058, of which 3,598 were purdah ladies. The work shows a steady increase, and many women are now brought in, in the early stages of labour instead of as formerly after days of attendance by bazaar dais at home. Annas 4 are given to any dai bringing in a difficult case, and she is encouraged to stay and watch the delivery. 113 cases were attended in their own homes by hospital dais. 388 major and 513 minor operations were performed. These include 23 Caesarian sections, one Porro's operation, 20 Craniotomies, 20 Podalic Versions, 3 eviscerations, 20 forceps operations, 1 decapitation, 3 laparotomies for tumours and many other important operations. The staff has remained the same throughout the year, and Dr. Vaughan draws attention to the good work done by Dr. Gladys Butt, Assistant Surgeon, by the Matron, Miss Hutchinson, and the staff nurse, Miss M. Collard. During the year the hospital has been whitewashed; the entrance of light in the operating room has been altered and improved, and the compound has been improved by fencing in of waste land and the planting of trees along the river frontage. A generous grant of Rs. 800 has been received from the State for necessary surgical instruments. It was much regretted that Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford was unavoidably prevented from visiting the hospital while in Kashmir, but Colonel Austen Smith, Surgeon to the Viceroy, kindly came and expressed himself much pleased with what he saw.

Jammu.—501 in-door and 3,345 out-door patients were treated.

Nahan.—124 in-door and 4,476 out-door patients were treated at the Shamsher Zenana Hospital. This shows a considerable increase over the number treated last year. 13 major operations were performed. Mrs. Alsmar was in charge throughout the year.

Raikot.—Dr. Rukhmabai, L.R.C.P.E., was in charge throughout the year. 267 in-door and 2,477 out-door patients were treated.

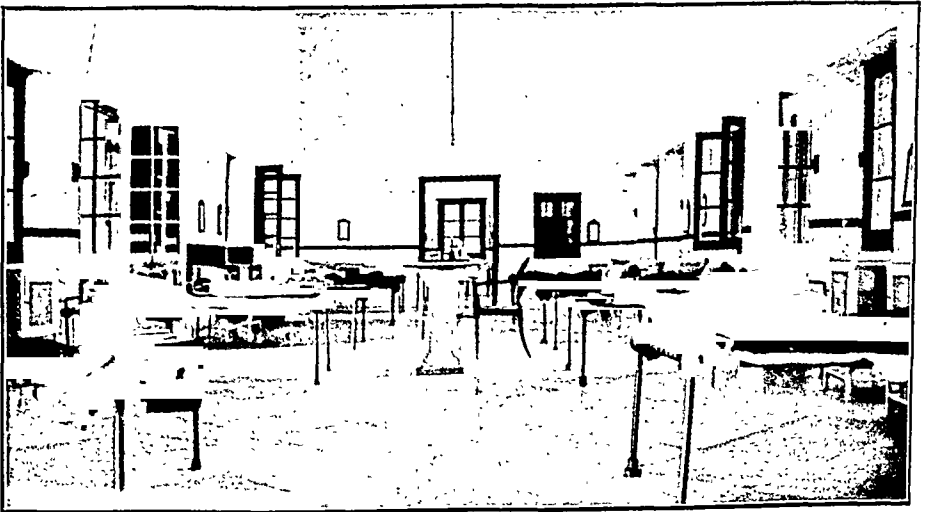
Rampur.—410 in-door and 2,174 out-door patients have been treated.

Rewa.—8,856 out-door patients were treated. This shows a slight decrease since last year.

Udaipur.—Mrs. G. Collons was appointed as Lady Doctor on probation for 6 months and placed in charge of the Walter Zenana Hospital, Udaipur, on the forenoon of the 30th August 1918. 22 in and 260 new out-door patients were treated, 6 normal and one abnormal cases were treated and 2 major and some minor operations were done. The Lady Doctor writes that during her short service, a few of the better class were treated as in-door patients for diseases peculiar to women.



MATERNITY HOSPITAL, AGRA
Gynæcological and Septic Wards



MATERNITY HOSPITAL, AGRA
New Ward

Alwar.—The work of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Alwar, was carried on by Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bala Bai. 161 in and 18,283 new out-patients were treated against 323 in and 20,126 out-patients in the previous year. The decrease is due to prevalence of Plague and Influenza for the greater part of the year.

61 major and 1,010 minor operations were performed, of these 21 were obstetric operations against 100 major and 1,132 minor operations in 1917.

Two qualified Dais have been added to the staff of the Hospital during the year.

Bharatpur.—Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon L. A. Hakim was in charge of the Female Hospital at Bharatpur up to 21st August 1918 when she resigned. Since then the work of the Hospital is carried on by male Sub-Assistant Surgeon Yasin Khan as a temporary measure. There was a considerable decrease in the number of both in and out-door attendance as compared with the figures of 1917 which was due to the prevalence of Plague and Influenza.

Tonk.—The Walter Zenana Hospital, Tonk, was worked by Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Imaman throughout the year under the supervision of the State Surgeon, Tonk. 129 in and 6,880 out-door patients were treated against 178 and 8,460 out-patients in the previous year.

19 major and 202 minor operations were done against 7 major and 261 minor operations in 1917.

Beawar.—Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Miss Q. Houlton has been in charge of the women's ward of the Charitable Dispensary, Beawar, throughout the year.

64 in and 12,786 out-patients were treated against 63 in and 9,646 out-patients in 1917.

Kotah.—Miss J. Newton, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.) and L. F. P. S. (Glasgow), has been in charge of the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Kotah, throughout the year. There was a decrease in the number of both in and out-door attendance owing to the severe attack of plague in 1918. The number of operations performed were 230 against 261 in the previous year of which the following were important:—

Excision of Tumour large size from Vaginal surface	1
Extirpation of the whole breast, for Carcinoma	1
Incision for a deep seated Iliac abscess	1
Application of Forceps for tedious and dead foetus	3
Podalic version for transverse presentation	2
Tapping for Paracentesis abdominis	5
Curettings	3

10 midwifery cases were treated in the hospital, 9 midwifery cases were treated by Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Miss H. B. Singh and 16 by Hospital Midwife Yemna in the City.

Jaipur.—Miss L. E. Sykes, M.D. (Brussels), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), and L. F. P. S. (Glasgow), has been in charge of the female ward of the Mayo Hospital, Jaipur, throughout the year. 577 in and 8,735 out-patients were treated against 698 in and 10,444 out-door patients in 1917. The decrease is due to prevalence of plague in the City.

Victoria Zenana Hospital, Hyderabad.—During the year under report 15,457 new and 16,913 old out-door, and 2,703 in-door patients making a total of 35,073 were treated in this hospital. Miss N. Evans, L.R.C.P.S. (Edin.), held charge as Senior Visiting Surgeon, during the year.

Doodbaoli Dispensary, Hyderabad.—9,710 new and 18,379 old out-patients were treated at this dispensary. No operations were performed.

Aurangabad Dispensary.—35 in and 7,265 new and 1,990 old out-patients making a total of 9,290 patients were treated. There were 36 confinement cases and 11 obstetrical and 3 gynaecological operations were conducted.

Gulbargah Female Hospital.—38 in and 2,013 out-patients making a total of 2,051 new in and out-patients were treated. There were 2,743 old cases. A few cases requiring forceps or version were admitted into the hospital.

Raichur Dispensary.—1,069 new and 1,890 old out-patients making a total of 2,957 were treated during the 5 months of the year.

Julna Female Hospital.—17 in and 3,080 new and 1,995 old out-patients making a total of 5,092 patients were treated during the year.

Bidar Dispensary.—The number of out-patients treated in the Dispensary was 2,680 new and 5,017 old.

APPENDIX II.

Return of Patients treated in Hospitals staffed by Members
of the Women's Medical Service.

Station.	Name of Hospital.	Number of in-patients.	Number of new out-patients.	Total attendance of out-patients (old and new).
Bengal.				
Calcutta . . .	Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital.	2,126	7,384	17,419
Berar.				
Akola . . .	Lady Hardinge Hospital .	133	7,149	23,648
Bihar and Orissa.				
Bettiah . . .	Raj Dufferin Hospital .	1,545	15,000	22,706
Gaya . . .	Lady Elgin Zenana Hospital.	566	7,249	21,561
Bombay.				
Karachi . . .	Lady Dufferin Hospital .	1,511	12,113	29,128
Shikarpur . . .	Victoria Jubilee Dufferin Hospital.	500	6,500	29,426
Surat . . .	Seth Morabhai Vallabhbhai Hospital for Women and Children.	577	5,921	22,000
Burma.				
Rangoon . . .	Lady Dufferin Maternity Hospital.	1,400	12,000	23,000

Return of Patients treated in Hospitals staffed by Members of the Women's Medical Service—continued.

Station.	Name of Hospital.	Number of in-patients.	Number of new out-patients.	Total attendance of out-patients (old and new).
Central Provinces.				
Jubbulpore . . .	Elgin Hospital . . .	330	8,050	35,600
Nagpur . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	538	6,730	23,304
Delhi.				
Delhi	Lady Hardinge Hospital . |	1,238	6,208	15,591
Madras.				
Madras . . .	Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women.	2,548	14,276	35,740
Punjab.				
Lahore . . .	Lady Aitchison Hospital . |	879	7,827	25,562
Simla . . .	Dufferin Block, Ripon Hospital.	232	1,920	4,540
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.				
Agra . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	2,264	10,298	26,717
Allahabad . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	971	10,926	33,353
Cawnpore . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	520	9,263	25,070
Lucknow . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	923	7,972	18,306

APPENDIX III.

Rules for the Women's Medical Service for India.

REVISED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON 14TH MAY 1918.

1. This Service shall be called "The Women's Medical Service for India." It shall be included in the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India, hereinafter called the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and shall, subject to the provisions of the following rules, be under the direction and control of the Central Committee of that Association, hereinafter called the Central Committee.

2. Recruitment for the Service shall be made—

- (a) in India by a sub-committee of the Central Committee which shall include the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary and Joint Secretaries to the Central Committee;
- (b) in the United Kingdom by a sub-committee consisting of a medical man and two medical women (of whom at least 2 shall be conversant with Indian conditions).

Such sub-committees shall perform the duties of a medical board, examine candidates for physical fitness, and give permission to return to duty after periods of invaliding; provided that in India the sub-committee may, by general or by special order, delegate their powers to temporary boards of local medical officers, medical women being included, in cases of recruitment, invaliding and return to duty after sick leave.

3. The Central Committee shall decide what proportion of the members of the Service shall be recruited in England and in India, respectively. In the original constitution of the Service duly qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, shall have first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration shall be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India.

4. No one shall be a member of this Service who—

Qualifications.

- (a) is not a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India or who is not a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India;
- (b) is less than 24 or more than 30 years of age: provided that this condition shall not be enforced in the case of qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund,
- (c) is not a first class medical woman, i.e., does not possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act,
- (d) cannot produce a certificate of health and character.

Provided that the Central Committee shall, at any time, have power to promote to the service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity.

**Return of Patients treated in Hospitals staffed by Members
of the Women's Medical Service—continued.**

Station.	Name of Hospital.	Number of in-patients.	Number of new out-patients.	Total attendance of out-patients (old and new).
Central Provinces.				
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- (d) cannot produce a certificate of health and character.

Provided that the Central Committee shall, at any time, have power to promote to the service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity.

of 5. Members of the Service shall be appointed by the Central Committee to serve in the several provinces.

6. Members of the Service on appointment shall engage for general service anywhere in India and Burma and shall serve a probationary period of one year.

At the end of such period of probation their appointment shall be confirmed or terminated, as the case may be, by order of the Central Committee on the report of the Provincial Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, hereinafter called the Provincial Committee, after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned. (*Vide* rule 7 *infra*.)

After confirmation, service shall, at any time, be terminable on three months' notice on either side and the Central Committee shall have power to dispense with the services of any member of the Service on the payment of three months' salary in lieu of notice.

7. Members of the Service shall receive their pay and allowances from the Central or Provincial Committees of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, unless their services are lent to Government, or to local or Municipal bodies, or to special institutions on the condition that the whole or part of their pay be met by such employers. The Committee, Government or body from which the pay is received shall be hereinafter called the authority or authorities financially concerned.

8. During the first year after recruitment being her period of probation, each member shall receive a salary * of Rs. 350 per mensem : thereafter (if confirmed in the Service) during the next three years (2nd to 4th year inclusive) a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem : during the next three years (5th to 7th year inclusive) a salary of Rs. 450 per mensem : during the next three years (8th to 10th year inclusive) a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem : and thereafter a salary of Rs. 550 per mensem.

In addition suitable quarters shall be provided free of rent ; or a house-rent allowance to be determined by the Provincial Committee after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 7 *supra*) shall be granted in lieu of it.

No member of the Service shall be eligible for the Rs. 400 per mensem. grade until she has passed an examination in the Lower Standard in such vernacular as the Provincial Committee shall appoint.

Where a medical woman who has previously served in India is admitted into the W. M. S., the Central Committee may, if they consider it necessary, grade her for purposes of pay and promotion as if the whole or any part of her previous medical work had been carried out in the W. M. S.

9. Members of the Service shall be entitled to travelling allowance on the scale and subject to the conditions set out in Appendix I to these rules.

10. Members of the Service shall be entitled to leave according to the regulations set out in Appendix II to these rules.

11. Members of the Service shall join a Provident Fund on the terms and subject to the conditions set out in Appendix III to these rules.

12. Members of the Service shall be permitted to engage in private practice provided that such private practice does not interfere with the performance of their official duties.

*At the normal rate of exchange (1s. 4d.) this will be equivalent to—

Rs. 350 per mensem or £ 280 per annum.

„ 400 „ „ „ „ 320 „ „

„ 450 „ „ „ „ 360 „ „

„ 500 „ „ „ „ 400 „ „

„ 550 „ „ „ „ 440 „ „

The salaries will, however, be paid in rupees and the Association is not responsible for any variations which may from time to time occur in the rate of exchange.

The Provincial Committee shall have power to decide in any case, after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 7 *supra*), whether private practice does in fact interfere with the performance of official duties.

13. Members of the Service shall retire on attaining the age of 65 years unless the Central Committee, on the recommendation of the Provincial Committee, after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 7 *supra*), desire to retain their services for a further period to be determined by them.

14. When appointed to a province, members of the Service shall forthwith become subordinate to the Provincial Committee in all matters, and they shall not correspond with the Central Committee except through the Provincial Committee.

15. The Provincial Committee shall have powers of disciplinary control over members of the Service, including suspension, but powers of removal or dismissal for inefficiency, misconduct or other valid cause, shall be vested in the Central Committee only.

16. A member of the Service, who has been recruited in England, shall, in the event of notice under rule 6 or removal or dismissal under rule 15 *supra*, receive a sum sufficient to cover her return journey to England.

17. Every hospital shall be in charge of a Local Committee, and a member of the Service in independent charge of such hospital shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Local Committee: provided that if her own action or conduct is called in question she shall retire from the meeting after stating her case.

18. Members of the Service shall be in independent charge and shall have full professional control of the hospitals or institutions to which they are attached, except in cases where the Provincial Committee, after consultation with the Central Committee, shall direct otherwise. Where two or more members of the Service are attached to one institution the status of each shall ordinarily be decided by seniority, but in special cases the Central Committee in consultation with the Provincial Committee shall decide the status of each member.

Members of the Service shall ordinarily have the same amount of executive control as a Civil Surgeon in charge of a Civil Hospital: any departure from this arrangement shall require the previous sanction of the Central and Provincial Committees.

19. Members of the Service and the Hospitals or other institutions under their charge shall be subject to such inspection as the Local Government, after consultation with the Provincial Committee and the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 7 *supra*), may determine, due regard being paid to privacy. The Provincial Committee shall have power to depose a member of the Service to inspect Hospitals or other institutions within their jurisdiction, reporting to the Provincial Committee.

20. The Central Committee shall have power, in consultation with the Provincial Committee, to depute any qualified person or persons to inspect members of the Service and the hospitals or other institutions under their charge.

21. The decision of the Central Committee shall be final in all cases.

22. The Central Committee reserve power to alter the rules from time to time after consultation, where necessary, with Local Governments and Provincial Committees.

Position in
respect of
Central,
Provincial and
Local
Committees,
etc.

APPENDIX.

NOTE.—The following Travelling Allowance, Leave and Provident Fund rules have been framed for the members of the Women's Medical Service for India, and shall be binding on the Provincial or Local Committees who will have no power to exceed them without the sanction of the Central Committee. That body, while reserving to itself the right to alter the rules from time to time, as experience may show the advisability, or to vary them in cases of individual hardship, desire it to be understood that the rules shall in general be adhered to and that applications for exceptional treatment will only be entertained for very special reasons.

APPENDIX I.

Travelling Allowance Rules.

1. A member of the Women's Medical Service appointed in England shall receive a sum of £70 to cover her passage and incidental expenses; and shall receive travelling allowance from the port of disembarkation to the station to which she is first appointed, under the rules which follow.

2. In other respects travelling allowance shall be given according to the Civil Service Regulations for 1st Class Officers.

APPENDIX II.

Leave Rules.

All members of the Women's Medical Service shall be subject to the same leave rules. The following are the varieties of leave admissible :—

- (a) Casual Leave.
- (b) Privilege Leave.
- (c) Furlough.
- (d) Study Leave.
- (e) Sick Leave.
- (f) Extraordinary Leave.

2. Casual leave is occasional leave for a few days, and may be granted at the discretion of the Provincial or Local Committee. Such leave cannot be combined with any other kind of leave.

3. Privilege leave is earned at the rate of one month for each calendar year of service, but may be granted during the year in which it is being earned, *e.g.*, A, who joins the service on 1st April 1915, is eligible for one month's privilege leave during the summer of 1915 and for a second month's privilege leave on or after 2nd April 1916. This leave is meant to provide a month's holiday during the year and not to be accumulated. In the event, however, of its being found impossible to grant any member privilege leave during the year, she may carry the month's privilege leave refused her to her credit. But in no case can privilege leave be accumulated beyond a limit of 3 months. In the event of privilege leave being so refused, an entry should be made by the Provincial Committee so as to enable the leave to be taken to credit, and in the case of transfer the fact should be notified to the Committee concerned. Privilege leave, taken by itself, can be granted by the Provincial or Local Committee.

4. Furlough is earned at the rate of two months for each year's presence on duty—in which is included privilege and casual leave—and furlough earned and not taken remains at

of, however, ears' active after three r extraordi-
 nary leave exceeding one month. Any privilege leave which is due during the year or which has accumulated in accordance with rule 3 may be prefixed to furlough.

Study leave shall ordinarily be added to furlough but shall not be sanctioned for less than two months, at any one time. It shall not exceed twelve months in the total service of any member. Study leave shall not be sanctioned in excess of one-twelfth of the total service at the time of application.

Any member on study leave shall receive two-thirds of her average monthly pay during such period instead of one-half (see Rule 8).

5. Sick leave can be granted at any time on the production of a medical certificate from a Civil Surgeon or a registered medical woman. Where the leave required is for a longer period than 1 month, the member must appear before a medical board nominated by the Selection Committee. Such leave cannot be taken in excess of 1 year at a time, and the total period taken during the whole service must not exceed 2 years. Privilege leave may be prefixed to sick leave.

6. Extraordinary leave may be granted at any time at the discretion of the Central Committee provided no other kind of leave is at the time admissible. It may also be granted in continuation of any other kind of leave. It does not count as service for leave, furlough or promotion nor is any pay or allowance admissible during the period of its tenure.

Under exceptional circumstances extraordinary leave may be granted by Provincial and Local Committees even when other leave is admissible for a period not exceeding 1 month.

Such leave shall not count as active service, but shall not be held to interrupt the 3 years' active service required for furlough.

7. Furlough or sick leave may be extended by the grant of extraordinary leave, and furlough may be extended by the grant of sick leave, on production of a medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Central Committee, but shall be subject to the proviso that the period of extension shall not cause the limit of two years admissible as sick leave to be exceeded.

8 The allowances during leave shall be as follows :—

During casual and privilege leave, the full pay which is being drawn at the time the leave is taken.

During furlough and sick leave, one-half, and during study leave two-thirds of the average monthly pay of the six months' preceding the leave (see also rule 4).

All leave allowances shall be paid in India, and members proceeding out of India must make their own arrangements to draw their allowances in India.

9 Except in the case of casual leave, privilege leave or extraordinary leave not exceeding one month, leave shall be granted by the Central Committee to whom applications should be submitted through the Provincial or Local Committee.

Example—A joined the service on 1st April 1915. She takes one month's privilege leave in the summers of 1915, 1916 and 1917. In 1918 she cannot be spared and in 1919 only two weeks' privilege can be granted. On 15th April 1920 she takes 2½ months' privilege leave combined with 8 months' furlough, returning to duty on 1st March 1921. In the summer of 1921 she takes one month's privilege leave combined with one month's extraordinary leave and does the same in the summer of 1922. In 1923 she

APPENDIX.

NOTE.—The following Travelling Allowance, Leave and Provident Fund rules have been framed for the members of the Women's Medical Service for India, and shall be binding on the Provincial or Local Committees who will have no power to exceed them without the sanction of the Central Committee. That body, while reserving to itself the right to alter the rules from time to time, as experience may show the advisability, or to vary them in cases of individual hardship, desire it to be understood that the rules shall in general be adhered to and that applications for exceptional treatment will only be entertained for very special reasons.

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- (d) Study Leave.
- (e) Sick Leave.
- (f) Extraordinary Leave.

2. Casual leave is occasional leave for a few days, and may be granted at the discretion of the Provincial or Local Committee. Such leave cannot be combined with any other kind of leave.

3. Privilege leave is earned at the rate of one month for each calendar year of service, but may be granted during the year in which it is being earned, *e.g.*, A, who joins the service on 1st April 1915, is eligible for one month's privilege leave during the summer of 1915 and for a second month's privilege leave on or after 2nd April 1916. This leave is meant to provide a month's holiday during the year and not to be accumulated. In the event, however, of its being found impossible to grant any member privilege leave during the year, she may carry the month's privilege leave refused her to her credit. But in no case can privilege leave be accumulated beyond a limit of 3 months. In the event of privilege leave being so refused, an entry should be made by the Provincial Committee so as to enable the leave to be taken to credit, and in the case of transfer the fact should be notified to the Committee concerned. Privilege leave, taken by itself, can be granted by the Provincial or Local Committee.

4. Furlough is earned at the rate of two months for each year's presence on duty—in which is included privilege and casual leave—and furlough earned and not taken remains at

credit throughout a member's service. More than eight months' furlough shall not, however, be granted at one time, and first furlough shall not be granted until after four years' active service from the date of joining. Furlough, moreover, shall not be granted until after three years' active service from the date of the last return from furlough, sick leave or extraordinary leave exceeding one month. Any privilege leave which is due during the year or which has accumulated in accordance with rule 3 may be prefixed to furlough.

Study leave shall ordinarily be added to furlough but shall not be sanctioned for less than two months, at any one time. It shall not exceed twelve months in the total service of any member. Study leave shall not be sanctioned in excess of one-twelfth of the total service at the time of application.

Any member on study leave shall receive two-thirds of her average monthly pay during such period instead of one-half (see Rule 8).

5 Sick leave can be granted at any time on the production of a medical certificate from a Civil Surgeon or a registered medical woman. Where the leave required is for a longer period than 1 month, the member must appear before a medical board nominated by the Selection Committee. Such leave cannot be taken in excess of 1 year at a time, and the total period taken during the whole service must not exceed 2 years. Privilege leave may be prefixed to sick leave.

6. Extraordinary leave may be granted at any time at the discretion of the Central Committee provided no other kind of leave is at the time admissible. It may also be granted in continuation of any other kind of leave. It does not count as service for leave, furlough or promotion nor is any pay or allowance admissible during the period of its tenure.

Under exceptional circumstances extraordinary leave may be granted by Provincial and Local Committees even when other leave is admissible for a period not exceeding 1 month.

Such leave shall not count as active service, but shall not be held to interrupt the 3 years' active service required for furlough.

7. Furlough or sick leave may be extended by the grant of extraordinary leave; and furlough may be extended by the grant of sick leave, on production of a medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Central Committee, but shall be subject to the proviso that the period of extension shall not cause the limit of two years admissible as sick leave to be exceeded.

8. The allowances during leave shall be as follows :—

During casual and privilege leave, the full pay which is being drawn at the time the leave is taken.

During furlough and sick leave, one-half, and during study leave two-thirds of the average monthly pay of the six months' preceding the leave (see also rule 4).

Where such leave is combined with privilege leave, the six months shall be that immediately preceding the departure on combined leave.

Extraordinary leave, no allowances.

All leave allowances shall be paid in India, and members proceeding out of India must make their own arrangements to draw their allowances in India.

9. Except in the case of casual leave, privilege leave or extraordinary leave not exceeding one month, leave shall be granted by the Central Committee to whom applications should be submitted through the Provincial or Local Committee.

Example—A joined the service on 1st April 1915. She takes one month's privilege leave in the summers of 1915, 1916 and 1917. In 1918 she cannot be spared and in 1919 only two weeks' privilege can be granted. On 15th April 1920 she takes 2½ months' privilege leave combined with 8 months' furlough, returning to duty on 1st March 1921. In the summer of 1921 she takes one month's privilege leave combined with one month's extraordinary leave and does the same in the summer of 1922. In 1923 she cannot be

granted privilege leave, and she desires to go on combined leave in 1924. She will have completed three years' active service from her last return from furlough on 1st May 1924 as the two months' extraordinary leave does not count as active service and the total amount of furlough earned by her will be $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the period—1st April 1915 to 1st July 1920—the date of completion of her privilege leave—(5 $\frac{1}{4}$ years) *plus* $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the three years completed on 1st May 1924, *i.e.*, $\frac{1}{3}$ th of 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ years, or one year 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ months. She has, therefore, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ —8 months=8 $\frac{1}{2}$ months' furlough to her credit and can take 8 months' furlough from 1st May 1924, and as she is entitled to 2 months' privilege leave which counts as active service, she can actually depart on combined leave on 1st March 1924.

APPENDIX III.

Provident Fund Rules.

Every member of the Service is required to contribute monthly to the Provident Fund a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of her salary. Subscription on leave of any kind shall be optional. The amount of subscription shall be 5 per cent. of the leave allowances admissible during the leave. The contribution shall be deducted from each month's salary or leave allowances and credited to the member's account in the Provident Fund.

2. The Association shall contribute to each subscriber's account on the 1st April and 1st October of each year a sum equivalent to the amount of the contributions of the subscriber during the six months immediately preceding.

3. Each subscriber's account shall be credited with interest on the amount standing at its credit at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum or at such rate as the Central Committee can invest without risk to the funds of the Association.

4. The sum which accumulates to the credit of a subscriber shall be repayable to her—
(1) on retirement after approved service;
(2) on resignation on account of ill-health.

Provided that no subscriber shall be paid the amount of the contribution made to her account by the Association with the interest thereon, unless she has rendered not less than 5 years' approved service, or unless she is incapacitated by disease contracted in and by the service.

5. The dismissal from the Service, by the Central Committee, of any subscriber shall involve forfeiture of the contributions by the Association and the interest thereon.

6. In the event of the death of a subscriber before retirement or after retirement, but before the money has been handed over, it shall be paid to the legal representative of the estate.

7. Absolutely necessary advances against the sum to the subscriber's credit and ordinarily not exceeding three months' pay, may be made to meet emergent expenditure, at the discretion of the Central Committee. Such advances shall be repayable by instalments to be fixed by the Central Committee in each case.

8. Each subscriber shall be furnished once a year with a statement of her account.

9. The Central Committee may revise these rules as it considers necessary.

APPENDIX IV.

***Rules for the Junior Branch of the Women's Medical Service for India.**

1. This Service shall be called "The Junior Branch of the Women's Medical Service Constitution for India." It shall be included in the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India, hereinafter called the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and shall, subject to the provisions of the following rules, be under the direction and control of the Central Committee of that Association, hereinafter called the Central Committee.

2. Recruitment for the Service shall be made by a sub-committee of the Central Committee which shall include the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary and Joint Secretaries to the Central Committee.

This sub-committee shall perform the duties of a medical board, examine candidates for physical fitness, and give permission to return to duty after periods of invaliding provided that the sub-committee may, by general or by special order, delegate their powers to temporary boards of local medical officers, medical women being included, in cases of recruitment, invaliding and return to duty after sick leave.

3. Each candidate selected for the service must fulfil the following requirements —

- (a) She must be a British subject resident in India
- (b) She must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom and in India.
- (c) She must be between the ages of 24 and 30 years
- (d) She must be unmarried or a widow.
- (e) She must produce a certificate of health and moral character.

Provided that the Central Committee shall, at any time, have power to promote to the service ladies not fulfilling the above conditions but who have shown marked capacity.

4. Members of the Service shall be appointed by the Central Committee to serve in the several provinces. **Conditions of Service.**

5. Members of the Service on appointment shall engage for general service anywhere in India and Burma and shall serve a probationary period of one year.

At the end of such period of probation their appointment shall be confirmed or terminated as the case may be, by order of the Central Committee on the report of the Provincial Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, hereinafter called the Provincial Committee, after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned. (*Vide* rule 6 *infra*.)

After confirmation, service shall, at any time, be terminable on three months' notice on either side and the Central Committee shall have power to dispense with the services of any member of the Service on the payment of three months' salary in lieu of notice.

6. Members of the Service shall receive their pay and allowances from the Central or Provincial Committees of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Each Hospital Committee

* NOTE.—Vacancies in the Senior W. M. S. to be filled in India shall ordinarily be filled by selection from any grade of the Junior Branch.

employing a member of the service shall pay a contribution to the Central Committee for salary, provident fund, etc., to be decided on by the Provincial Committee in consultation with the authority financially concerned.

7. Members of the Service shall be graded and paid as follows :—

Grade.		Length of service.		Salary.
4th grade	..	1—5 years	..	Rs. 130 per mensem.
3rd grade	..	6—10 years	..	„ 165 per mensem.
2nd grade	..	11—15 years	..	„ 200 per mensem.
1st grade	..	16 years	..	„ 250 per mensem.

There are in addition several senior posts drawing pay at the rate of Rs. 300 per mensem to which members of the Service will be appointed by selection.

8. Members of the Service shall be required to attend post-graduate courses at the end of the 5th and 10th years of service and shall be promoted to the 3rd and 2nd grades on the receipt by the Central Committee of a satisfactory report of their progress from the board of post-graduate lecturers. Promotion to the first grade shall take place automatically on the receipt of a favourable report from the Provincial Committee under whom she is serving at the end of fifteen years' service; promotion to the senior grade shall be made by the Central Committee from among the members of the 1st grade and by selection only.

Where a medical woman who has previously served is admitted into the Junior Branch, Women's Medical Service, the Central Committee may, if they consider it necessary, grade her for purposes of pay and promotion as if the whole or any part of her previous medical work had been carried out in the Junior Branch, Women's Medical Service.

9. Furnished quarters shall be provided or a house-rent allowance in lieu thereof, the amount to be decided on between the Provincial Committee and the authority financially concerned.

Members of the Service shall be entitled to travelling allowance on the scale and subject to the conditions set out in Appendix I.

10. Members of the Service shall be entitled to leave according to the regulations set out in Appendix II to these rules.

11. Members of the Service shall join a Provident Fund on the terms and subject to the conditions set out in Appendix III to these rules.

12. Members of the Service shall be permitted to engage in private practice provided that such private practice does not interfere with the performance of their official duties.

The Provincial Committee shall have power to decide in any case, after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned, whether private practice does in fact interfere with the performance of official duties.

13. Members of the Service shall retire on attaining the age of 55 years unless the Central Committee, on the recommendation of the Provincial Committee, after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned, desire to retain their services for a further period to be determined by them.

14. When appointed to a province, members of the Service shall forthwith become subordinate to the Provincial Committee in all matters, and they shall not correspond with the Central Committee except through the Provincial Committee.

15. The Provincial Committee shall have powers of disciplinary control over members of the Service, including suspension, but powers of removal or dismissal for inefficiency, misconduct or other valid cause, shall be vested in the Central Committee only.

16. When a member of the Service is attached to a hospital or other institution whose medical Superintendent is a member of the Senior Women's Medical Service, she shall be

subordinate to that Superintendent and her correspondence with the Provincial Committee shall pass through the Superintendent.

When a member of the Service is attached to a District or Municipal Hospital, she shall be subordinate to the Civil Surgeon of the District and her correspondence with the Provincial Committee shall pass through his hands.

17. The Central Committee shall have power, in communication with the Provincial Committee, to depute any qualified person or persons to inspect members of the Service and the hospitals or other institutions under their charge.

18. The decision of the Central Committee shall be final in all cases.

19. The Central Committee reserve power to alter these rules from time to time after consultation where necessary, with local Governments and Provincial Committees.

APPENDICES.

NOTE.—The following Travelling Allowance, Leave and Provident Fund rules have been framed for the members of the Junior Branch of the Women's Medical Service for India, and shall be binding on the Provincial or Local Committees who will have no power to exceed them without the sanction of the Central Committee. The body, while reserving to itself the right to alter the rules from time to time, as experience may show the advisability, or to vary them in cases of individual hardship, desire it to be understood that the rules shall in general be adhered to, and that applications for exceptional treatment will only be entertained for very special reasons.

APPENDIX I.

Travelling Allowance Rules.

1. Members of the Junior Branch of the Women's Medical Service are entitled to travelling allowance on first appointment, on transfer* or any journey required by their official duties at the rates and under the conditions which follow.

2. On first appointment, on transfer and on journeys taken to attend the regular post-graduate courses, members are entitled—

(a) When travelling by rail, to double second class fare and free carriage by goods train of personal effects actually taken, up to a maximum of ten maunds

(b) When travelling by steamer, to single fare† for middle class accommodation for herself and lowest class fare for one attendant, up to a maximum of ten maunds. There be only two classes of accommodation on the steamer, viz. 1st and 2nd class, the higher of the two.

(c) When travelling by road, to 4 annas per mile for journeys exceeding 5 miles in lieu thereof the expenses of actual conveyance of books and personal effects up to a maximum of ten maunds.

When personal effects are carried by a railway, a receipt from the railway authorities showing the actual weight carried and the amount charged for must be shown; when carried by steamer or by road the certificate of the member of the service concerned will be accepted.

* A member is only entitled to travelling allowance if she is transferred for the public service and not at her own request or in exemption of her duties.

† In cases where steamer fare includes charge for books, no refund of such amount will be required from members of the service.

(or leave on private affairs). Application should be made through the officer under whom the member is serving and the Provincial Committee to the Central Committee.

5. Study leave may be granted for a total period of nine months during the whole service. This includes the periods of post-graduate instruction mentioned in rule 8. It may be added to furlough. It may not be sanctioned in excess of one-twelfth of the total service at the time of application.

6. Sick leave can be granted at any time on the production of a medical certificate from a Civil Surgeon or a registered medical woman. Where the leave required is for a longer period than 1 month, the member must appear before a medical board nominated by the Selection Committee. Such leave cannot be taken in excess of one year at a time, and the total period taken during the whole service must not exceed 2 years. Privilege leave may be prefixed to sick leave.

7. Extraordinary leave may be granted at any time at the discretion of the Central Committee provided no other kind of leave is at the time admissible. It may also be granted in continuation of any other kind of leave. It does not count as service for leave, furlough, promotion nor is any pay or allowance admissible during the period of its tenure.

Under exceptional circumstances extraordinary leave may be granted by Provincial and Local Committees (even when other leave is admissible) for a period not exceeding 1 month.

Such leave shall not count as active service, but shall not be held to interrupt the 6 years' active service required for furlough.

8. Furlough or sick leave may be extended by the grant of extraordinary leave and furlough may be extended by the grant of sick leave, on production of a medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Central Committee, but shall be subject to the proviso that the period of extension shall not cause the limit of two years admissible as sick leave to be exceeded.

9. The allowances during leave shall be as follows.—

During casual and privilege leave, the full pay which is being drawn at the time the leave is taken.

During furlough (or leave on private affairs) and sick leave, ~~casual and privilege~~

Extraordinary leave, no allowances.

All leave allowances shall be paid in India, and ~~members proceeding on leave~~ must make their own arrangements to draw their allowances ~~in India~~.

10. Application for casual leave, privilege leave (except as stated in rule 6) and extraordinary leave not exceeding one month shall be made to the officer under whom the member is serving. Application for furlough (or leave on private affairs) and extraordinary leave exceeding one month should be made through the officer under whom the member is serving and the Provincial Committee, to the Central Committee.

APPENDIX V

Provident Fund Rules

Every member of the service is ~~required to contribute a sum~~ sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of his salary ~~for the purpose of the fund~~ optional. The amount of subscription ~~shall be paid to the fund~~

during the leave. The contribution shall be deducted from each month's salary or leave allowances and credited to the member's account in the Provident Fund.

2. The Association shall contribute to each subscriber's account on the 1st April and 1st October of each year a sum equivalent to the amount of the contributions of the subscriber during the six months immediately preceding.

3. Each subscriber's account shall be credited with interest on the amount standing at its credit at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum or at such rate as the Central Committee can invest without risk to funds of the Association.

4. The sum which accumulates to the credit of a subscriber shall be repayable to her—

(1) on retirement after approved service ;

(2) on resignation on account of ill-health.

Provided that no subscriber shall be paid the amount of the contribution made to her account by the Association with the interest thereon unless she has rendered not less than 5 years' approved service or unless she is incapacitated by disease contracted in and by the service.

5. The dismissal from the service, by the Central Committee, of any subscriber shall involve forfeiture of the contributions by the Association and the interest thereon.

6. In the event of the death of a subscriber before retirement or after retirement, but before the money has been handed over, it shall be paid to the legal representative of the estate.

7. Absolutely necessary advances against the sum to the subscriber's credit and ordinarily not exceeding three months' pay, may be made to meet emergent expenditure, at the discretion of the Central Committee. Such advances shall be repayable by instalments to be fixed by the Central Committee in each case.

8. Each subscriber shall be furnished once a year with a statement of her account.

9. The Central Committee may revise these rules as it considers necessary.

APPENDIX V.

Regulations for Prizes and Scholarships.

1. Queen-Empress Medals.

Four gold medals shall be offered annually to the Medical Colleges, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi, for the woman student who passes highest in the first division of the final M. B. examination.

Should no woman student gain a place in the first division, a silver Queen-Empress medal shall be awarded to the one who passes with the highest number of marks in the second division.

These medals shall be awarded by the University authorities.

2. Viceroy's Medals

Five silver medals shall be offered annually to the Medical Schools at Agra, Ludhiana, Poona, Calcutta and Madras, for the woman student who passes highest in the final qualifying examination, provided she obtains at least 60 per cent of the available marks.

These prizes shall be awarded by the Examining Boards.

3. Dufferin Prizes.

(a) A prize consisting of the interest of a sum of Rs. 500 given by Mrs. Behramjee Malabari of Bombay, to be awarded to the student at the Agra Women's Medical School, who, in the annual final examination, stands highest in Clinical Medicine and Surgery, provided she obtains two-thirds marks, and that her conduct during the past twelve months has been in every way satisfactory.

(b) A prize of the value of Rs. 30 shall be offered annually to the best woman student in the subjects of midwifery and gynaecology in the medical school at Ludhiana.

The prize shall be awarded by the Principal, on the results of the final examination and school work.

Scholarships in India.

Applications from Students in India.

1. The Central Committee offers a certain number of scholarships annually for women students commencing the study of medicine in the various medical colleges of India.

2. The scholarships are of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem and are open to women from all parts of India who intend to study for the M.B. or L.M.S. degrees.

3. Scholarship holders shall be required to submit a certificate from the Principal of the College in which the applicant proposes to study.

The agreement which scholarship holders are required to sign will be found overleaf at A.

5. Should a scholarship holder appear unlikely, from any cause, to become a useful member of the medical profession, her scholarship may be withdrawn. In such a case, or in case of any misconduct on the part of the student, the scholarship may be suspended by the Principal until the decision of the Central Committee can be arrived at.

United Kingdom Scholarships.

The Regulations for these scholarships are at present under revision, but information can be obtained regarding them by application to the Joint Secretary.

(A)

Form of Agreement for Scholarship.

An Agreement made this _____ day of _____

Between the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund or National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the women of India (duly registered under Act XXI of 1869) hereinafter called the Central Committee, and _____ residing at _____ hereinafter called the student.

Whereas the said student has produced a certificate of successful passing the _____ and also a certificate signed by _____ a member of the Indian Medical Service, or of Women's Medical Service for India showing that the said student is physically fit to study the said practice medicine, and has also furnished a satisfactory certificate of good moral character.

It is hereby mutually agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto as following.

- (a) The said Central Committee shall at their option pay to the said student, or to the Principal of the Medical College _____ on account of the said student, a sum of Rupees _____ per annum, for a period of _____ years (or part of years) of scholarship or stipend during the period of her study at the _____ Medical College.
- (b) The said student shall diligently study the prescribed course of the Institution referred to in Article (a) of this agreement for a period of _____ years from the receipt of _____
- (c) The said student shall conform to the rules of the _____ Medical College, and obey the orders of the Principal of the aforesaid Institution during the course of her study.
- (d) The said student shall, if required by them, to do, serve the said Central Committee for a period of two years immediately after she has passed the final examination of the aforesaid Institution.
- (e) The said student shall refund the whole of the money received by her on account of scholarship if she leaves the said college without the permission of the Principal of the aforesaid Institution or if she neglects her studies or is discharged for misconduct, or does not comply with all the terms of this agreement, or fails to serve the Central Committee, if required to do so, for two years.
- (f) The said Central Committee shall be at liberty to terminate this Agreement and discharge the said student from the _____ Medical College at any time during the course of her study if she does not in their opinion show sufficient aptitude for the profession she has undertaken, and for which she has been granted the scholarship referred to in this Agreement.

In witness whereof the said parties to this Agreement have hereunto set their hands this _____ day of _____ 19 _____.

For the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

Joint Secretary
to the Central Committee.

Witness _____

Witness _____

Signature of the student.

Witness _____

Witness _____

Signature of guardian, if minor.

Witness _____

Witness _____

NOTE.—This form is not required until a scholarship has been sanctioned—when it is forwarded direct from the Central Committee to the Principal of the Medical College, for completion and return.

(B)

*Form to be filled in by candidates for scholarships in connection with the
National Association for Supplying Female Medical
Aid to the Women of India.*

Question.	Answer in candidate's handwriting.
1. Name in full	
2. Age	
3. Nationality	
4. Religion	
5. Single, married or widow	
6. What languages does the candidate speak.	
7. What languages does the candidate read and write.	
8. In what school or college educated.	
9. State what certificates or diplomas gained. Send copies.	
10. State particulars of work candidate has performed in India.	
11. Does candidate possess any means of support besides scholarship asked for.	
12. To whom can candidate give references in India.	
13. In which University or College candidate is desirous of studying.	
14. What degree does she intend to try for (state amount of scholarship applied for).	
15. Address in full.	

Reply to be addressed to—THE JOINT SECRETARY, Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Central Committee, Viceroy's Camp.

Date

Signature.

NOTE—This must be accompanied by a recommendation from the Principal of the Medical College in which applicant intends to study, otherwise the application cannot be entertained.

APPENDIX VI.

Members of the Women's Medical Service for India.

1. BALFOUR, DR. MARGARET I., M.B., C.M., Edin., Cert. T.M.
2. BARNES, DR. FLORENCE DISSENT, L.R.C.P. & S., E., L.F.P. & S., G., M.D., Brux.
3. BATHO, DR. MARION L., L.R.C.P. & S., E., L.M., Rot.
4. COMMISSARIAT, DR. SHERIN H., L.M., Rot., F.R.C.S., Ireland.
5. CURJEL, DR. DAGMAR F., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Glasgow.
6. GEORGE, DR. JESSIE E., L.R.C.P. & S., E., L.M., Rot.
7. GHOSE, DR. L. M., F.R.C.S.I., L.M., L.A.H.
8. HOULTON, DR. CHARLOTTE L., M.D., B.S., Lond., Cert. T.M.
9. JERVIS, DR. MILLICENT, L.M.S., Calcutta.
10. KAMALAKAR, DR. DWARKABAI, L.R.C.P. & S., E., L.M., Rot.
11. LAZARUS, DR. HILDA, M.B.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.
12. LEACH, DR. FLORENCE B., L.R.C.P. & S., E., M.D., Brux., L.M., Rot.
13. MA SAW SA, DR., F.R.C.S. I., D.P.H., L.M., Dublin.
14. MCKENZIE, DR. ALICE M. C. L., L.R.C.P. & S., E., M.D., Brux.
15. MURPHY, DR. MARGARET C., M.B., Cal., M.B.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.
16. NAOROJI, DR. MEHER A. D., M.B., Ch.B., Edin.
17. O'BRIEN, DR. MARY, L.S.A., M.B., B.S., Lond.
18. O'NEILL, DR. KATHERINE M., M.B., C.M., Madras.
19. PLATT, DR. KATE A., M.D., B.S., Lond.
20. SCOTT, DR. AGNES C., M.B., B.S., Lond.
21. SCOTT, DR. FLORENCE A., L.R.C.P. & S., E., L.M., Rot.
22. WATTS, DR. ADELINÉ M., L.R.C.P. & S., E., L.M., Rot.
23. WATTS, DR. E. TURNER, M.D., B.S., Lond.
24. WEBB, DR. MILLICENT V., L.R.C.P. & S., E.
25. WICKHAM, DR. C. M., L.R.C.P. & S., E.
26. YAMINI SEN, DR. F.R.F.P. & S., Glasgow, L.M., Rot.

APPENDIX VII.

Students studying in the Medical Colleges and Schools of Medicine in India.

Name of College	Name of place	University Course M B. or L M S	Apothecary or Certificated Practitioner.	L M P. or L C P. & S.
Lady Hardinge Medical College	Delhi	60	.	3
Medical College . . .	Calcutta . . .	17	.	..
Do.	Madras . . .	16	22	..
Grant Medical College . . .	Bombay . . .	67		..
Punjab Medical School . . .	Ludhiana . . .	..	8	60
Medical School	Agra . . . . .	..	..	62
Do.	Indore . . . .	..	..	6
Do.	Hyderabad (D)	1	..	..
Do.	Ahmedabad . .	..	..	3
Do.	Poona . . . . .	.	.	12
Do	Cuttack . . . .	..	..	6
Do.	Dacca . . . . .	..	..	7
Do.	Rangoon . . . .	.	..	5
Do.	Hyderabad (S.)	..	..	1
Campbell Medical School . . .	Calcutta . . . .	..	..	14
Royapuram Medical School . .	Madras . . . . .	..	..	5
Women's Medical School . . .	Vellore . . . . .	..	..	14
TOTAL . . . . .	..	161	30	193

APPENDIX VIII.

Women's Hospitals in India staffed entirely by women.

Name of station.	Name of medical woman in charge.	Name of Hospital.	By whom supported.	Approximate value of buildings.	No. of beds.
Habiganj, South Sylhet, Assam	H. Davies, M.D.	ASSAM. Habiganj Mission Hospital	American Welsh Presbyterian Mission.	Rs. A. P. 25,000 0 0	16
Quetta	Miss V. Blanchfield, M.B.	BALUCHISTAN. Lady Dufferin Sandeman Hospital.	Provincial Revenues, Municipal Funds, Subscriptions.	42,557 0 0 Value of buildings. Value of land 10,150.	20
Quetta	E. G. Stuart, M.B., (Lond.)	Zenana Mission Hospital	Some beds supported by English subscribers but chiefly maintained by local fees, donations.	20,000 0 0	45
Fort Sandeman (Zhob)	Miss Polette Roberts, I.M.P.	Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital	Contributions from Provincial Revenues, the Central Committee Dufferin Fund and interest on investments.	8,727 10 3	6
Sibi	Miss A. Alfred, L.M. & S.	McIvor Female Hospital	1. Provincial Revenues. 2. Local Funds. 3. Private subscriptions.	30,000 0 0	In-door 5, Family Wards 5.
Calcutta.	Miss M. V. Webb, I.R.C.P. & S., E., W.M.S.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY. Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital	1. Countess of Dufferin's Fund. 2. Government grant. 3. Municipal grant. 4. Private subscriptions.	6,84,389 5 8	104
Banghat	In temporary charge of Dr. Flint. Closed for a year.	C. M. S. Hospital	Church Missionary Society	25,000 0 0	23

APPENDIX VIII.—LIST OF HOSPITALS STARTED ENTIRELY BY WOMEN.

Batapur	Mrs H. C. Singh, L.M.P.	Batapur Hospital.	C. I. Z. M. S. Gifts from England and small grant from District Board.	10,000 0 0	32
Krishnagar	Mrs Thalibus and Miss Singh.	C E Z Mission Hospital	Church of England Zenana Missionary.	17,000 0 0	21
Mankar (Dundee District)	Mrs L. A. French and Miss A. James.	"House of Peace"	Friends in England	2,000 0 0	7
Phagwara	Mrs G. Schindler, Certificated student, Lubiana.	BIHAR AND ORISSA. Rani Subastard Hospital and Victoria Memorial Hospital.	Investments, subscriptions and grants.	R. S. Hospital 10,000. M. Hospital 25,000	29
Rawalpindi	Mrs A. L. McKenzie, L.R.C.P., & S. (Finn.), L.R.P., & S. (Glas.), M.B. (Brus.), W.M.S. (Ind).	Lady Eldon Zenana Hospital and Dispensary.	Local Dufferin Committee	95,000 0 0	59
Rawalpindi	C. R. O'Neare, L.R.C.P. & S. (Ind).	St. Columba	Dublin University Mission and Government grant.	50,000 0 0	50
Rawalpindi	Emma Atwell, M.B., B.S. (Wob).	Duchess of Teck Hospital	The Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.	1,10,000 0 0	40
Rawalpindi	Mrs A. L. McKenzie, L.R.C.P., & S. (Finn.), L.R.P., & S. (Glas.), M.B. (Brus.), W.M.S. (Ind).	REHAR. Women's Hospital.	Local Bodies, Government and the Public.	48,500 0 0	20
Rawalpindi	Mrs A. L. McKenzie, L.R.C.P., & S. (Finn.), L.R.P., & S. (Glas.), M.B. (Brus.), W.M.S. (Ind).	Local Bodies Hospital	Local Bodies, Government and the Public.	1,10,400 0 0	24
Rawalpindi	Mrs A. L. McKenzie, L.R.C.P., & S. (Finn.), L.R.P., & S. (Glas.), M.B. (Brus.), W.M.S. (Ind).	Local Bodies Hospital	Mrs. H. H. Motes, Local Bodies, Government and the Public.	42,515 12 0	12
Rawalpindi	Mrs A. L. McKenzie, L.R.C.P., & S. (Finn.), L.R.P., & S. (Glas.), M.B. (Brus.), W.M.S. (Ind).	Local Bodies Hospital	Local Bodies and Government	48,251 0 0	18
Rawalpindi	Mrs A. L. McKenzie, L.R.C.P., & S. (Finn.), L.R.P., & S. (Glas.), M.B. (Brus.), W.M.S. (Ind).	Local Bodies Hospital	Local Bodies and Government	48,251 0 0	71
Rawalpindi	Mrs A. L. McKenzie, L.R.C.P., & S. (Finn.), L.R.P., & S. (Glas.), M.B. (Brus.), W.M.S. (Ind).	Local Bodies Hospital	Local Bodies and Government	48,251 0 0	71

Women's Hospitals in India staffed entirely by women—continued.

Name of station.	Name of medical woman in charge.	Name of Hospital.	By whom supported.	Approximate value of buildings.	No. of beds.
				Rs. A. P.	†
Bombay	E. Turner Watts, M.D., B.S. (Lond.)	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—contd. Cama and Ables Hospitals	Government of Bombay	3,00,000 0 0	120
Borsad	Miss S. L. McElderry, M.B.	Zenana Mission Hospital (A new hospital, to be called The Roberts Hospital, in process of building.)	Irish Presbyterian Mission	..	7
Brach	Miss I. E. Dunn, M.B., Miss E. A. Montgomery, L.R.C.P. & S. (on furlough).	Zenana Mission Hospital	Women of the Irish Presbyterian Church.	50,000 0 0	16
Hyderabad, and	Mrs. Martin Bllicott, M.D.	Women's Hospital	Countess of Dufferin's Fund Association, Hyderabad, Sind.	30,434 8 5	26
Karachi	Dr. Kate M. O'Neill, M.B. (Madras), W.M.S. (India).	Lady Dufferin Hospital	Government grant. Grants from public bodies and public subscriptions.	2,14,824 0 0	54
Larkana	H. Moore, M.B. (Lond.)	Babar Hospital	Government and Local grants and C. E. Z. M. S.	..	Up to 26
Nasik	J. M. C. Gray, L.R.C.P., E.	Canada Hospital, Zenana Btic Medical Mission.	Chiefly by subscriptions from Canada to the Z.B.M.M.	67,500 0 0	30
Poona, City I	Mrs. Sundra-bai Kistane, L.M. & S.	King Edward Memorial Hospital and Sardar, Mudliar Dispensary.	Government, and Municipal grants. Contributions from Sardars, Chiefs and public citizens.	With site Rs. 72,125-3-8 and equipment.	8
Poona, City II	Dr. Rankine, M.B., Ch.B. Dr. Greenfield, M.B., Ch.B.	St. Margaret Hospital	Church of Scotland	1,00,000 0 0 (With site and equipment).	60, out of which ten are for maternity.
Shikarpur	Miss M. Jervis, W.M.S.	Dufferin Hospital	Government and Local Bodies	25,000 0 0	22

Sukur	H. Moore, M. R. (Lond)	Alexandra Hospital	Government and Local grants and C. E. Z. M. S.	Up to 34
Surat	Dr. M. A. D. Naoroli, M.B., Ch. B. (Edin.), W.M.S.	The Sixth Morabhai Vithaldas Hospital for Women and Children	Government, Municipal and Local Board grants, also interest of endowments and subscriptions.	28
Rangoon, Burma	Dr. Ma Saw So, F.R.C.S., I. D.P.H., L.M. (Dublin), W.M.S.	BURMA. Dufferin Maternity Hospital.	Voluntary contributions, subscriptions and donations	47
Sharper, C. P.	Jenny English Creaser, M.D.	CENTRAL PROVINCES. Hospital for Women and Children	Christian Woman's Board of Missions of Indianapolis, U. S. A.	43 to 59
Danoh, C. P.	Mary T. McGarran, M.D.	Christian Mission Hospital	Same as above	..
Jubbulpore	Miss Maryion L. Batho, L.R.C.P. & E., E. L.M. (Rot.), W.M.S.	Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore	1 The late Raja Gokuldas of Jubbulpore 2 Colonel Hector Mackenzie 3 Mr. Krishnaji 4 Sanctioned by Government	30
Nagpur	Mrs. D. Kamalakar, W.M.S. from 22nd May 1918 Miss M. M. Joseph, up to 21st May 1913	Dufferin Hospital	Dufferin Fund	36
Pendra Road, C. P.	Mary M. C. Longdon, M.D., D.P.H.	Tuberculous Sanatorium for Women	Christian Woman's Board of Missions of Indianapolis, U. S. A.	100
Dhar, C. I.	Margaret O'Hara, M.D., C.M. Miss Cottari, Nursing Sister	CENTRAL INDIA. Queen's Jubilee Memorial Hospital, 1897.	Canadian Presbyterian Church, Canada.	23
Netaji, C. I.	L. I. F. Moodie	Canadian Presbyterian Mission Hospital	C. P. Mission	15
Indore, C. I.	L. I. F. Moodie	Canadian Presbyterian Mission Hospital	C. P. Mission	60
Nemuch, C. I.	Margaret McKellar, M.D.	C. P. Mission Hospital for Women.	Women's Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada	45
Banars	Elizabeth Choudhury, M.D., C.M.	C. P. Mission Hospital for Women	Same as above	..

	H. Moore, M.B. (Lond.)	Alexandra Hospital	Government and Local grants and C. E. Z. M. S.	Up to 54
Surat	Dr M. A. D. Nairrol, M.B., Ch. B. (Edin.), W.M.S.	The Sheth Moraribhai Vijbhaukhandas Hospital for Women and Children	65,179 0 0	58
Zangaco, Burma	Dr. Mrs Saw So, F.R.C.S., L.D.P.H., L.M. (Dublin), W.M.S.	BURMA Dufferin Maternity Hospital	1,59,909 0 0	47
Bilaspur, C. P.	Jenny English's Crozier, M.D.	CENTRAL PROVINCES. Hospital for Women and Children	75,000 0 0	45 to 50
Danoh, C. P.	Mary T. McGarran, M.D.	Christian Mission Hospital	Same as above	..
Jubbulpore	Miss Marion L. Betho, L.R.C.P. & F., R. L.M. (Edin.), W.M.S.	Eign Hospital, Jubbulpore	1 The late Raja Gokuldas of Jubbulpore 2 Colonel Hector Mackenzie 3 Mr. Krishnai 4. Sanctioned by Government.	20,000 0 0 15,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 16,850 0 0
Nagpur	Mrs D. Kamahkar, W.M.S., from 22nd May 1918. Miss M. M. Joseph, up to 1st May 1918.	Dufferin Hospital	Dufferin Fund	70,251 0 0 38
Pendra Road, C. P.	Mary M. C. Longdon, M.D., D.P.H.	Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Women	Christian Woman's Board of Missions of Indianapolis, U. S. A.	50,000 0 0 (Not fully built) 109
Dhar, C. I.	Margaret O'Hara, M.D., C.M. Miss Cottart, Nursing Sister	CENTRAL INDIA. Queen's Jubilee Memorial Hospital, 1897.	Canadian Presbyterian Church, Canada	12,000 0 0 18
Bat Pipile, C. I.	L. I. F. Moodie	Canadian Presbyterian Mission Hospital	C. P. Mission	26,000 0 0 15
Indore, C. I.	L. I. F. Moodie	Canadian Presbyterian Mission Hospital	C. P. Mission	65,000 0 0 60
Sewmeh, C. I.	Margaret MacKellar, M.D.	C. P. Mission Hospital for Women	Women's Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.	32,000 0 0 45
Batasana	Belt-Chioné Oliver, M.D., C.M.	C. P. Mission Hospital for Women	Same as above	..

Women's Hospitals in India staffed entirely by women—continued.

Name of station.	Name of medical woman in charge.	Name of Hospital.	By whom supported.	Approximate value of buildings.		No. of beds.
				Rs.	A. P.	
		DELHI.				
Delhi	Dr. Minnie W Barely, M.D. (Chic.)	St. Stephen's Hospital .	Cambridge Mission and S. P. G.	40,000	0 0	84
Delhi	Dr. K. A. Platt, M.D., B.S., W.M.S.	Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital.	Government grant Rs. 1,50,000	7,00,000	0 0	84
Delhi	Dr. H. L. Keane, L.R.C.P. & S. W. (Edin.)	Victoria Zenana Hospital .	Investments and Government grants.	1,00,000	0 0	60
		INDIAN STATES.				
Bahawalpur	Dr. Z. E. DaCosta	Jubilee Female Hospital.	His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur.	50,000	0 0	20
Bettiah	Dr. Y. Sen, F.R.F.P.&S., (Glas.), L.M. (Rot.), W.M.S.	Raj Dufferin Hospital . .	Bettiah Raj	89,000	0 0	43
Bhopal State, Central India .	Miss Canagaratnam, L.R.C.P.	Lady Lansdowne Hospital .	By Her Highness Begum Sahiba the Ruler of Bhopal, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.I., G.B.E.	60,392	0 0	40
Bikanir	Miss J. Marsh, L.R.C.P.&S. (Edin.), L.F.R.S. (Glas.), M.D. (Brussels).	Lady Curzon Zenana Hospital, Bikanir.	H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir.	50,413	11 10	14
Darbhangha	L. F. Cornabe, L.R.C.P.&S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glas.), L.M. (Rot. Dub.), M.D. (Brux).	Darbhangha Raj Dufferin Hospital .	Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.B.E. of Darbhanga.	34,588	0 0	36
Gwalior	Miss D. Bolton, M.B.	Jaya Arogya Hospital for Women and Children.	Gwalior State	2,50,000	0 0	75
Hyderabad, Deccan	Dr. Evans, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)	Victoria Zenana Hospital .	His Highness the Nizam's Government.	3,75,000	0 0	119
Jammu	Dr. M. H. Dadina	King Edward Memorial Zenana Hospital, Jammu.	Kashmir Durbar	(The hospital is in a hired building.)		10

Jodhpur	Mrs. Sterling, M.B.	Jawant Female Hospital	Marwar Darbar	50,000 0 0	17
Kayurthala	Dr G. M. Friend-Perdre, M.D.	Victoria Jubilee Hospital	His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala.	30,000 0 0	26
Khammamett, His Highness the Mysore's Dominions.	Mary Longmire, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas)	Khammamett G. E. F. Mission Hospital.	1. By the C. E. Z. Missionary Society. 2. Fees and Donations.	20,000 0 0	21
Kotah	Miss Jeanie Norton, L.R.C.P. (Edin), L.F.S.S. (Glasgow)	Victoria Hospital, Kotah	His Highness the Maharaja of Kotah.	65,440 0 0	22
Muttancherry	Mrs. Kohlhoff	Women's Hospital	Cochin Sarkar	..	46
Trichur	Miss G. M. Desouza	King Edward Memorial Maternity Ho-pital.	Cochin Sarkar	..	38
Nohan	Mrs L. Ajman, L.M.S.	Shamsher Zenana Ho-pital	H. H. the Maharaja of Sywar.	13,643 0 0	18
Patiala State	Dr. Freany Cama, M.D.	Lady Dufferin Hospital . . . and Hendley Female Dispensary	His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala State Patiala Darbar	50,000 0 0	27
Rampur State	Miss I. Clarke	Female Hospital, Rampur State	State	..	20
Rajkot, C. Y.	Dr. Rukhmabai, L.R.C.P., B.	Rasikbhari Hospital	Kathlawar Station, General Fund	80,000 0 0	14
Rewa	Janki Bai, F.S.A.S.	Zenana Hospital	By the State.	4,500 0 0	16
Srinagar, Kashmir	Dr. K. O. Vaughan, M.B. (Lond)	Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hos-pital	Kashmir State	95,750 0 0	50
Sangur (Jind State)	Mrs. M. Scott, L.M.S.	Victoria Female Hospital	Jind Darbar	25,000 0 0	8
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.					
Chennai, Gunter Dist.	M. Baer, M.A., M.D.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Hospital	General Synod Lutheran Church, U. S. A	50,000 0 0	24
Erode	H. M. Pollard, M.B., B.S. (Lond)	London Mission Hospital for Women, Erode	London Mission	25,000 0 0	36
Guntur, M. P.	{Anna S. Kugler, M.D. (on leave) Elizabeth Wolf, M.D. . . }	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Hospital	Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, U.S.A.	2,00,000 0 0	100
Hissar	E. M. Robb, M.B.	Bedford Memorial Hospital	Wesleyan Mission	..	18
Madanpalle	Lillian Warneholes	Mary Lott Lyles	American Arcot Mission	50,000 0 0	45

Women's Hospitals in India staffed entirely by women—continued.

Name of station.	Name of medical woman in charge.	Name of Hospital.	By whom supported.	Approximate value of buildings.	No. of beds.
				Rs. A. P.	
Madras	Dr. F. A. Scott, L.R.C.P., E., W.M.S.	MADRAS PRESIDENCY— <i>continued.</i> Victoria Hospital for Caste and Goshia Women.	1. Subscriptions 2. Interest on invested capital 3. Grant from the Madras Government. 4. Grant from the Corporation of Madras. 5. Room rents.	1,50,000 0 0	82
Madura	Miss Harriet E. Parker, M.D.	American Mission Hospital for Women and Children.	Women's Board of Missions, Fees and donations, Municipal and District Board grants.	New buildings under construction to value of Rs. 2,21,000.	42 now. On completion of building, 87.
Rajahmundry	Miss B. A. Nilsson, M.D.	Lutheran Hospital for Women and Children.	General Council (Evangelical Lutheran), America.	..	75
Vellore, N. Arcot	Dr. Ida S. Scudder, M.D.	Mary Taber Schell Hospital	American Arcot Mission .	40,000 0 0	61
Vizagapatam	Miss M. C. Barboza, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	Victoria Goshia Hospital .	Local Fund	10,000 0 0	16
Vuyyuru	Miss G. W. Hulet, M.D., C.M.	Canadian Baptist Hospital .	Almost self-supporting, assisted by Canadian Baptist Mission Board, Canada.	6,000 0 0 (excluding workers' quarters). 23,800 0 0	16
Quilon	Mrs. V. S. Alweyn, Apoth.	Victoria Jubilee Hospital .	Travancore Durbar	23,800 0 0	42
Tirvandrum (Travancore)	Mrs. M. Poonen Lukosa, B.A., M.B., B.S. (Lon.), L.M. (Rot.).	Women and Children's Hospital	The Government of Travancore	2,32,500 0 0	78
Bangalore	D. F. Lockwood, L.R.C.P. & S., L.S.A.	MYSORE. C. E. Zenana Mission Hospital	1. Voluntary subscriptions 2. C.E.Z.M.S. 3. Private patients' fees. Mysore Government	1,00,000 0 0	80
Bangalore	Miss Govindrajulu, M.D.	Maternity Hospital		60,000 0 0	24

4 Census-taker, Bangalore District	Medical Superintendent, C.E.Z Hospital, Bangalore.	Zenana Hospital	1. Grants of Rs 25 per annum from Municipality (Rs. 10) and Mysore Government (Rs. 15). 2. Fees of private patients 3. Subscriptions and donations.	30,000 0 0	20
Kolar	Margaret D. Lewis, M.D.	Ellen Theoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital	Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church (America)	40,000 0 0	42
Mysore	I. N. Clough, M.R.S., L.R.C.P. (Eng)	Holdsworth Memorial	Wesleyan Mission plus grant from Mysore Government plus voluntary contributions	1,50,000 0 0	100
NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.					
Dera Ismail Khan	Alice M. Heywards, I.R.C.P. & S. (D.J.)	Municipal Zenana Hospital	Municipal Committee	27,000 0 0	72
PUNJAB.					
Ambala	J. H. Carlston, M.D.	Philadelphia Hospital for Women	Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, New York.	28,000 0 0	33
Amritsar	J. Lamb, M.B., B.S. (Lond)	St Catherine's Mission Hospital	Church of England Zenana Mis- sionary Society.	..	60
Amritsar	Mrs Esden, B.A., L.M.S., L.R.C.P. & S (Edin.)	Municipal Female Hospital	Municipal Committee, Amritsar	..	15
Fatima	Mrs Netherland, Sub-Assistant Surgeon	Sir Hospital	Funds from England, Batch Municipality, Gumbayur Dis- trict Local donations and fees	..	15
Shiwal	Mrs Bisect, M.D., Ch.B. (Aber- deen)	Farrer Hospital	Baptist Mission Medical Auxil- iary	15,000 0 0	25
Ferozpur Cantonment	D. G. Lewis, M.D. M. Allen, M.D.	Frances Newton Hospital	American Presbyterian Mission Government grant	20,000 0 0	30
Opunt	Annie Caroline Smith, L.R.C.P. & S (Ldu)	Dow Memorial Hospital	Endowed by Miss Dow Montreal Canada, for the Church of Scotland Women's Assoc- iation for Foreign Missions.	58,000 0 0	30
Jandiala	Miss A. J. Lacey, certificated Medical Practitioner (Madras)	Francis Henry Wright's Memo- rial Hospital	Church of England and Zenana Mis- sionary Society.	4,000 0 0	8
Jhelum	Mrs R. Paul Ishai in temporary absence of Miss J. P. Simpson, M.D.	"Good Samaritan"	By the women of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.	17,932 0 0	33

Women's Hospitals in India staffed entirely by women--continued.

Name of station.	Name of medical woman in charge.	Name of Hospital.	By whom supported.	Approximate value of buildings.	No. of beds.
		PUNJAB--continued.		RS. A. P.	
Karnal	Miss D. M. Scott, M.B., Ch.B. .	S. Elizabeth's Hospital . .	S. P. G. Mission Society, Municipal Committee and Government.	1,22,325 0 0	38 & 0 cots.
Lahore	Dr. F. D. Barnes, M.D., W.M.S.	Lady Aitchison Hospital .	1. Grants-in-aid from Punjab Government. 2. Local bodies. 3. Countess of Dufferin's Fund. 4. Local subscriptions.	1,40,017 0 0	50
Ludhiana	Miss E. M. Brown, M.D., with staff of 5 Doctors.	Memorial Hospital and Victoria Memorial Dispensary.	Missionary contributions, fees, rents of rooms by private patients, Grants-in-aid from Municipal Committees, District Board and Government.	1,20,000 0 0	150
Lyalpur	Miss A. Singha, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.).	Women and Children's Hospital	District Board, Lyalpur.	30,000 0 0	12
Montgomery	Dr. M. Whiteside, M.D. . .	Nancy Fulwood Hospital .	American Mission . . .	15,000 0 0	25
Multan Cantonment	E. I. Dodson, L.S.A. (Lond.), M.D. (Brux.).	C. M. S. Zenana Hospital .	Church Missionary Society .	30,000 0 0	60
Multan City	Miss Shaw, L.M.S. . . .	Victoria Jubilee Zenana Hospital	Municipal Committee, Multan .	..	30
Narowal	Miss Maud English, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	C. E. Z. Mission Hospital. .	C.E.Z. Mission and District Board, Sialkot.	..	12
Palampur, Kangra District . . . . .	....	Harriet Buchanan Memorial Hospital.	Missionary Society Church of England in Canada.	30,000 0 0	4 new wards.
Palwal	Edith L. Young, M.D., B.S. (Lond.).	Rahmatpur Mission Hospital .	From home by voluntary subscriptions aided by Municipal and District grants.	Hospital and subordinate. Staff Buildings cost Rs. 27,000 odd. Bungalow for Doctors and Nursing Sisters cost Rs. 11,000.	36

Parrut	W. Jongeward, M.D.	White Memorial Hospital for Women and Children.	United Presbyterian Church.	5,000 0 0	10
Bawalpindi	Mrs. Cortis, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.).	St. Andrew's Mission Hospital.	S. P. G. Mission and Private subscriptions.	Nominal rent Rs 28 per mensem.	6
Rawal	Miss M. Francis, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	Zenana Mission Hospital	S. P. G. Mission, Delhi, District Board, Gurgaon, and Municipal Committee, Rewari.	Hired premises	12
Sialkot	....	Hay Memorial Hospital	Residents in Aberdeen	7,000 0 0 approximately.	24
Sialkot City	W. Jongeward, M.D.	Memorial and Hospital for Women and Children.	American United Presbyterian Church of North America, assisted by grants from various bodies.	15,000 0 0	40
Sialma	Dr. Josie George, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), I.M.S. (Ret.) from December 1918.	Duffield Block, Ripon Hospital	Countess of Dufferin's Fund and Municipal Committee, Simla.	..	25
Agia	Dr. M. O'Brien, M.B., B.S., W.M.S.	UNITED PROVINCES. Lady Lynn and Maternity Hospital, Agia.		2,57,047 0 0	76 Lady Lynn Hospital. 48 Maternity Hospital.
Allahabad	Dr. S. H. Commissariat, F.R.C.S., W.M.S.	Dufferin Hospital	Allahabad Dufferin Fund	73,821 0 0 (Dufferin Hospital). 19,000 0 0 (Lady Doctor's quarters).	40
Benally	Kathie Gilman, M.D.	Mission Zenana Hospital	Women's Foreign Mission Society, U.S.A.	30,000 0 0	52
Bombay	Dr. E. A. M. Siquiera, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), I.M.S. & S. (Calcutta), L.M. (Edin.)	Edward Memorial Hospital	Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Benares branch, assisted by grants from various bodies.	1,61,351 0 0	56

Women's Hospitals in India staffed entirely by women--continued.

Name of station.	Name of medical woman in charge.	Name of Hospital.	By whom supported.	Approximate value of buildings.	No. of beds.
Karnal	Miss D. M. Scott, M.B., Ch.B. .	PUNJAB--continued. S. Elizabeth's Hospital . . .	S. P. G. Mission Society, Municipal Committee and Government.	Rs. A. P. 1,22,325 0 0	38 & 6 cots.
Lahore	Dr. F. D. Barnes, M.D., W.M.S.	Lady Alchison Hospital . . .	1. Grants-in-aid from Punjab Government. 2. Local bodies. 3. Countess of Dufferin's Fund. 4. Local subscriptions.	1,40,017 0 0	50
Ludhiana	Miss E. M. Brown, M.D., with staff of 5 Doctors.	Memorial Hospital and Victoria Memorial Dispensary.	Missionary contributions, fees, rents of rooms by private patients, Grants-in-aid from Municipal Committees, District Board and Government.	1,20,000 0 0	150
Lyallpur	Miss A. Singha, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.).	Women and Children's Hospital	District Board, Lyallpur.	30,000 0 0	12
Montgomery	Dr. M. Whiteside, M.D. . . .	Nancy Fulwood Hospital . . .	American Mission	15,000 0 0	25
Multan Cantonment	E. I. Dodson, L.S.A. (Lond.), M.D. (Brux.).	C. M. S. Zenana Hospital . . .	Church Missionary Society . .	30,000 0 0	60
Multan City	Miss Shaw, L.M.S.	Victoria Jubilee Zenana Hospital	Municipal Committee, Multan .	..	30
Narawal	Miss Maud English, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	C. E. Z. Mission Hospital. . .	C.E.Z. Mission and District Board, Sialkot.	..	12
Palampur, Kangra District . . . . .	....	Harriet Buchanan Memorial Hospital.	Missionary Society Church of England in Canada.	30,000 0 0	4 new wards.
Palwal	Edith L. Young, M.D., B.S. (Lond.).	Rahmatpur Mission Hospital .	From home by voluntary subscriptions aided by Municipal and District grants.	Hospital and subordinate Staff Buildings cost Rs. 27,000 odd. Bungalow for Doctors and Nursing Sisters cost Rs. 11,000.	36

Parrur	W. Jongewaard, M.D.	White Memorial Hospital for Women and Children	United Presbyterian Church	5,000 0 0	10
Bawalpind	Mrs. Cowie, L.B.C.P. & S. (Edn.)	St. Andrew's Mission Hospital	S.P.G. Mission and Private subscriptions	Nominal rent Rs. 38 per annum.	6
Kewari	Mrs. M. Francis, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	Zensana Mission Hospital	S.P.G. Mission, Delhi, District Board, Municipal and Committee, Rewari.	Hired premises	12
Sikhot	....	Kay Memorial Hospital	Residents in Aberdeen	7,000 0 0 approximately	24
Sikhot Chy	W. Jongewaard, M.D.	Memorial and Hospital for Women and Children.	American United Presbyterian Church of North America, assisted by grants from various bodies.	15,000 0 0	60
Mimla	Dr. Jessie George, L.B.C.P. & S., R.C. L.M. (Edn.) from December 1918.	Dufferin Block, Elphen Hospital	Countess of Dufferin's Fund and Municipal Committee, Simla.	..	25
Agita	Dr. M. O'Brien, M.B., B.S., W.M.S.	UNITED PROVINCES Lady Lyall and Maternity Hospital, Agri.	Provincial Government	2,57,047 0 0	75 Lady Lyall Hospital. 48 Maternity Hospital.
Alahabad	Dr. H. M. J. Communiarist, W.M. (Edn.), W.M.S.	Dufferin Hospital	Allahabad Dufferin Fund	72,821 0 0 (Dufferin Hospital), 19,000 0 0 (Lady Doctor's quarters)	40
Bawalpind	Dr. H. M. J. Communiarist, W.M. (Edn.), W.M.S.	Mission Zenana Hospital	Women's Foreign Mission Society, U.S.A.	30,000 0 0	52
Bawalpind	Dr. H. M. J. Communiarist, W.M. (Edn.), W.M.S.	Belmont Memorial Hospital	Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Benares Branch, assisted by grants from various bodies.	1,61,381 0 0	56

Women's Hospitals in India staffed entirely by women—concluded.

Name of station.	Name of medical woman in charge.	Name of Hospital.	By whom supported.	Approximate value of buildings.	No. of beds.
		UNITED PROVINCES— continued.		Rs. A. P.	
Benares	Temporarily closed	Victoria Hospital	Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.	..	50
Bulandshahr	Miss J. Perry, Certificated Lady Doctor (Cal.).	Lady Porter Hospital	District Board	23,587 0 0	22
Cawnpore	Dr. E. Leach, M.D. (Brux.) L.R.C.P. & S., L., L.M. (Bot.), W.M.S.	Dufferin Hospital	Local Fund	65,000 0 0	33
Cawnpore	K. A. Dawson, M.D. (Brux.)	St. Catherine's	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	70,000 0 0	50
Fatehpur	Miss MacKenzie, M.D., C.M.	Broadwell Hospital and Memorial Dispensary.	Women's Union Missionary Society of America.	30,500 0 0	35 at present.
Jahanabad (Fatehpur District)	Miss MacKenzie, M.D., C.M.	Murray Dispensary Hospital	Women's Union Missionary Society of America.	1,900 0 0	10
Jhansi	Alice L. Ernst, M.D.	Mary and Maria Ackerman-Hoyt Hospital.	Women's Union Missionary Society of America.	60,000 0 0	50
Lucknow	Dr. A. M. Watts, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.S.S. (Glas.), L.N.R.C.P. (Ireland), W.M.S.	Dufferin Hospital, Lucknow.	Central Committee, Provincial Committee, Local Committee, District Board and Municipal Board.	1,07,891 0 0	47
Lucknow	Ethel A. Douglas, M.B., D.S. (Lond.).	The Lady Kinnaird Memorial Hospital.	Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.	..	50

In the matter of Act XXI of 1860 of the Acts of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, being an Act for the Registration of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies

AND

In the matter of "The National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India."

Memorandum of Association.

1. The name of the Association is "The National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India."

2. The objects for which the Association is established are—

(1) *Medical tuition*, including the teaching and training in India of women as doctors, hospital assistants, nurses, and midwives.

(2) *Medical relief*, including—

(a) the establishment under female superintendence of dispensaries and cottage hospitals for the treatment of women and children ;

(b) the opening of female wards under female superintendence in existing hospitals and dispensaries ;

(c) the provision of female medical officers and attendants for existing female wards ; and

(d) the founding of hospitals for women where special funds or endowments are forthcoming.

(3) The supply of trained female nurses and midwives for women and children in hospitals and private houses

(4) The management of the Fund raised for the above objects, and which is known as "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund."

(5) The purchase or acquisition on lease, or in exchange, or on hire or otherwise, of any real or personal property, and any rights or privileges necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Association.

(6) The erection, construction, alteration, and maintenance of any buildings necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Association.

(7) The sale, improvement, management, and development of all or any part of the property of the Association.

(8) The promotion and establishment of Branches and of other Societies or Associations with similar objects, and the affiliation or amalgamation of such Societies or Associations with this Association.

(9) The doing of all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

3. The names, addresses, and occupations of the persons who are members of and form the Central Committee or governing body of the said Association are as follows :—

1st—Her Excellency the Right Honourable the Countess of Dufferin and Ava, C.I., Lady President, whose address is—Viceroy's Camp, India.

2nd—The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Scoble, Q.C., Member of the Viceroy's Council.

3rd—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., Member of the Viceroy's Council.

4th—The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Kt., of Bombay, Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

MR. A. D. HEDDERLEY, Esq., B.A., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

MR. THE HON. MR. C. H. MOORE (Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.), Calcutta, Member of the Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

MR. THE HON. SIR SYD ALMOND KININ, B.A., of Alizath, Member of the Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

MR. J. SPEER, Esq., and **MR. PARSONS KEMPSON, M.D.,** K.C.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

MR. MALHARAJ KOTWALE, M. A., B.A., B.L., K.C.M.S., Calcutta.

MR. JOHN ALBERT WILSON, Esq., Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., Calcutta, President, Bank of Bengal.

1. A copy of the Rules and Regulations of the said National Association is filed with this Minute, and a copy of the same, and the number of the members of the governing body of the said National Association, is hereby certified that such copy of such Rules and Regulations is a correct copy of the Rules and Regulations of the said National Association.

Attest the correctness of the foregoing facts and signatures this 25th day of February 1891.

Witness.

HARRY DODDIE, Esq.,

Agent North Indian Assurance Corporation.

Signatures.

HARRIOT DUFFERIN.

ANDREW H. SCOBLE.

C. H. AITCHISON.

JOTENDRA MOHUN TAGORE.

B. SIMPSON.

DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT.

CHARLES R. MOORE.

Rules and Regulations of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

The Lady President.

1. The first Lady President of the National Association is Her Excellency the Right Honourable the Countess of Dufferin, &c. On her vacating this office the power of filling the vacancy shall rest with the Central Committee, otherwise called the Council of the National Association.

Members.

2. The Members of the National Association shall consist of three classes, namely:—
A—Life Councillors; B—Life Members; and C—Ordinary Members.

Life Councillors.

3. Every donor of £500 or Rs. 500, or of subscriptions which in the aggregate amount to £500 or Rs. 500, and upwards, to the funds of the National Association, shall be a Life Councillor.

Life Members.

4. Every donor of £10 or Rs. 100, or of subscriptions which in the aggregate amount to £10 or Rs. 100, and upwards, to the funds of the National Association, shall be a Life Member.

Ordinary Members.

5. Every subscriber of not less than 10s. or R5 annually to the funds of the National Association shall, during the currency of his subscription, be an Ordinary Member of the Association. An Ordinary Member shall pay an entrance fee of £1 or R10. If he does not pay his entrance fee separately, the first £1 or R10 subscribed by him shall be treated as his entrance fee.

Rights and Privileges of Members.

6. Every member of the National Association shall be entitled to attend at, and take part in, the meetings of the Association, and, on application, to receive copies of the report and other publications from time to time issued by the Association. Life Councillors and Life Members shall have such additional rights and privileges as may from time to time be determined by the Council. }

Affairs to be managed by Council.

7. The general management of the affairs of the National Association shall rest with the Council, who, for the purposes of Act XXI of 1800, shall be taken to be, and shall act as, the governing body of the Association.

Constitution of Council.

8. The first members of the Council shall be the Lady President of the National Association, and the following gentlemen, namely :—

The Hon'ble Mr A. R. SCORLE, Q.C., *Member of the Viceroy's Council.*

The Hon'ble Sir CHARLES AITCHISON, K.C.S.I., *Member of the Viceroy's Council*

A. P. MACDONNELL, Esq., C.S., *Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*

Surgn.-Genl. Sir BENJAMIN SIMPSON, M.D., K.C.I.L., *Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.*

The Hon'ble Sir DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Kt., of Bombay, *Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.*

Maharaja Sir JOTENDRA MOHUN TAGORE, Bahadur, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir SYED AHMED KHAN, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Aligarh.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. MOORE (Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.).

Sir ALEXANDER WILSON, Kt. (Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co.), *President, Bank of Bengal.*

9. The Lady President of the National Association for the time being shall be, by virtue of her office, President of the Council, and shall have the power of filling vacancies in, and making additional appointments to, that Council.

Powers of Council.

10. The Council shall have power—

(a) to apply "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund" to such purposes as they may consider conducive to the objects of the National Association ;

(b) to invest from time to time, in or upon the securities hereinafter mentioned, such money credited to "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund" as may not be required for the purposes of the National Association, and to vary and realize investments ;

(c) to make and vary such regulations not inconsistent with the Memorandum of Association and these Rules as may be necessary or expedient for the conduct

of the business of the National Association, and to fix from time to time the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, but until they shall otherwise determine, four members of the Council shall form a quorum; and

- (d) generally to do such things as they may consider necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the National Association.

Duties of Council.

11. The Council shall directly control local operations for the objects of the National Association in those parts of the country where a Branch Association, such as is hereinafter referred to, does not exist. It shall specially endeavour to assist any Ruling Chiefs who may desire to organize similar operations within their own territories, and who may seek the advice or aid of the National Association. It shall publish periodical statements of the accounts and the reports of the work done by the National Association, by the Branch Associations aforesaid, and by Societies affiliated to the National Association.

Officers.

12. The Council shall have power to appoint from time to time an Honorary Secretary and other officers of the National Association, and to delegate to such officers such of their powers as they may consider expedient. The first Honorary Secretary shall be Major Harry Cooper, A.D.C.

Funds.

13. All moneys subscribed to the support of the objects of the Association shall constitute "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund." The funds under the control of the Executive Committees of the several Branches shall be designated "[.....] Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund." All moneys paid to the Honorary Secretaries of Branches will be credited to the fund at command of the particular Branch to the Honorary Secretary of which the same has been paid, unless specially designated for the Council.

Investments.

14. Any moneys which, in the opinion of the Council, it shall be from time to time necessary or expedient to invest, shall be invested in the joint names of not less than two of the members of such Council, as Trustees for the Association, in some or one of the following securities, but in no others, that is to say:—

- (i) In promissory notes, debentures, stock, and other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
- (ii) In bonds, debentures, and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India.
- (iii) In stock or debentures of, or shares in, railway or other companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India.
- (iv) In debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any Municipal body under the authority of any Act of a Legislature established in British India, or in debentures or other securities issued by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, the Trustees of the Harbour of Madras, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, or the Commissioners of the Port of Rangoon, or by, or on behalf of, any other local authority under the authority of any Act of a Legislature established in British India.

- (v) On mortgage of moveable and immoveable property under the management of the Court of Wards.
- (vi) In any investments not hereinbefore specified, authorised for the investment of trust funds by the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (Act II of 1882), or any re-enactment or statutory modification thereof.

Presentation of Annual Reports and Finances.

15. The Council shall each year present a report, showing the proceedings and progress of the Association during the past year and its financial position.

Special Meetings.

16. The Council may, at any time, and shall upon a written requisition by not less than ten Life Councillors or Life Members in that behalf, call a Special Meeting of the Association. At least seven days' notice of such meeting shall be given by advertisement as hereinafter provided and such notice shall state the purpose for which such Special Meeting is to be called.

Notices.

17. Any notice required to be or which may be given by advertisement shall be advertised in such newspapers as the Council may from time to time direct in that behalf.

Branch Associations.

18. Each Branch Association will have the independent management of its own affairs and funds (which funds shall include all sums paid to the Association and specially designated for such Branch and all sums paid to the Honorary Secretary of such Branch and not specially designated for the Council), and the Committee for the time being of each Branch shall accordingly in respect of the funds of such Branch have and be subject to the powers and duties as to investment of moneys as those conferred and imposed upon the Council by Rule 10(b) and Rule 14, respectively, and such Branch Committee in lieu of the Council may and shall accordingly exercise and perform such powers and duties, in respect of any moneys forming part of such Branch funds, which in the opinion of such Branch Committee it shall be necessary or expedient to invest, by investing the same in the joint names of not less than two members of such Branch Committee as Trustees for its Branch, in some or one of the securities or investments mentioned in Rule 14, but in no others. The Managing Committee of each Branch will be expected to act as the local agents and representatives of the Council, and to contribute from the Branch funds to the Central Committee such amount as may from time to time be arranged between the Council and the Committee of the Branch concerned.

Affiliated Societies.

19. Any Society established for objects similar to those of the National Association may, with the permission of the Council, affiliate itself to the National Association. An affiliated Society shall, unless if otherwise desired, remain independent in the administration of its funds and the conduct of its operations, but will be requested to furnish to the Council such reports, and information as may be mutually agreed on, and to assist by correspondence and conference in the furtherance of their common objects. On the other hand, the Council shall have power to assist affiliated Societies in such manner and to such extent as may be considered by them consistent with the rules and conducive to the special objects of the National Association.

Co-operation with Medical Officers of Government.

20. All persons employed by the Association will ordinarily be expected to act in co-operation with, and where necessary in subordination to, the medical officers of Government.

Bankers.

21. The Bankers of the National Association shall, until it is otherwise arranged by the Council, be the Bank of Bengal in India, and Messrs. Coutts and Co. in England.

22. No alteration shall be made in the above Rules and Regulations, except by the vote of a majority of the members present at a Special Meeting called for that purpose as hereinbefore provided.

WITNESS.

HARRY COOPER, *Major,*
Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

SIGNATURES.

HARRIOT DUFFERIN.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
C. U. AITCHISON.
JOTENDRA MOHUN TAGORE.
B. SIMPSON.
DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT.
CHARLES H. MOORE.

NOTE.—Rules 14 and 18 were amended as above at a General Meeting of the Association held at Government House, Calcutta, on the 14th February 1908.

Rule 20 was amended as above at a Special Meeting of the Association held at Government House, Calcutta, on the 6th March 1912.

Rule 15 was amended as above at a Special Meeting of the Association held at Gorton Castle, Simla, on the 23rd September 1915.

Rule 1 and following were amended as above at a special meeting of the Association held at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on the 20th September 1919.

Patronesses.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
EMPERESS.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Patron in India.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS, EARL OF
READING, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., K.C.V.O., VICEROY AND
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

President.

HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF READING, C.I., G.B.E.

Vice-Patrons.

Field Marshal H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.E.,
G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., V.D.

The Most Hon'ble the MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
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MAHARANI OF HUTWA.

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OF MINTO, C.I.

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time to time be specially invited by the Central Committee to become Vice-Patrons and Vice-
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UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH.*President.*

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CENTRAL COUNCIL.

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The Hon'ble Sir J. B. Wason, B.A., C.A.,
1808, Political Secretary to the Government
of India, London and Political Department.

Dr. G. J. CAMPBELL, M.D., F.R.C., formerly of
Lady Hastings Medical College, India.

Pala Sir HULNER SWAN, M.A., D.D., Abbot
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Kenneth Mahabadi Singh, B.A., C.I.E.

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Council, Assam.

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I.C.S. Retd.

D. N. MITRA, B.Sc., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.A., Financial Advisor, Military Finance, Army Headquarters.

The Hon'ble Col. J. K. CROFT, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United
Provinces.

The Hon'ble Col. R. C. McWatt, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. C. PATER, I.C.S., Bengal.

Dr. ALGER SCOTT, W.A.C.

Lois WHITE.

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Lieut.-Col. T. J. CARBON EVANS, M.C., S.B.C.M., I.M.S.

Joint Secretary.

Dr. MARGARET L. BALFOUR, M.D., C.M.O. W.M.S.

Assistant Secretary.

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Alice Reading

HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF READING, C.I., G.B.E.,

President of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

SECTION I.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

Annual Report of the Council for the year 1921.

The work carried on by the National Association and its affiliated institutions has progressed satisfactorily during the year

The most important change in the Council has been the retirement of Lady Chelmsford who resigned the office of President on leaving India in April. Lady Chelmsford had been President of the National Association since April 1916 and had taken throughout that time the strongest and most practical interest in all details of its organisation. At the meeting of the Council held in February it was evident how fully her devoted and unremitting efforts to extend and to consolidate the work of the Dufferin Fund had been appreciated; and since then many expressions of appreciation and regret have come from other parts of India. The full account of the meeting in February will be found in Annexure II, page 79.

Changes in
the Council.

Colonel R. Heard at the same time retired from the office of Honorary Secretary. Colonel Heard had only been connected for a short time with the Council (since March 1920) but had shown great zeal and interest in forwarding its objects.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading assumed office as President on 2nd April and Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carey-Evans as Honorary Secretary.

Major-General Edwards was absent on furlough from March to October and his place on the Council was taken by Major-General Robinson, Officiating Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Dr. Kate Platt, Principal of the Lady Hardinge College, Delhi, resigned on leaving India in May and her place has been filled by her successor Dr. Gertrude Campbell.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis and Sir Fazulbhoy Curimbhoy resigned early in the year and their places as representatives of the Central Provinces Branch and Bombay Branch respectively have been taken by Sir Maneckji B. Dadabhoy and Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy.

Colonel J. K. Close was absent on furlough during part of the year and his place was taken by the Officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals United Provinces.

Mr. Moirhead representing Bihar and Orissa has been succeeded by Mr. Hammond.

Mr. Allen representing Assam has been succeeded by Mr. Dentith.

Major-General Giffard representing Madras has been succeeded by Mr. Lloyd.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Lady Whyte and Dr. Agnes Scott on the invitation of Her Excellency became members of the Council during the year.

The Report of the Women's Medical Service for India will be found at page 5.

Scholarships for further study in the United Kingdom have been awarded during the past year to Miss N. R. Macadam, M.B., Bombay and Miss McMurray, Madras.

The five Gilchrist Scholarships were held by the following students at the Lady Hardinge College, Delhi :—

Miss Christi, Miss Shabaane, Miss K. Kaksar, Miss Martha Devi Nair and Miss S. Chowdhury.

The Dinslaw Petit Scholarship at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, is held by Miss Shirali and the Muir Scholarship by Miss Fernandez.

In addition 11 scholarships are held by students at the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

Two Muir scholarships are paid to students at the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, and one to a student at the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

The Madras post graduate scholarship was held by Miss G. Ghanadeepam from 1st January to 17th February and Miss B. Williams from 1st May to 15th August. The present holder is Miss E. Ivatts.

The special scholarships mentioned in last year's Report offered in order that women students at the Calcutta Medical College might take practical obstetrics at the Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, were held for a short time by Miss Halloran and Miss Jordan. These students were however removed by order of the Officiating Principal, Calcutta Medical College and the scholarships have not again been applied for. In view of the present difficulties of Indian Medical Colleges in securing labour cases for teaching of male students and the fact that 400 cases of labour were delivered last year at the Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, it is surprising that more advantage is not taken of the Council's scholarships, so relieving to some extent the congestion at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta.

Post graduate courses for medical women in the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases were held at Deolali, Agra and Calcutta. The first was attended by 16 medical women of the first grade, the second and third by 15 medical women of the 2nd grade. A detailed account of the courses will be found in Annexure IV, page 87.

A silver Queen Empress medal was awarded to Miss Maneckbhai Khanderas Navalkar of the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

A Viceroy's silver medal was awarded to Mrs. Sona Susan Dayal.

Womens
Medical
Service for
India.

Scholarships
and Prizes.

A Dufferin Prize was awarded to Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jagwantī Devi of the Women's Medical School, Agra.

A prize competition for Essays on the "Care of the Baby" was again held.

A Grant-in-Aid has been given to the Provincial Committee in Baluchistan for the upkeep of Women's Hospitals in Quetta, Sibi and Lotalai. The Hospital at Fort Sandeman is temporarily closed, as the women of the place have not returned in any number since the recent disturbances.

A grant has also been given to the N.-W. F. Provincial Committee towards the upkeep of the Zenana Hospital at Dera Ismail Khan.

Provincial
grants-in aid.

The usual grant to the Provincial Committee in Assam has been increased, in order to enable the salaries of the women sub-assistant surgeons under the Dufferin Fund to be raised to the same level as those under the Local Government. The salaries are now Rs 75 per mensem rising to Rs 175 per mensem.

An application was made by the Bombay Branch for assistance in carrying on the Cama Nursing School at Bombay. The Council fully appreciated the importance of this School not only to the Bombay Presidency but to many other parts of India, but in view of the fact that no appeal for its support had yet been made in the Bombay Presidency it decided for the time to give a loan only of Rs. 7,500 to carry the School through its immediate difficulties.

The Burmah Branch having decided to forbid private practice to the officer of the Women's Medical Service stationed at Rangoon, the Council decided to withdraw the services of its medical officer, but sanctioned a grant of Rs 200 per mensem towards the upkeep of the hospital.

The usual grant of Rs. 6,000 was paid to the United Provinces Branch, the Local Government adding to it a sum of Rs 14,000 for improvement of Dufferin Hospitals.

The Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare which was organised in the Council's office has now its independent office staff. A proposal is under consideration to carry on the several Funds which are under Her Excellency's Presidency by means of a common office organisation. Partly with this end in view an addition has been built to the Dufferin office in Simla.

Lady
Chelmsford
All-India
League.

The Secretarial work of the Delhi Health School, which is under the Lady Chelmsford League, is still carried on in the Council's office at the time of writing, but the post of Secretary has been accepted by Mrs. Ruth Young, M.B., who will shortly take over the Secretarial duties (Annexure IV.).

Delhi Health
School

Her Excellency Lady Reading since her arrival in India has been much concerned with the importance of assisting and consolidating the existing organisations for the medical relief of the women of India. Although many

new avenues of usefulness may advantageously be opened up in the future, she realises all will depend for their success on the stability and efficiency of the organisations for the provision and training of medical women and the keeping up of Women's Hospitals, namely the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and the Lady Hardinge Medical College for women. Her Excellency has therefore issued a public appeal for a "Women of India Fund" which it is hoped will remain permanently open and will be used from time to time to assist departments most needing help. In the first instance it will be used to complete the buildings of the Lady Hardinge Hospital, Delhi and then to open a first class Women's Hospital in Simla. Later Her Excellency hopes to further the organisation of an Indian Nurses Association. In consequence the formation of the Dufferin Nurses Board mentioned in last year's report will be left to the new organisation. Fuller details are published in Annexure III, page 83.

In concluding the Report we desire to convey the thanks of the Council to the many friends who have assisted the work of the Dufferin Fund during the past year especially Mr. J. J. Meikle, Superintendent of the Government Printing Press, Calcutta, for his careful and excellent work in connection with the report and other publications from time to time issued.

T. J. CAREY EVANS, M.C., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.,

Honorary Secretary.

M. I. BALFOUR, M.B., W.M.S.,

Joint Secretary.

SECTION II.

Report of the Women's Medical Service for India for the year 1921.

(1) General Report.

On January 1st, 1921, there were 33 medical officers on the cadre of the Service. Of these the following have since resigned.

DR. F. A. SCOTT

DR. M. JERVIS

the usual notice having been dispensed with.

DR. SCOTT REID

DR. M. THOMPSON

DR. M. E. IRWIN

DR. C. WICKHAM

whose notices will shortly expire

The resignation of Dr. K. Platt, referred to last year, took effect from May.

The following new officers have been admitted on probation :—

MISS GERTRUDE CAMPBELL, M.D., Ch.B., Glas.

„ M. E. IRWIN, M.B., Ch.B., Belfast.

„ D. R. FAIRBAIRN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond.

„ A. O'REILLY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond.

„ E. M. CLARKE, M.B., Ch.B., Edin.

„ M. CUTHBERT, M.B., Ch.B., St. Andrews.

„ E. MATTHAI, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond.

„ M. STEWART, M.B., Ch.B., Edin.

„ F. B. MASON, M.B., Ch.B., St. Andrews.

„ A. R. H. GREIG, M.B., Ch.B., Edin.

„ E. B. HOLLWAY, M.B., B.S., Lond. D.P.H.

„ J. H. MACILROY, M.B., Ch.B., D.Sc., D.P.H., Glas.

The following officers were granted furlough out of India :—

DR. GERTRUDE CAMPBELL. (Extraordinary leave.)

DR. MA SAW SA.

DR. M. C. MURPHY.

DR. D. F. CURJEL.

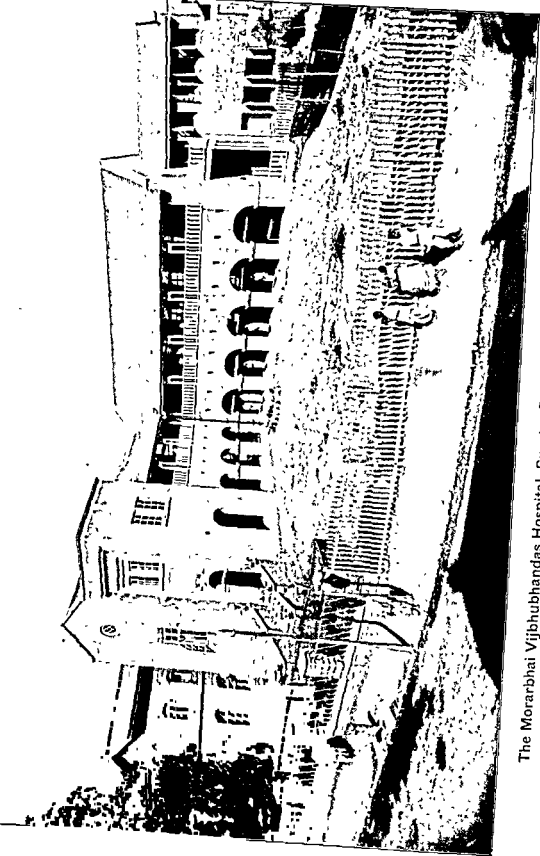
Nine months' leave on medical certificate has been granted to Dr. M. A. D. Naoroji.

The Kaiser-i-Hind medal of the first class for public service in India has been awarded to Dr. M. V. Webb, and of the second class to Dr. S. H. Commissariat.

Dr. Degmar Curjel has gained the D. P. H. Camb. with distinction in Chemistry.

The following postings and transfers were effected during the year:—

- Dr. A. L. MacKenzie to take charge of the Raj Dufferin Hospital, Bettiah, on 21st April relieving Miss D. Bolton, J.W.M.S., resigned.
- Dr. H. M. Franklin to officiate in charge of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, from May to September, *vice* Dr. K. Platt, resigned.
- Dr. Gertrude Campbell to take charge of the office of Principal, Lady Hardinge College, on 9th September.
- Dr. A. C. Scott to take charge of the Dufferin Block, Ripon Hospital, Simla, in addition to her own duties, from 30th April to 15th October.
- Mrs. F. D. Barnes to take up an enquiry under the Government of Bombay, into the maternity conditions of women industrial workers in the Bombay Presidency, with effect from 5th November.
- Dr. D. F. Curjel, on return from furlough, to take up an enquiry under the Government of Bengal into the maternity conditions of women industrial workers, with effect from 6th November.
- Dr. D. Fairbairn to take charge of the Lady Hardinge Hospital, Akola, with effect from 4th November.
- Dr. O'Brien Beadon on return from furlough to be seconded for service under the Government of Madras, to take charge of the Victoria Hospital, Madras, with effect from 15th March 1921.
- Dr. M. V. Webb to be seconded for service under the Government of the United Provinces, and to take charge of the office of Principal, Women's Medical School, Agra, with effect from 9th November.
- Dr. H. Lazarus to take charge of the Caste and Gosha Hospital, Vizagapatam, with effect from 30th December.
- Dr. H. Matthai to take charge of the Seth Moraribhai Vrijbhukhandas Hospital, Surat, *vice* Dr. H. Lazarus, transferred.
- Dr. E. Hamilton Browne, to take charge of the Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, on 5th October, *vice* Dr. Webb, transferred.
- Dr. D. D'Abreu to take charge temporarily of the Lady Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore, with effect from 13th October, *vice* Dr. Hamilton Browne, transferred.



The Morarbhai Vijbhubandas Hospital, Surat. General Hospital and new obstetric wing.

The work done in most of the hospitals has been excellent, and in nearly all the numbers treated have increased. The financial position is in most cases difficult, but in one or two improvement has taken place owing to the increased popularity of the hospital leading to a larger number of subscriptions, and the realisation of larger sums from hospital stoppages. It is clearly of importance not only that the standard of efficiency of the service should be kept high but that hospital Committees should provide suitable buildings and good nursing staffs with the object in time of making the hospitals at least to some extent self-supporting. A hospital with imperfect buildings, poorly paid and discontented staff, and inadequate equipment, will necessarily find its patients deserting it, if a more progressive institution is available.

Reports or extracts from Reports of officers of the service are attached.

M. I. BALFOUR,

Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service.

(2) Reports from Officers of the Service.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE, DELHI.

Report for 1921.

College Report.

Senior Staff.

<i>Principal and Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i>	MISS G. J. CAMPBELL, M.D., CH.B. (Glasg.) W.M.S.
<i>Vice-Principal and Professor of Surgery</i>	MISS H. M. FRANKLIN, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), W.M.S.
<i>Professor of Medicine</i>	MISS G. STAPLETON, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), W.M.S.
<i>Professor of Pathology</i>	MISS M. G. THOMPSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc. (Belfast), D.T.M. (Liverpool), W.M.S.
<i>Professor of Anatomy</i>	MISS M. C. MURPHY, M.B. (Cal.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B.C.S. (Eng.), W.M.S.
<i>Professor of Physiology</i>	MRS. UFFOLD, Hon. Schools Nat. Sci. (Oxon.)
<i>Professor of Chemistry</i>	MISS A. M. BAIN, M.A., B.Sc. (Aberdeen).
<i>Professor of Biology</i>	MISS M. L. HETT, B.Sc. (Lond.)
<i>Professor of Physics and Mathematics</i>	MISS P. M. BORTHWICK, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.Sc. (Bristol).
<i>Lecturer on English</i>	MRS. MARSH, Hon. Schools Classics (Oxon.)
<i>Warden and Secretary</i>	MISS M. W. JESSON, Maths. Tripos (Cantab.)

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

College Report.

The shadow on 1921 was the resignation in May of Dr. K. A. Platt. On her, as first principal, devolved the burden of initiating and developing the college. How successfully she did this, in spite of the war and many other difficulties, is well known to all. When ill-health made it no longer possible for Dr. Platt, in the hot weather, to do as much as formerly for the college, she chose to withdraw rather than give it her second best, although everyone tried hard to dissuade her from leaving. As home representative of the Governing Body, she will still be able to help us from afar.

Dr. H. M. Franklin, who was appointed vice-principal in August, and Miss M. W. Jesson, the secretary and warden, shared the responsibilities of administration, in addition to their other duties, till Dr. G. J. Campbell arrived in September. Dr. G. Stapleton at the same time gave up the professorship of obstetrics and gynaecology, and took over that of medicine.

Dr. M. C. Murphy went home in June on 14½ months' leave, and Dr. M. I. Irwin came in September to act for her. Dr. E. M. Clark joined the college in August and is working chiefly in the pathological department. Changes among non-medical members of the staff need not be recorded here.

When the session began in September, there was again no lack of suitable candidates for admission, and there are now 85 students in residence. As the course of study lasts for seven years (2 in science and 5 in medicine) and as the college was opened less than six years ago, there has not yet been time for any medical graduates to pass out, but, in May 1923, nine students will appear at Lahore for the final examination for the M. B., B. S. degree, and thereafter the college should turn out annually an increasing number of highly qualified medical women. It is a pity that Dr. Platt was not able to wait and see her first students qualify, but it is fitting that, in her last year of office, the examination results should have been exceptionally good. In May 1921, ten students entered for the second professional examination; of these nine passed, one with honours in pathology. For the first professional 13 entered, of whom 12 passed the whole examination, while the 13th was referred in one subject and appeared successfully for it in October. Two of the 13 topped the University list of both men and women candidates, one taking honours in physiology. The result of the Intermediate Science examination have also been very good. In November, affiliation of the college with the Punjab University was extended to include the subjects of the final M. B., B. S. examination.

The students have not only worked hard, but have proved themselves keen on sport. Basket ball seems to be the favourite game, but tennis, badminton and hockey are also popular. The students have shown much initiative in getting up social entertainments, and have evidently appreciated the lectures delivered to them by distinguished visitors.

At the prize-giving on Founder's Day (17th March) the prizes were distributed by the Begum of Bhopal who has, from the beginning, taken a great interest in the college, and H. E. Lady Chelmsford sent a farewell message. On the 22nd November 1921 H. E. the Countess of Reading paid her first visit as patron of the college and inspected it and the hospital, suggesting several improvements in the latter.

Hospital Report.

Miss L. Mackenzie, the nursing superintendent, went home on a year's combined leave in February. She has been greatly missed by other members of the staff and also by the patients, who appreciate her kindly care and knowledge of their wants. Miss G. McCready arrived from London and joined the hospital as a nursing-sister on the 22nd December.

As the 4th year of the medical course was started in August, students for the first time became available as clinical clerks, and nine were posted, in equal numbers, to the medical, the surgical and the obstetric and gynaecological wards. They hold these posts for three months at a time.

Statistics of work are given in the table at the end, so need not be repeated here. The average daily number of in-patients throughout 1921 was (79.8) and the amount paid for room rent, medicines and treatment was Rs. 8,120, both encouraging figures for a hospital not yet five years old. The number of selected operations was 104, of which 53 were abdominal sections.

The third block of the nurses' hostel has been under construction during the year, and is nearly finished. The building of an administration block with two operating-theatres and offices, and of two extra hospital units with accommodation for 100 patients has been begun. To complete the buildings and equipment an additional sum of five lakhs of rupees is urgently required. It was with great relief that we learned, towards the end of the year, that H. E. the Countess of Reading had issued an appeal for the Women of India, and that one object of Her Excellency's fund was to complete the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital.

The income available for maintenance charges has also become inadequate, but it is hoped that, in response to an application made by the Governing Body, further help from Government will soon be forthcoming. It is

unthinkable that the only University Medical College for women in the whole of India should be allowed to come to grief for lack of funds.

G. J. CAMPBELL, M.D., W.M.S.,
Principal.

Report of the Women's Medical School and Hospital, Agra.

Dr. G. J. Campbell was Principal up to March 1921 when she went on leave for 6 months and I took over charge.

Dr. M. A. D. Naoroji resumed charge of her duties as 2nd Medical woman in January 1921. She was transferred to Cawnpore in March and Dr. Paul the 3rd Medical Woman did the work in addition to her own duties until April when Dr. Lillie, who was appointed 2nd Medical Woman, took over charge. In September Dr. Lillie was transferred to Cawnpore and Dr. Fairbairn relieved her. On November 9th, Dr. Webb took over charge as Principal and I reverted to the post of 2nd Medical Woman relieving Dr. Fairbairn who was transferred to Akola.

In spite of the numerous changes on the staff the popularity of the hospital has not decreased which may perhaps be attributed to the following causes:—

- (a) Mrs. Copcutt has continued her untiring work for the maternity except for a short time in the hot weather when a severe attack of malaria compelled her to take sick leave.
- (b) The road running through the Lady Lyall Hospital referred to in last year's report has been closed as a thoroughfare, thus ensuring more privacy for the patients. Also after many changes the nursing department of the Lady Lyall Hospital was in the hands of Mrs. Wight from October 1920 to September 1921 and her kind and sympathetic manner was a great attraction to the patients. Miss Pink the Superintendent of the Women's Medical School Hostel continues to work successfully.

Buildings.—A new mortuary has been constructed in connection with the Women's Medical School.

Waterline and taps have been provided for the old sheds, European and Pardah wards of the Lady Lyall Hospital.

A partition in the dressing room of the quarters of the 2nd Medical woman has been constructed.

The existing doors in the Hindu and Mohomedan wards of the Maternity Hospital have been replaced by wide ones.

ment to the post of Principal of the Women's Medical School at Agra.

It was very hard to tear myself away, especially before the new buildings were in use. I must here thank those who helped me so much during my 7½ years in the Dufferin Hospital; the Honorary Secretaries, especially Mr. H. F. Elliott, the Members of the Hospital Committee; and most of all these loyal and hard working staff, medical, nursing, and menial. There were years at a time during the war when we were short handed, but there were very few occasions when patients suffered for that shortness, the results were chiefly seen in the tired faces and footsore feet of the Senior Nursing staff. February 1st 1921 brought great relief to them and the advent of two sisters in that month helped me to carry on the hospital for six weeks with only one inexperienced house surgeon, instead of two house surgeons and a Resident Medical Officer.

Dr. D'Abreu was appointed to the latter post in March and stayed with us till transferred to Jubbulpore in October.

In January and February we had a post graduate course for sub-assistant surgeons; four attended, the youngest of whom had been at her hospital for 12 years without seeing new methods of work in any other place. They were fortunate in being allowed to attend most of the lectures and clinics for assistant surgeons attending the special post graduate class in venereal Diseases this lasted for a fortnight in February, unfortunately only two assistant surgeons came.

There was another great forward step for future medical women made during the year, when the first two women students of the Medical College, Calcutta took their practical midwifery at the Dufferin Hospital.

The work of the Hospital advanced steadily; there was some falling off in receipts from paying patients, but the number of abdominal operations and midwifery cases was greater than in the corresponding ten months of any previous year.

M. V. WEBB, L.R.C.P., W.M.S.

Report of the Government Victoria Hospital, Madras, for the year 1921.

The year 1921 has seen considerable changes in this Hospital, for although the Government of Madras took over the Hospital in April 1920, it was only in 1921 that this transfer became effective. The Hospital had been starved through lack of funds but in 1921 a comparatively large amount

was spent on linen, instruments, etc., the Hospital has now a very fair equipment though even now there remains much to furnish as funds permit.

The South Indian Branch of the Red Cross through the kindness of Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon, C. I., D. B. E., gave a donation of Rs 500 which was expended on instruments and injection apparatus.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of abdominal operations performed—51 this year as compared with 11 the previous year, among the cases were two of Caesarean Section who both did well, which appears not to be so commonly required in Madras as it is in the North; as no case had been done in this Hospital for three years previously. Among these abdominal operations there were only two deaths, one an old feeble woman with a retro-peritoneal abscess, the other a patient whose uterus had ruptured before admission to Hospital; a highly creditable result which is largely due to the skill and care exhibited in the nursing by the Theatre Sister; Sister Paczensky, to whom I tender most grateful thanks. In addition to the abdominal work a beginning has been made of operating on cases of Elephantiasis of the legs Lenz's operation was performed twice with moderately encouraging results. It is hoped to extend this work in future. There have also been a large number of Gynæcological operations. The amount of general surgery met with is very limited—it would appear as if the Indian Woman does not suffer from cancer of the breast and other parts, outside the generative organs, as much in the South as in the North of India. Certainly the rarity with which we see such condition here is very striking.

I took over charge of the Hospital from Dr. F. A. Scott, W. M. S., on 15-3-1921.

The Assistant Superintendent Dr. Devasahayam, Lady Apothecary has worked throughout the year. She has gained great experience and is very popular with the patients whose confidence she has gained. There have been the usual changes among the House Surgeons, but we have had two, either graduates of Madras University or Lady Apothecaries who have had very hard work and have shown great zeal throughout the year. There is a large amount of Clinical work to be done as will be realized when the average number of patients in Hospital is 83 8 per diem, and the Hospital would benefit if a couple of Clinical Clerks were appointed from among the senior women students in the Medical College. The Hospital has received great help from the King Institute, Guindy, where the blood is sent in all suspicious cases. Many cases of typhoid have had the Widal reaction done, and a large number of Wassermann reactions have been examined. This is of great help, as the diagnosis in these diseases is often very obscure. Treatment of syphilis with organic arsenic compounds has been administered in a large number of cases after a positive diagnosis has been obtained from Guindy, and it is gratifying to find that the women continue to come up for

injections after leaving the Hospital. These out-patients are required to provide their own drugs.

The Matron has worked steadily throughout the year, and the Hospital is greatly indebted to her untiring vigilance.

The Office Staff remains unchanged: The work of the Steward and of the Typist is very great and has been well performed to my satisfaction throughout the year.

The Red Cross through the kindness of Her Excellency also gave a Gramophone to the Nurses which is greatly appreciated, and sent a cheque for gifts for the patients at Christmas which gave great pleasure.

MARY O'BRIEN BEADON, M.B., W.M.S.,

*Superintendent, Government Victoria Hospital
for Caste & Gôsha Women Madras.*

28th January 1922.

Report of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi.

The following is a brief summary of the work of this hospital during 1921—

Total Number of new out-door patients (to date)	10,927
" " " " in-door " " "	1,398
" " " " Gynæcological cases	290
" " " " Labour cases (to date)	395
" " " " Normal Labours (to date)	290
" " " " Abnormal Labours (to date)	105
" " " " Operations (in-door only)	376
" " " " Abdominal operations	31

There has been a slight falling-off of work since November owing largely to the non-co-operative spirit in Karachi, but in the meantime we have been busy with various repairs to buildings, painting, etc. One building has been entirely repaired and repainted, and is just being completed at the time of writing.

The work of the Hospital is greatly held up on account of shortage of staff. There have been one or two changes in staff since I took over charge of the Hospital in November, and Miss Rigg (Lady Superintendent, now Mrs. Murray) went on combined leave in December, and Miss Dawson has come from the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, and is now doing her work.

The Surgeon-General inspected the Hospital at the beginning of December, and found everything satisfactory.

C. HART, M.B.C.S., W.M.S.,
Physician-in-Charge.

Report of the Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas Hospital for Women and Children, Surat, for 1921.

There has been a general increase in the working of the Hospital through the year. The number of Out-Patients when compared with that of last year, up to date, has risen by nearly a thousand, and the number of In-Patients by a hundred. There has been an increase in obstetric cases also and in operations—both major and minor. This year we had seven abdominals as against two of the previous year.

The Septic Block, which was given to us by Mr Chunital Chandulal, was completed in June and has been occupied since then. The ceiling of the Surgical Ward is in a precarious condition and I hope the Public Works Department will soon begin and complete the repairs. The house for Nurses' Quarters has not yet been acquired. The acquisition proceedings are still going on. The quarters are badly needed to make the nurses and pupils more comfortable and to relieve the Ward for medical cases. The ladies of the Visiting Committee are busy organizing a Fancy Fair for equipping the New Nurses' Quarters and Mrs Ranjit Kalabhai has already collected Rs 600 and more towards the equipment.

During the year four pupils were sent up for the B. P. N. A. Examination in Midwifery and all passed. One of these is on the Hospital Staff while the other three are engaged in Hospitals or private practice.

There will have been a few changes in the Hospital Staff before the end of the year. The Matron, Miss Sheffield, has had to leave this month: Dr. Collins, the House Surgeon, has just been temporarily relieved by Dr. Mascarenhas: Dr. Matthai is expected here shortly to take my place.

The members of the Managing Committee and Ladies Visiting Committee have greatly helped us through the year by their sympathy and interest in the Hospital. Mrs Kabraji visited us frequently and helped in several ways. It was primarily due to her efforts that the fund for the equipment of the Nurses' Quarters was started. Rao Bahadur Ranjit Kalabhai by his never ceasing energies has as in past years secured for us quite handsome donations for bed endowments, equipment, etc.

SURAT,
11th December 1921.

H. M. LAZARUS, W.M.S.,
Medical Officer-in-Charge.

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SURAT,
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H. M. LAZARUS, W.M.S.,
Medical Officer-in-Charge.

a sum of Rs. 6,000 having been voted towards the erection of Nurses' Quarters. The Cottage floors are also to be made pucca.

V. A selection of new instruments and a new steriliser arrived from Messrs Down Bros. early in the year, and this has greatly added to the equipment of the Theatre. A supply of Linen has also been acquired.

VI. I have to record the grant of 2 sums of money Rs. 1,200 and 1,272 respectively from Patna to cover the expenses arising from raised prices and the training of probationers. It is expected that these will be voted to us yearly.

The usual annual Budget allotment of Rs. 1,200 for the purchase of drugs being considered inadequate, it was raised by Rs. 500 during the year under review.

As we do not diet our patients and as we draw them from a decent class, it is possible to get from them money for the more expensive medicines. This means a saving to the hospital, and does not react unfavourably on the patients. A separate sum should, however, be reserved to meet these needs of very poor patients.

VII. It is gratifying to have a Committee the members of which are keenly interested in the institution, and who are ready to give me their full support in any scheme brought forward in the interests of the hospital. Much remains to be done, and I am confident all will be put through gradually.

VIII. Dr. Balfour, Chief Medical Officer, W.M.S., paid her annual visit in October. The Inspector General Col. Austen Smith, as also the Offg. Inspector General Col. Maddox inspected the hospital in January and October respectively. Both have made suggestions which would go far towards remedying existing defects and fulfilling the requirements of the hospital.

Mrs. Rowland and Mrs. N. K. Lal of the Ladies Visiting Committee went round the hospital during the course of the year.

I have much pleasure in tendering my thanks to Mr. Madan, I.C.S., the Administrator for the active interest he takes in the working of the hospital.

IX. I would earnestly ask the Committee for a New Operation Room adequately ventilated and lighted, as the present one is very deficient in these particulars. The latter could be converted into another Ward.

The funds of the hospital are in a flourishing condition, the last year closing with a balance of Rs. 11,345-2-5.

L. D' MENEZES, *M.B., F.R.C.S.*

*Medical Superintendent,
Lady Elgin Lying-in Hospital, Calcutta*

hands. I have to thank the different Principals who have held the appointment for the careful confidential reports as to the characters and capabilities of the students as they pass out of the School, that they have given me. It has been of great assistance in the subsequent arrangement of their posts.

Mrs. Hopkins, a member of our Committee has shewn great interest in our Hospitals, visiting them when possible and noting their requirements. She succeeded in raising Rs 5,400 by means of a Raffle. This amount was divided in proportionate shares amongst the Hospitals for the purchase of necessary articles of furniture and equipment. We have also to thank Mrs. O'Neill for getting up a Concert in aid of the Dufferin Hospital at Meerut. This was a great help as the Hospital does not get much local support although it does excellent work.

All the Medical work in connection with women was transferred last year to my office. The Inspector General expresses himself as satisfied with the way this has worked and wishes it to continue. I myself have found it so interesting and engrossing that the days have gone by all too quickly and I can hardly realise that my two years agreement will expire next month; it seems to have ended before it has hardly begun. It is with the greatest regret that I relinquish my post and terminate my connection with the Women's Medical Service. It is only those who can look back to the chaotic conditions of service under the Dufferin Fund twenty years ago who can really appreciate what the W. M. S. I. has done for medical women and what its members owe to Dr Balfour for her powers of organisation and able administration as its Secretary. I should like to take this opportunity of tendering her my personal thanks for all she has done for the cause of medical women in India.

My last but chief point in my report is to express my great indebtedness to the Inspector General Colonel Close for the sympathetic encouragement and help he has always given me in my work.

The knowledge that his sound advice and opinion are always available has done much to lighten responsibility and my term of service in his Office has been a very pleasurable one.

As I conclude this report a G. O. has come into the Office to the effect that this appointment is to be abolished in February next. I am astounded and dismayed at the decision. It seems hardly credible that such a retrograde step should be possible. I am now at the end of 25 years' service in India and my experience during the last 4 years of administrative work has more than ever impressed upon me the essential need of a medical woman to supervise the medical work of women. In these Provinces all the medical work (with the exception of the Agra Women's Medical School which has been provincialised), the training of nurses, midwives and compounders is comprised under the Dufferin Fund. In addition to the seven members of the W. M. S., about 70 Indian and Anglo Indian assistant surgeons and sub-

assistant surgeons are employed. It has to be recognised that as a rule the latter have not very strong moral fibre. Many of them are posted in isolated districts away from their homes and friends and it is specially important that they should have someone to consider their interests, difficulties, and temptations. Quite recently I met a capable young Indian woman who had been in Government service but was now working in a Mission. I asked her why she had left and she explained to me that her difficulties and the temptation which beset her were such that she was afraid to remain and had sought the protection of the Mission. She added "Had there been someone like you, doctor, who would have come to see me to whom I could have explained things and looked to for help I would never have left. I was doing well in private practice and liked my work." No doubt there are other similar cases and it is important that employees in Government Service should feel something of the same sense of help and protection that a Mission can offer them. The posting of the women in places suitable to their individual characters and capabilities requires much careful thought and consideration. It is not possible that the Inspector General with his manifold duties and responsibilities could find time to give to women's work the special attention it requires, nor is it to be expected that he should bring his great mind to bear on the meticulous details of schemes of work among indigenous dais, the training and examination of midwives, etc., but for the organisation of which professional training and experience is undoubtedly necessary.

I earnestly hope that Government may reconsider its decision with regard to this appointment in the interests of all the women's medical work in the Provinces.

C. M. WICKHAM, W.M.S.,

*Assistant to the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals,
United Provinces.*

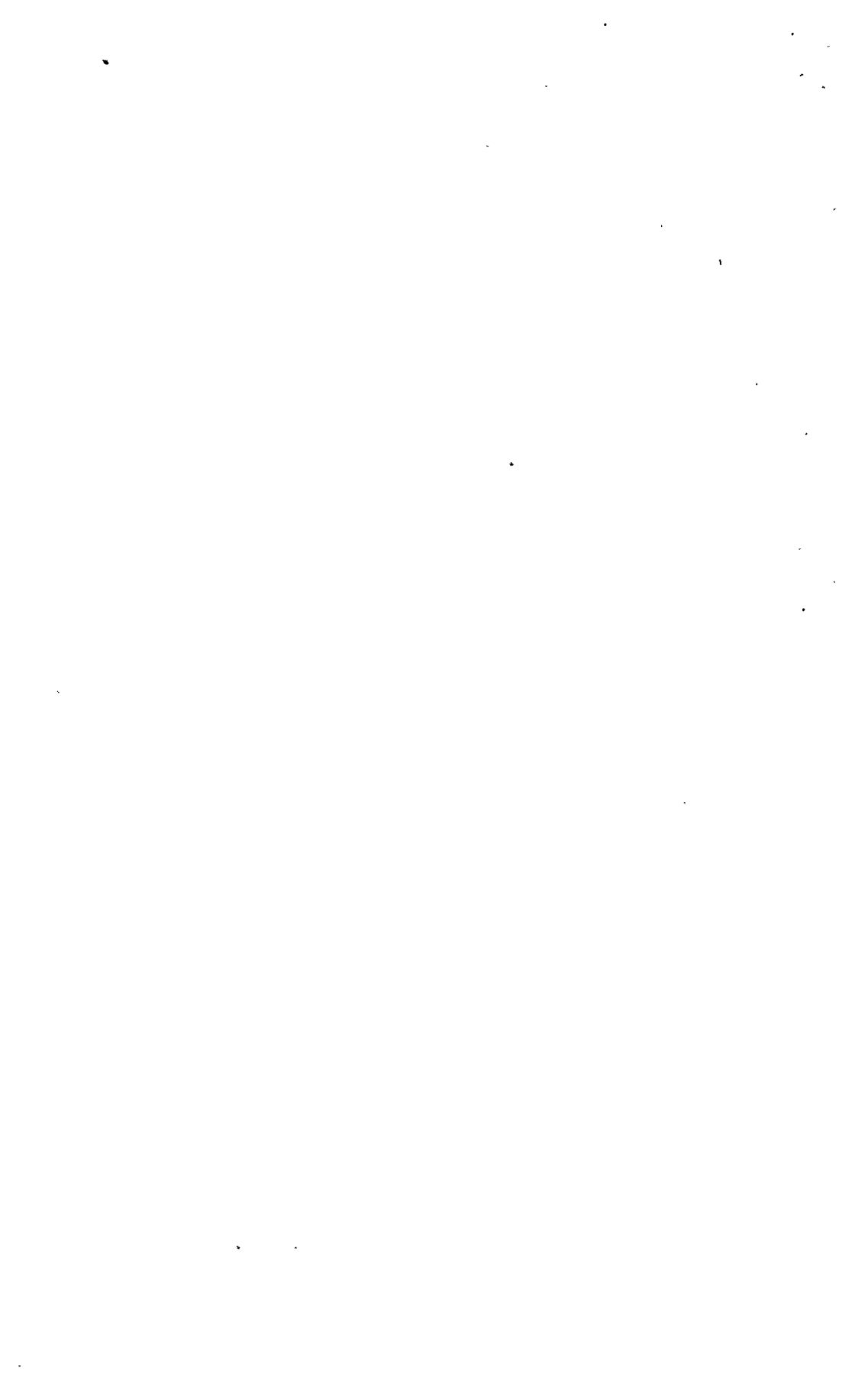
**Report by Dr. Agnes C. Scott, M.B., S.M.O., W.M.S.I.,
Assistant to Inspector General of Civil Hospitals,
Punjab, for the year 1921.**

During the year under report I have held the above post and in addition for 5½ months was in charge of the Dufferin Block, Simla, and acted as Honorary Secretary to the following :—

- (a) Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore.
- (b) Punjab Branch, Countess of Dufferin Fund.
- (c) Central Midwives Board, Punjab.
- (d) Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Question.	Answer in candidate's hand-writing.
<p>10. How employed since leaving medical college, school, or hospital ?</p> <p>Please give full particulars with dates.</p>	
<p>11. State pay and allowances of present appointment ?</p>	
<p>12. Has the candidate preference for any special Province, if she is elected for the Service ?</p>	
<p>13. Does candidate agree to join Provident Fund ?</p>	
<p>14. Has she seen and does she accept all regulations ?</p>	

Question.	Answer in candidate's hand-writing.
<p>15. For any remarks the candidate desires to make ?</p>	
<p>16. Address in full.</p>	<p><i>Dated</i> _____ <i>Signature.</i> _____</p>



ANNEXURE I.

The financial statement appended shows the income and expenditure of the Council for the year 1921. The year closed with a balance in hand of Rs. 2,65,748-3-0.

The ordinary income of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund derived from interest on investments, etc., during the year amounted to Rs. 47,177, of which Rs. 1,339 pertains to Trust Funds.

The ordinary expenditure of the Council during the year was Rs. 36,124-8-0. The expenditure on grants-in-aid towards the objects of the Association amounted to Rs. 12,600.

The Council spent Rs. 8,645 on various scholarships, the total working expenses of the Fund during the year amounted to Rs. 14,600, which includes cost of extension of the office building of the Fund.

A sum of Rs. 1,10,000 was withdrawn from fixed deposits, etc., and invested at a higher rate of interest in the Government of India and Bombay Government Loans.

Women's Medical Service for India.

A subsidy of Rs. 4,24,445 was received from the Government of India to meet the cost of the Women's Medical Service for India. In addition the amount derived from investments amounted to Rs. 12,625.

The ordinary expenditure of the Women's Medical Service for India during the year was Rs. 2,78,572.

The expenditure on salaries and leave allowances of Medical Officers amounted to Rs. 2,19,577.

Travelling expenses to Medical Officers amounted to Rs. 25,000 and the share of office expenses for the Women's Medical Service for India amounted to Rs. 14,600.

A sum of Rs. 48,000 was invested, of which Rs. 40,000 was withdrawn from fixed deposit and invested at higher interest and Rs. 8,000 was to meet the Provident Fund Liability.

Junior Branch (Women's Medical Service).

Salaries, leave allowances and travelling expenses of Assistant Surgeons amounted to Rs. 20,000 and contributions from Provincial Branches Rs. 15,000.

Account of Receipts and Payments of the Central Committee

RECEIPTS.	Details:	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Cash Balance on 1st January 1921</i> . . . . .	..	1,42,683 7 9
<i>Income of Fund—</i>		
Subscriptions and Donations, Life Councillors . . . . .	..
Donation by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford. . . . .	..
Subscriptions and Donations, Life Members . . . . .	..
Ditto ditto Miscellaneous	10 0 0	
Contributions from Branches	78 4 3	
Interest on Investments (except Trust Accounts)	42,954 6 1	
Sundry receipts	2,755 4 9	
		45,837 15 1
<i>Trust Accounts—</i>		
Henry Fawcett Prizes	365 0 0	
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	365 0 0	
Sir John Muir	609 0 0	
Gilchrist Scholarships . . . . .	..
		1,339 0 0
Carried over . . . . .	..	1,89,860 6 10

of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during the year 1921.

PAYMENTS.	Details.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Objects of Fund—</i>		
Grants-in-aid, United Provinces Branch . . .	6,000 0 0	
Ditto Central Provinces Branch . . .	..
Ditto Baluchistan Branch . . .	970 0 0	
Ditto North-West Frontier Province Branch . . .	1,200 0 0	
Ditto Assam Branch . . .	2,325 0 0	
Ditto Burma Branch . . .	2,103 3 7	
Ditto Miscellaneous . . .	..
		12,598 3 7
<i>Scholarships—</i>		
Central Committee . . .	6,196 15 8	
Gilchrist Trust . . .	1,800 0 0	
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit . . .	240 0 0	
Sir John Muir . . .	408 0 0	
		8,644 15 8
Gratuities including Books and Medals . . .	89 5 2	
Miscellaneous . . .	120 0 0	
		209 5 2
Carried over	21,452 8 5

Account of Receipts and Payments of the Central Committee

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	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Cash Balance on 1st January 1921	1,42,683 7 9
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Subscriptions and Donations, Life Members	
Ditto ditto Miscellaneous	10 0 0	
Contributions from Branches	78 4 3	
Interest on Investments (except Trust Accounts)	42,954 6 1	
Sundry receipts	2,765 4 9	
		45,837 15 1
<i>Trust Accounts—</i>		
Henry Fawcett Prizes	365 0 0	
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	365 0 0	
Sir John Muir	609 0 0	
Gilchrist Scholarships	
		1,339 0 0
Carried over	1,89,860 6 10

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Ditto Miscellaneous	
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<i>Scholarships—</i>		
Central Committee	6,196 15 8	
Gilchrist Trust	1,500 0 0	
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	240 0 0	
Sir John Muir	493 0 0	
		8,329 15 8
Gratuities including Books and Medals . . .	89 1 2	
Miscellaneous	120 1 7	
		209 2 9
Carried over		

Account of Receipts and Payments of the Central Committee

RECEIPTS.	Details.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Brought forward	...	1,89,860 6 10
<i>Investments—</i>		
Loans, investments, etc., withdrawn	...	60,000 0 0
Provident Fund (office establishment).	61 0 0	
		61 0 0
WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA (JUNIOR BRANCH)—		
Contribution by Branches	15,171 10 8	15,171 10 8
<i>Provident Fund—</i>		
In cash	40 0 0	
By deductions from salary	993 12 10	
Contribution by association	924 12 9	
Interest for the year	115 10 1	
		2,077 3 8
Carried over	..	2,67,170 5 2

of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during the year 1921—contd.

PAYMENTS.	Details.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward	..	21,452 8 6.
<i>Expenses of Fund—</i>		
Salaries, Wages and Travelling Expenses of Office	6,576 13 11	
Office Contingencies and Expenses of Meetings	338 11 9	
Telegrams	112 7 6	
Postage and Receipt Stamps	233 0 9	
Commission on realizing Interest, etc.	452 2 8	
Office Building	6,177 11 0	
House Rent	750 0 0	
Repayment of Provident Fund	31 0 0	
		14,671 16 7
<i>Investments</i>	..	1,19,977 8 0
<i>WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA (JUNIOR BRANCH)—</i>		
Salaries of Assistant Surgeons	18,628 3 5	
Leave Allowances	1,652 3 6	
Travelling Expenses	142 16 6	
Payment of Provident Fund	392 11 2	
		20,816 1 7
<i>Provident Fund—</i>		
Contribution by association	924 12 9	
Interest for the year	115 10 1	
		1,040 6 10
Carried over	...	1,77,958 8 5

Account of Receipts and Payments of the Central Committee

RECEIPTS.	Details.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Brought forward . . . . .	..	2,67,170 5 2
WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA—		
Subsidy from Government	4,24,445 10 8	
Interest on investments	12,625 3 4	
		4,37,070 14 0
Provident Fund—		
In cash	3,843 7 8	
By deduction from salary	22,471 11 7	
Contribution by Association	21,906 12 3	
Interest for the year	3,368 0 1	
		51,589 15 7
Investments—		
Loans, etc., withdrawn . . . . .	..	40,000 0 0
TOTAL . . . . .	..	7,95,831 2 9

DELHI ;
The 18th March 1922.

illustrious predecessors in a manner which has gained the admiration of all and has been of lasting benefit to the people of India.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh in seconding the Resolution said all were aware of the keen and hearty interest Her Excellency had taken in the Dufferin Fund since she became its president. It had always been her principle to promote the interest of the Fund and to make the whole scheme worthy of the name and thereby to ameliorate the condition of the women of India. He drew attention also to the Maternity and Child Welfare work of which Her Excellency had laid the foundation. "Goodbyes are always painful, but in this world everything must come to an end. We are grateful to our President for all that she has done most ably. Although we regret that we shall not have in future Her Excellency's kind patronage and wise guidance yet we hope that she will always continue to take an interest in the Lady Dufferin's Fund and the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme even when she is away from our country. Ladies and Gentlemen we wish our President a long and useful life and all prosperity." (applause.)

Her Excellency then addressed the meeting as follows :—

As this is the last occasion on which I shall preside at a Meeting of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, I feel that I should like to take this opportunity of reviewing the situation of the last five years before saying farewell to the Council.

The work of the Dufferin Fund in which is included the administration of the Women's Medical Service is of very great importance to India. On it depends the supply of medical women for all the more important Women's Hospitals in India, and the maintenance of a very high standard of efficiency depends largely on the choice of its members, and the spirit in which those members fulfil their task. The five years during which I have been connected with it has been marked by steady progress in many directions. The most important has been the increase of the cadre and the increase in the rates of the salaries necessitated by the enhanced cost of living. I am very glad to be able to announce that this is definitely settled to-day. As it is a point on which I have laboured for some time I should have been sorry to have left it undecided.

The increased subsidy which was voted this week enables us both to enlarge the service and to make it more attractive.

I hope the policy will be adopted of co-opting on to this Council 3 or 4 Members of the Legislative Assembly, in order that they may be in touch with its needs and able to speak for it at any time.

The supply of 5 medical women for the Lady Hardinge Medical College is one of the first charges on this Fund. This College is the source from which we hope eventually to recruit many of our members and it is vital to that institution to maintain these medical professors.

The supply of Indian medical women of the required standard is very limited. On the last occasion when an Indian woman was wanted to supply a vacancy only one candidate presented herself and she eventually decided not to leave the post she was in.

We have also created a Junior W. M. S., branch, but our funds for these purposes are not large, and both its pay and prospects need to be improved to make it really attractive.

It will probably be necessary to apply for a special grant to create this into a valuable service.

The members of this service should be available as assistants in the larger Hospitals, and also could be placed in charge of the smaller Hospitals to gain administrative experience.

We have revised our Scholarships, but I should still like to see them as well as all scholarships of the same kind raised to make them of greater educational value.

We have also instituted a bi-annual meeting of this Council and invited the provinces to send in reports of their work, hoping by this means to encourage closer co-operation and better mutual understanding.

These and numberless smaller matters have received our constant care and deliberation.

I should not like to conclude without referring to the very great help tendered to me by Colonel Austen Smith, and his immense zeal and untiring energy in the work.

And I should like also to record my most hearty appreciation of the work and labour of Dr Margaret Balfour, who as Joint Secretary, has devoted herself whole-heartedly to the work. No one has any idea how strenuously she has worked, or how entirely devoted she is to the objects of the Fund. She spends herself unsparingly for it, and is really the main-spring of the whole organisation. I hope she will long continue its able Joint Secretary.

My thanks are also due to Colonel Heard and to the many members of the Executive and General Councils for the hours they have devoted from their busy lives to attend to the affairs of the Fund.

I lay down the work with great regret and shall continue to be interested in it after I have left India, and if in any way I can help it forward I shall always be happy to do so.

I hope that it will long continue to grow and prosper and be an increasing boon and blessing to India."

ANNEXURE III.

The Lady Reading Women of India Fund.

Letter from Her Excellency the Countess of Reading.

During the few months I have as yet spent in India there has been brought very forcibly to my notice one aspect of our responsibility to her people. It is the grave and initial responsibility of the care of her women and children not only in childbirth and infancy, but in every stage of their development and need. I have seen with my own eyes something of the overwhelming burden of suffering they bear so silently.

Much has been done but the call to further effort is imperative.

The claims upon your charity are many, and I should hesitate to add to their number were I not so convinced of the urgency of the problem and so certain of the possibility of its happy solution be it but faced with courage and wisdom. Indeed the need for immediate action and the fundamental importance and urgency of the work are my apology, if any be necessary, for asking for your encouragement and support.

The objects of the Lady Reading Women of India Fund, of which the enclosed memorandum gives the main features, will be the wider distribution of that skilled medical aid which should, I so strongly feel, be ever at the service of the poorest Indian woman or child.

To this end I have made three suggestions. In the first place the assistance of the Hardinge College.

The College has done admirable work, it is the only Institution of its kind in India which trains Women Students only, but the original estimates proved inadequate under the changed conditions due to the War, and, though the college itself was finished in 1916, much still remains to be done for its improvement. It was only found possible to build half the attached hospital and in order to give the work accomplished its full authority by affiliation to the Punjab University for clinical work, it is essential that this should be completed.

Secondly, the creation of a Hill Hospital, which would offer all those advantages of climate without which the work, during the hot weather in the plains, is so heavily handicapped.

No such Hospital exists at present, at least for the great mass of Indian women who desire treatment by their own sex. The Dufferin Hospital at Simla provides only very limited accommodation and can offer no special provision for the needs of the children.

These conditions have from the first been very poignantly present to my mind, and it has been for me a growing ambition to see at Simla an up-to-date, efficient hospital, run by women for women, which should include a children's ward where something of happiness, as well as relief, may be brought into lives so helpless and so shadowed.

I should moreover like to see this Hospital specialize in those maladies of the eye and ear which are too so painfully prevalent.

It is therefore with a very personal sense of their tragedy that I would appeal to India for India's women and children.

And, finally, I hope in this way to form the nucleus of a great organisation that will result not only in the relief of the suffering with which it comes into daily contact, but in the training of skilled Indian nurses, able and willing to undertake the care of their countrywomen in every part of India.

I have formed a Committee to further this scheme, whose preliminary proposals will be published shortly. Meanwhile I look, as my predecessors have before me, to the proved generosity of those who, with greater experience and opportunity than I can claim, but hardly with more heart felt interest, can judge yet more nearly of the far-reaching nature of the problem which it is our privilege and proud duty to solve.

ALICE READING.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading's personal appeal to the generosity of the people of India should impress one and all with its sincerity and worthiness.

The immediate objects of the Fund are :—

(1) To complete the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, which is the only Institution of its kind in India which devotes its energies entirely to the training of Indian women for the medical profession.

The foundation stone was laid in 1914 by the late Lady Hardinge and the College was opened in 1916 by Lord Hardinge on the eve of his departure from India.

The first appeal for funds was therefore made by Lady Hardinge and was a personal appeal to the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. Fifteen lakhs was obtained and later 10 lakhs, making a total of 25 lakhs. At that time this sum was considered to be sufficient for the completion of the scheme. The great War broke out and in consequence the cost of building and equipment advanced while the value of the money invested depreciated proportionately. The original plans had to be modified so that to-day we have only 100 beds and the College and Hospital are badly lacking in modern equipment.

A far more serious problem has arisen. We are now faced by the problem of affiliation with the Punjab University owing to the Hospital not being up to the standard required. The Hospital must have 200 beds in order to become affiliated with the University, and unless this is done the girl students will not be allowed to enter for their Degrees in Medicine and all the efforts of the last 5 years will be wasted. There are nearly 100 girl students from all parts of India and Burma studying medicine at the College and it is hoped, with the aid of this Fund, to increase this number to 200, which will enable the College to turn out at least 40 fully qualified and trained medical women annually, who will carry their healing art to their own kith and kin in all parts of India.

Capable women doctors are the great need of the women and children of India, without them maternity and other child welfare work cannot progress.

The sum of 5 lakhs is therefore urgently required to complete the buildings and equipment to avoid the loss of affiliation with a degree granting University.

(2) Another object of this Fund will be to establish a Hospital for women and children in the Hills. Her Excellency during her short stay in India has felt this deficiency very strongly and she feels that such a hospital should be established where Indian women and children can obtain the most modern treatment. Such hospitals for Europeans exist in the various Hill Stations but there does not seem to be one where only Indian women and children can obtain such treatment.

Indians have found the value of migrating to the hills in the hot weather and the more educated they become, the greater will be the advantage they will take of climate and surroundings.

It is Her Excellency's desire to establish a Hospital for Indian Women and Children staffed entirely by women where all the amenities of Indian customs can be observed and maintained.

It is also contemplated developing a special Eye and Ear Department in connection with this Hospital.

This will supply a long felt want and encourage specialization in the treatment of such diseases.

(3) The third object of the Fund will be to establish an All-India Nursing Association for Indians on the same lines as the Lady Minto Association, which has done such excellent work amongst Europeans in India.

The Lady Hardinge Hospital and the Lady Reading Hospital for Indian Women and Children will be the centres where Indian nurses will be trained and in time it is hoped that branches will be developed all over India where Indian nurses will be conveniently located for the needs of all. There has been larger demand for Indian nurses amongst Indians and it must be obvious that this demand will increase.

By raising the status and social position of Indian nurses and giving them a first class training and adequate pay, a good class of Indian will be encouraged to take up this profession, which up to now has had no central organization to put the work on a proper basis.

Before concluding we feel we must mention the excellent work carried on by the oldest of Indian Funds, *i.e.*, "The Countess of Dufferin Fund or the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India," which was established in 1885. The objects of this Fund are in many ways similar to those of the Lady Reading Women of India Fund and it is our intention later on to affiliate with the National Association and become part of it, thus avoiding overlapping and adding to the complexity of the various existing organizations in India.

This appeal being entirely for our Indian fellow subjects, we sincerely trust that both Europeans and Indians irrespective of caste and creed will do their utmost to support the Lady Reading Women of India Fund.

The following have kindly consented to serve on the Executive Committee :—

Chairman	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, C.I.E., Member for Education.
Members	<div> <div>The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.</div> <div>Major-General Sir W. M. Edwards, K.C.I.E., C.B., Director-General, Indian Medical Service.</div> <div>Mr. R. K. Sorabji.</div> <div>Dr. Balfour, Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service.</div> <div>Kunwar Maharaj Singh, C.I.E.</div> </div>
Honorary Treasurer	Mr. A. C. Gupta, O.B.E.
Honorary Joint Secretaries	<div>Mr. K. C. Roy.</div> <div>Lt.-Colonel T. J. Carey Evans, M. C., I.M.S.</div>

Subscriptions may be sent direct to the Honorary Treasurer or Honorary Secretaries, Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

ANNEXURE IV.

Report of Post-Graduate Courses in Venereology 1921.

(1) Two courses for first grade medical women were held in the Central Dermatological Laboratories, Poona, the first from 31st January, to 12th February, the second from the 14th to the 26th February. The instruction was given by Lt-Col A Frost, R.A.M.C., Dermatologist in India, assisted by Major Dawson, R.A.M.C., and staff.

The following is the outline of instruction given :—

Pathology of Syphilis. Methods of demonstrating its organism. Early diagnosis. Congenital disease.

On apparatus. Microscope. Dark Ground illumination. Method of taking smears. Apparatus required. Practical work

Present day methods of treating Syphilis by As. Hg. Ant Iodides. Sulphur.

Hg. and Arsenobenzol medication, practical preparation of dist. water, saline and alkaline solutions. Novarsenobenzol methods.

On Wassermann Reaction and showing test, giving its interpretation (pamphlet).

Method of taking blood, separating serum, packing, etc.

Pathology of Chancroid. Organism staining methods. Remarks on treatment.

Pathology of Gonorrhœa. Gonococcus. Treatment. Recent advances Smear taking, staining methods (latest). Demonstration and practical work.

Complications of Gonorrhœa. Their diagnosis and treatment in women.

Parturition and Gonorrhœa. Suggestions.

Practical work on Gonorrhœa laboratory diagnosis. Interpretation of Gonorrhœa Smears. Vaccines

Résumé and general considerations on the whole question of V. D. with special ideas as to early treatment and lessening of disease.

The following medical women attended :—

Dr. M. A. D. NAGROJI, W. M. S.

Dr. MAY OLIVERA, W.M.S.

Dr. A. M. WATTS, W.M.S.

Dr. A. SINGHA.
 Dr. L. E. DODGE.
 Dr. M. MACPHAIL.
 Dr. L. HART.
 Dr. L. A. BENJAMIN.
 Dr. O. Monahan.
 Dr. A. MARTIN.
 Dr. R. GREENFIELD.
 Dr. D. KAMALAKAR, W.M.S.
 Dr. JONGEWAARD.
 Dr. F. D. BARNES, W.M.S.
 Dr. H. LILLIE, W.M.S.
 Dr. E. WARNER.
 Dr. K. SCOTT.
 Dr. D. MENEZES, W.M.S.

Several of the medical women attending the courses expressed their gratitude for the opportunity of obtaining knowledge of the latest methods of dealing with this important disease.

Much regret has been expressed that owing to Colonel Frost's retirement he will not again be able to undertake these classes, although it is hoped they will be carried on by his successor.

In order to enable the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal cases in Women's Hospitals to be efficiently carried out, the Government of India has kindly consented to all medical women who have attended the above courses having the following facilities for the treatment of Venereal Diseases in their hospitals :—

- (1) All specimens of Venereal origin will be examined free at Government Laboratories.
- (2) They will be enabled to obtain the requisite drugs and appliances for treatment at Military rates from Government Stores.
- (3) Two courses were held for women assistant-surgeons at Agra and Calcutta respectively.

That at Agra was conducted by Dr. May Olivera, Offg. Principal of the Women's Medical School, assisted by Dr. H. Lillie, W.M.S.

The syllabus of instruction was as follows :—

Lecture, the Need for the Treatment of Venereal Disease. Syphilis and the community-Syphilis amongst women.

Clinical Lecture.

Demonstrations on Injection of Hg. and As.

Lecture on the Clinical Manifestations of Syphilis. Character of the various lesions.

Clinical Lecture and Demonstrations.

Lecture on Hereditary Syphilis.

Clinical Lecture and Demonstrations.

Lecture on the general aspect of V. D. and demonstrations of cases.

Demonstrations and practice in the giving of injections.

Pathological demonstration. Methods of staining *Sp. Pallida*.

Lecture on methods of prevention and treatment of V. D.

Pathological demonstrations. Staining of G. C. slides.

Clinical Lecture and practice in the giving of injections.

"Venereal Diseases and Insanity" at lunatic asylum, followed by demonstration of cases.

Pathological Lecture, the Wassermann Test, and demonstrations of test.

Lecture on the differential diagnosis of syphilis.

Pathological Demonstration.

Clinical Lecture, demonstrations, and practice in the giving of injections of Hg. and As.

Lecture on Gonorrhœa and the community-course of the disease in men and women.

Clinical and Lecture demonstrations.

Lecture on Gonorrhœa in children.

Treatment of Gonorrhœa.

Clinical Lecture and demonstrations.

The following attended :—

Miss. Alfred, Miss Joseph, Miss Medhora, Miss Lobo, Miss Paul, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Griffiths, Miss Pesikaka, Miss Drummond.

That at Calcutta was held at the Dufferin Hospital, the lectures being given by Dr. Curjel, W. M. S., and the clinical teaching by Dr. Webb, W. M. S., and Dr. Lillie, W. M. S. The syllabus of instruction was nearly the same as that at Agra and the following attended :—

Miss E. Olivera, Miss A. Siret, Mrs. D. Biswas, Mrs. L. M. Gupta, Mrs. F. O'Dougherty, Mrs. E. J. Sharpe. The four last were of the sub-assistant surgeon class.

ANNEXURE V.

Report of the Delhi Health School for the year 1920-21.

The third course of training commenced in October, 1920, with 9 students. As mentioned in last year's report, one of the difficulties met with in previous years had been to get a sufficient number of candidates with a good standard of education, although many whose education was below matriculation standard came forward. Some of these seemed by nature fitted to be Health Visitors, having the zeal, kindness and patience essential. It was therefore decided to have two courses of training called "A" and "B" grade, the "A" grade course to last one year for trained midwives, and to be of the same standard as that of the Health Visitors now trained under the Department of Education in Whitehall "B" grade to be a six months' course, for candidates who had read in school up to the 6th class.

When the examination for B grade students was held in April the results were disappointing. The examiners unanimously agreed that candidates with a poorer standard of general education required at least as long a course of training as those better qualified, and recommended that all the members of B. class should be referred for a further period of three months' training. This advice was followed.

During the last three months the training for both A and B grade students was entirely practical. Each pair of students was given a district in the city and paid house to house visitations, entering the visits paid, and the facts ascertained in a book checked by the Lady Health Visitors. Weekly meetings were held, when each student had to deliver a "Health Talk" which her companions were then required to criticise, and did so with much zeal. An essay competition was announced, the subject for A grade being "How I organised a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in a City of 50,000 inhabitants" and that for B grade, "How I overcame the difficulties met in attending a labour case with an indigenous Dai" special tutorials were held and special instruction given at the Baby Welcomes.

The result was that at the July examination the B grade students had attained a much better standard, and all passed. Of the A grade students, 2 passed out A grade, and 2 passed out B grade. The Essay competition was felt to be encouraging. Some essays were excellent, and all shewed

that the students have assimilated a good part of the advice given them, and had ideas of their own how to deal with difficulties and obstruction.

The following passed out.

Mrs. Casling.	} A grade.
Mrs. Nathaniel.	
Mrs. Clarke.	} B grade.
Bibi Shanti Devi.	
Miss Talbot.	
Miss Sornam.	
Miss Pushpam.	
Bibi Thakar Devi.	

Miss Susan was obliged to give up the course in February, owing to ill health, but has rejoined for the year 1921-22.

The Prospectus and Syllabus of Training are attached.

Syllabus of the Delhi Health School for the training of Women Health and Maternity Supervisors.

Course 1.
12 lectures.

Outline of Body Structure and Function.

The cell as a unit ; reaction to stimuli, heat, light, etc. The circulatory system. The respiratory system and the gaseous exchange. The digestive system. Metabolism, animal heat and regulation of temperature. The genitourinary system. The nervous system and co-ordination of physiological needs.

Course 2.
18 lectures

Domestic Cookery and Household Management including cutting out and making children's garments.

Daily work of the home.—Care of the home. Washing and care of babies' clothes.

Practical Cookery.—General principles of diet, quantity of each class required, application of these rules to general articles in common use in India. Methods of cookery possible in the homes of the poor. How to plan meals suitable for the different members of a family and for invalids, from articles in common use in Indian homes.

Cutting out and making infants, garments.—Utilisation of worn garments or small pieces of material.

} 6 lectures.

Domestic Hygiene.

Domestic and Personal Hygiene.—Cleanliness. Habits. Exercise. Rest and sleep. Clothing.

General Hygiene—Ventilation and fresh air. Heating and lighting. Drainage and household sanitation. Water. Simple methods of sterilisation, etc. Storage of milk and foods. Refuse. Disposal of discharges from infectious diseases. The suppression of ordinary nuisances. The danger and prevention of fly-breeding. The usual criteria of unwholesome food.

Course 3,
14 lectures
and practical.

Tropical, Infectious and Communicable Diseases.

Characteristics.—Early symptoms. Periods of incubation. Mode of spreading. • Isolation. Disinfection.

Parasitic Diseases.

Local provision for prevention and treatment—Dispensaries for dealing with tuberculosis and venereal disease. Domiciliary and institutional treatment.

Course 4,
12 lectures.

Maternity, Infant and Child Care.

Maternity care.—Normal signs of pregnancy. Abnormal conditions in pregnancy. Treatment of the normal pregnant woman. Treatment of the pregnant woman when abnormal conditions are present. Labour. Preparation for Labour. The normal puerperium. The abnormal puerperium. Lactation.

Infant care.—Infant at birth. The premature infant. Points to observe in visiting. Breast-feeding. Weaning. Bottle feeding. Milk and its various modifications. Gastro-intestinal disorders. Patent foods. Respiratory disorders and tuberculosis. Syphilis. Rickets. Minor ailments. Skin conditions in babies.

Child care.—Examination of the normal child and demonstrations with a child present of the points to be observed. Feeding of children from 2 to 5. Infectious diseases. Epidemic diarrhoea. Eye, throat, ear and mouth affections. Nervous conditions, organic and functional.

Course 5,
20 lectures.

Public Health Administration and Sanitary Law.

General view of Indian Local Government in city, town and rural areas.

Laws relating to public health.—Historical sketch of public health Administration in India. Public Health Administrative Bodies. Duties of Public Health Officials. The duties and powers of Health Visitors.

Course 6,
8 lectures and
practical.

Legislation concerning special subjects.—Food adulteration. Control of milk supply. Infectious and epidemic diseases. Housing and town-planning. Laws relating to the protection of women, children and young persons in India. Factory acts as regards employment of women and children.

Course 7.
6 lectures and
practical.

Simple First Aid.

Principles of first aid.—Signs, symptoms and treatment of :—Fractures, dislocations, sprains, strains, hæmorrhage and wounds. Bruises, burns, scalds. Bites and Stings. Insensibility and poisoning. Removal of foreign bodies in the eye, nose and ear. Artificial respiration.

Course 8.
6 lectures and
practical.

Simple Home Nursing.

Regulation of visitors. Washing and dressing patients. Bed-making. Changing sheets. Lifting helpless patients. Sick diet. Administration of food, medicine and stimulants.

Observation of the sick.—Rigors. Sleep. Pain. Posture. Skin. Appetite. Vomiting. Cough, etc. Effects of remedies. Temperature taking. Baths. Bed sores. Delirium.

Application of Local Remedies.—Poultices. Fomentations. Blisters. Ointments. Leeches. Padding and splints. Bandaging.

Course 9.
4 lectures.

Social Science and Economics.

Social legislation. Comparison of present and past conditions. Importance of knowledge of social conditions. Industries ; wages, rents, etc. Public assistance ; state, voluntary and combined. Modern social and industrial conditions. Social problems.

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

Course 10

Experience at Child and Infant Welfare Centres.

Book-keeping as required in Infant Welfare Centres.

Home visiting and Practical Social Training.

Supervision of Dais and Maternity Work.

Lectures to dais. Talks to mothers. (Under the supervision of the Lady Health Visitors, Delhi.)

Course 11.
To be at the
rate of 2 vis
its a month.

Visits to Places of Interest with the Health Officer, Delhi.

House reports. Model Diary. Water Works. Sewage Farms,
(Additional lectures for class "A").

NOTE.—Both classes "A" and "B" will attend all the lectures up to the end of April 1921, but class "B" will not be examined in course 9 and only in part of course 6.

The Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare.

HEALTH SCHOOL SUB-COMMITTEE.

School for the Training of Women Health Visitors and Maternity Supervisors, Delhi, 1921-1922.

Prospectus.

THE very pressing need for improvement in the conditions of child birth and in the conditions of infant life in India, is closely associated with ignorance on the part of Indian mothers of the most elementary principles of hygiene and sanitation.

Similar conditions in other countries have been met by the institution of a new class of workers—Women Health Visitors.

A demand for such workers has already arisen in India, and is becoming a very urgent one. In order that the full benefit of the movement may be secured, it is necessary that the workers should be trained and should have a knowledge, not only of the recent methods employed in maternity and infant welfare work in European countries, but also their application to India.

For these reasons a Health School has been opened in Delhi, and is being carried on as one of the activities of the Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Sub-Committee for the management of the School is as follows :—

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, M.D., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.	<i>ex-officio.</i>
DR. K. S. SETHNA, L.M.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Delhi.	<i>ex-officio.</i>
MISS GRIFFIN, Lady Health Visitor, Delhi.	<i>ex-officio.</i>
MRS. WEMYSS GRANT, M.D., Organising Secretary of the Lady Chelmsford All-India League.	<i>ex-officio.</i>
MRS. YOUNG, M.B., representing the staff of lecturers.	
DR. M. I. BALFOUR, M.B., W.M.S., Secretary, Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.	<i>ex-officio</i>

Standard of Training.

- A. for Health and Maternity Supervisors, who will have one year's training of a standard equal to that given in England, under the new regulations of the Board of Education ;

B. for Health and Maternity Visitors, who will have one year's training.

The duties of the first, (A), will be to supervise and improve the work of midwives and *dais*, as well as to visit women in their homes, as stated under (B).

The duties of the second, (B), will be to visit women in their homes, especially where there are young infants, and instruct the mothers and *dais* by all means in their power, in child-welfare and sanitation.

Conditions of Admission.

Each candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of the following :—

- (1) of having attained the age of 21 years ;
- (2) of having received preliminary education,
for A up to Matriculation standard,
for B up to 7th standard ;
- (3) of having a fluent knowledge of English ;
- (4) of being qualified in midwifery ;
- (5) of physical fitness ;
- (6) of moral character.

Applications for admission should reach the Secretary not later than May 1st each year. Each applicant should fill in the necessary form and should, if possible, attach a recommendation from a medical woman or the matron of a hospital.

The names of 2 references should be given.

Courses of Training.

The courses of training A and B will commence on 1st October each year. During the first month students will be on probation.

Instruction will be given as follows :—

Elementary Physiology, Domestic Cookery and household Management, Domestic and General Hygiene, Infectious and Communicable Disease, Maternity, Infant and Child Care, Public Health Administration and Sanitary Law, First Aid and Home Nursing, Social Science and Economics.

The practical Training will include :—

Experience at Child and Infant Welfare Centres.

Book-keeping as acquired in such Centres.

Home Visiting and Practical Social Training.

Lantern Lectures and Talks to Mothers.

Supervision of *Dais* and Maternity work.

Conducting classes for *Dais*.

Visit to Places of interest with the Medical Officer of Health, Delhi.

Qualifying examinations will be held in the last week of July and successful students will receive certificates as trained—Health and Maternity Supervisors, and Health and Maternity visitors.

The Examining Board will include —

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. G. Hutchinson, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. H. Foster, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab,

Major A. D. Stewart, I.M.S., Health Officer, Delhi Imperial City, and others appointed by the Committee of Management.

Hostel.

Students are required to live at the School Hostel at Jahangir Manzil, Nicholson Road, under the Supervision of the Lady Health Visitors, and to submit to the Rules laid down by the Committee of Management. Attendance and carriage to and from work, will be provided.

Expenses of Board will be from Rs 25 to Rs 40 per mensem.

Stipends and Fees.

Pupils who are unable to pay their own expenses will receive stipends of Rs 40 per mensem from the League, on condition that they undertake to serve the League, if required, for a period of three years after their training is complete. For those stipend-holders whom the League proposes to employ afterwards, a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem and furnished quarters in the case of A students, and Rs. 75 per mensem and furnished quarters in the case of B students, will be guaranteed. Other candidates will be required to make their own arrangements with employers. Conveyance allowance will also be given if *required* for the work*.

It is intended that the salaries shall rise by an incremental scale to Rs 300 per mensem for A, and Rs 150 per mensem for B.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to

DR. M. I. BALFOUR, M. B., W. M. S.,
Honorary Secretary, Health School Sub-Committee,
Fisceregal Lodge, Simla.

* A Tuition fee of Rs 75 for the course is required from each private pupil.

Gwalpore.—At the request of the Dispenary Committee the proposal to replace the Lady Doctor at Gwalpore by a midwife was dropped for the time being and the present Lady Doctor allowed to remain there.

Terapur.—The Countess of Dufferin's Fund Council have very kindly agreed to pay half the pay of the midwife at Terapur. The post of the Lady Doctor is still vacant for want of a suitable candidate.

Jowai.—The Lady Doctor at Jowai has resigned her appointment and no substitute has been secured as yet.

Golaghat.—The post of the Lady Doctor at Golaghat is vacant.

Mangaldai. A few midwife has been entertained at Mangaldai.

It is expected that when our London Lady students qualify at the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, these vacancies will be filled up gradually.

Training of Candidates.—The two Lushai girls who were under training in midwifery at the district at Dilpurgarh, passed their final examination in August 1921. Of them one is being appointed at the Assam Rifle Hospital at Aijal, while the Mission is trying to provide the other with employment in the interior of the Lushai Hills district. Proposals have been made for the training of others.

III FINANCIAL.

From the savings at the disposal of the Provincial Committee a sum of Rs. 2,400 was invested in the purchase of 6 per cent. Five-year Bonds, thus raising the permanent investment of the Branch from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 10,000.

BALUCHISTAN BRANCH.

Provincial Committee.

President.

Lady AEMINE DEW.

Vice-President.

Mrs. A. D. MARKEE.

Honorary Secretary.

Major F. F. WILSON, I.M.S.

Honorary Treasurer.

Sardar Sahib Sardar Gurdit Singh, Personal Indian Assistant to Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

Members.

K. B. B. D. PATEL, C.I.E., O.B.E.
K. B. A. D. MARKEE, O.B.E.
R. B. DIWAN JAMNAT RAI, C.I.E.
R. B. DIWAN LADHA RAM, NANDA.
R. B. LALA SUNDAR DASS, CHOPRA.
K. S. SHANAWAZKHAN PHEROZSHAH.

K. S. SMITH ABDUL SATTAR.
Doctor KEENE.
Mr. N. D. MULLICK.
HAJI FATEH MOHAMMAD KHAN.
Mrs. N. D. MULLICK.
Mrs. SUNDAR DASS.

Honorary Secretary's Report for 1921.

The Provincial Committee held 12 meetings at Quetta during the year against nine in the previous year. The meetings were attended by Indian Ladies and Gentlemen in numbers.

2. The appointment of the Secretary of the Provincial Committee was taken up by Major F. E. Wilson, I.M.S., vice Major H. Hay Thorburn, C.I.E., I.M.S., in August 1921, and Mrs. A. Marker was selected as vice-President in place of Mrs. Pierce who left for home in October of the same year. The latter lady's work in much missed.

3 The Zenana Hospital, Fort Sandeman, was closed during the year as a temporary measure until wives and families were permitted to return to Fort Sandeman, consequently Miss Roberts' services since July 1921 were utilized in opening the Female Hospital at Loralai. Miss Roberts was still working in the Loralai Female Hospital when the year closed.

4. During the year the building of the Zenana Hospital at Loralai was renewed to its completion.

5. The financial position of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Quetta, has been much improved during the year, the contributions from the Municipal Committee towards the maintenance of the Dufferin Hospital had been raised with effect from the 1st December 1920 from Rs 100 to Rs 300 per mensem, contributions from Provincial Revenues from Rs 425 to Rs. 850 and that of Pishin Bazar Fund from Rs. 75 to Rs 150 from the 1st March 1921. The Quetta Cantonment Committee has also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15 per mensem with effect from the 1st February 1921.

6 The Lady Dufferin Hospital, Quetta, and the Melvor Female Hospital, Sibi, were visited by Doctor Balfour, Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin Fund Central Committee in October 1921. From the beginning of the year the Baby Welcome and Clinic was opened in Raboo Mahalla under the supervision of the Lady Health Visitor for Quetta town. The post throughout the year was held by Miss Jones, and 3,789 cases of all kinds were treated in the dispensary in November, another branch of the 'Baby Welcome' was opened in Islamabad attended by the Lady Health Visitor twice a week. The expenditure on this institution during the year amounted to Rs 1,600.

Doctor Alfred says regarding the Melvor Hospital, Sibi—There has been marked increase in the amount of work done during 1921. Up to 16th December 1921 the in-patients are 264 against 109 and out-patients 5,435 against 3,621. This increase is noticeable since the beginning of the year each month and is due to more sickness than last year, which was a healthy one. About 500 patients were vaccinated against cholera. Malaria was prevalent in malignant form for 2 or 2½ months since October. At Ziarat in summer this year the out and in-patients were almost double owing to the season being very sickly. There too Diarrhoea, fever and whooping cough prevailed mostly among those people.

Famine in villages also contributed to making the year sickly.

85 labour cases were attended under supervision of Indigenous dhais and 26 labour cases were conducted by me and the Hospital Staff 6 being abnormal. Three of these were transverse presentation, a contracted pelvis (forceps case) and in the third the mother was very ill with Malaria, all were brought to Hospital.

90 operations had been done against 87, including a few major e.g., Supra pubic hysterotomy, removal of benign tumours, forceps, extraction of child, abdomen tapped, cataractous lens removed, artificial vagina made and menses let out and dilation of os and scraping of uterus. I take help from my sister who is working in Plague Camp here, if any major operation has to be done as no facilities exist for such in this Hospital.

Meetings.

Charges in the personnel of the provincial Committee.

Zenana Hospital, Fort Sandeman.

Zenana Hospital, Loralai. Financial position.

Inspections.

Work done.

Labour.

Operations.

Mrs. Cottle was appointed in place of Mrs. Girard, Mrs. Ezra in place of Mrs. Monahan and for the remaining four vacancies the following gentlemen were elected :—

- (1) Babu Farendra Nath Mitter.
- (2) Major V. B. Green Armytage, I.M.S.
- (3) The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Amin-ul-Islam.
- (4) Kumar Sanat Kumar Mukherji of Utterpara.

The Committee also records with regret the death of Raja Narendra Lal Khan of Narajole. He became a Life Councillor in 1895.

MEETINGS.

Three meetings of the Executive Committee were held during the year. The first one was presided over by Major General W. H. B. Robinson, C.B., K.H.S., I.M.S., the second one by Lieutenant-Colonel F. O'Kinealy, C.I.E., I.M.S., and the third one by R. D. Mehtah Esqr., C.I.E. In addition to these the Annual General Meeting was held on the 13th April 1921, under the presidency of His Excellency the Earl of Ronaldshay.

GENERAL WORKING.

The second post graduate training class for women Sub-Assistant Surgeons was duly held at the Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital with effect from the 3rd January 1921. Four Sub-Assistant Surgeons from Bengal attended the class. Accommodation as usual, was provided at the Lady Elliot Hostel attached to the Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

Towards the close of the year 1920, Dr. Webb, the then Superintendent of the Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital proposed to supplement the training of the women students of the Calcutta Medical College, in Gynaecology and Anæsthetics, by giving them a two months' course of study at the Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital, Calcutta. The Central Committee, to whom the matter was referred, favoured the scheme and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 210 per annum by way of scholarships for the maintenance of the students undergoing the training. The Executive Committee at its Committee Meeting held on the 18th February 1921 approved the proposal on the distinct understanding that this course would not interfere with the post graduate work in the Hospital.

Dr. Hellen Lillie, M.A., M.B., Ch. B., W.M.S., who was appointed by the Central Committee in May 1920, as Resident Medical Officer of the Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital was transferred by that Committee in February 1921 to the Lady Elgin Hospital, Gaya. Dr. D. G. D. Abreu was appointed to take up the work of the R. M. O. of the Hospital temporarily. In October 1921, she was transferred to Jubbulpore. Dr. Mary Cuthbert, M.B., Ch. B. St. Andrew's, is now the permanent Resident Medical Officer of the Hospital.

In October 1921, Dr. Webb, W.M.S., Superintendent, Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital, was granted one month's privilege leave and Dr. Hamilton Browne W.M.S., was deputed by the Central Committee to act in her place during the period. In November 1921 the Central Committee transferred Dr. Webb from charge of the Dufferin Hospital Calcutta, to take up the post of Principal, Women's Medical School, Agra, and Dr. Hamilton Browne, W. M. S., was confirmed in her appointment as Superintendent, Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta.

An estimate of Rs. 6,000 for rebuilding the mortuary of the Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, on the site of the present garage and reconstructing the garage on another site, having been approved and recommended by the Hospital Sub-Committee, it was proposed that the expenditure be met from the surplus balance of Rs. 9,256-0-2 in the General Working Account of the Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital for the year 1920.

The Executive Committee at its committee meeting held on the 13th April 1921, sanctioned the proposal

The Committee also sanctioned the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 35,000 for the erection of a Dhobikhanna and servants' quarters at the Hospital, the cost being met from (a) the sum of Rs. 23,000 available in the Building Fund of the Hospital and (b) from the grant of Rs. 15,000 received from the donation placed at the disposal of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught by Mr. Wilson

In July 1921, the Central Committee re-opened the question of the formation of a Junior Branch of the Women's Medical Service and enquired whether the Bengal Branch would be willing to co-operate with the scheme by paying an increased rate of contribution (Rs. 255) for the services of an Assistant Surgeon of the lowest grade of the Service to act as House Surgeon of the Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital. The matter was referred to the Hospital Sub-Committee for an expression of its opinion, and that Committee decided that on financial consideration, it would prefer to carry on the existing arrangement and employ its own House Surgeons. In the circumstances the Bengal Provincial Committee regretted its inability to co-operate with the scheme put forward by the Central Committee and informed that Committee accordingly.

In June 1921, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Local Self-Government Department, Medical Branch, asked for an expression of opinion of the Bengal Provincial Committee on the subject of the training, examination and registration of nurses and midwives in Bengal, as proposed by the President, Governing Body of the State Medical Faculty, Bengal. The matter was fully considered by the Executive Committee at its committee meeting held on the 2nd September 1921 and the Committee expressed its opinion in favour of the scheme. All papers in this connection were sent to the Central Committee with this Office Memo No. 460, dated the 24th August 1921. It was further decided that in matters pertaining to the training, examination and registration of nurses and midwives, the Bengal Provincial Committee should, in future, abide by the scheme of the State Medical Faculty, Bengal.

GRANTS.

During the year under review, the usual Government grant of Rs. 15,000 towards the Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital, was received from Government and paid to the institution

The sanctioned yearly grants of Rs. 6,714 were paid, as usual, to the several mufassal institutions working under the auspices of this Branch Association

The grant paid to the Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital was Rs. 9,000, instead of Rs. 10,000, as was formerly paid. This was due to the increased receipts of the Hospital. The Branch also paid a sum of Rs. 8,000 to the Hospital to carry out its quadrennial repairs. It was reported that a sum of about Rs. 20,000 would be required to carry out the quadriennial repairs of the Hospital. As, however, the Bengal Branch could not pay more than Rs. 8,000, it was decided that the balance required, *viz.*, 12,000, would be met locally, *i.e.*, from the surplus capital of the Fund at the disposal of the Hospital Sub-Committee.

As the Bengal Branch was relieved of the payment of Rs. 1,000 to the Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital, it was possible to utilise this money in giving increased grants-in-aid to several mufassal institutions. The following grants were sanctioned during the year—

- (1) The grant to the Lady Elgin Hospital, Chandpur, Tipperah, was increased from Rs. 150 per annum to Rs. 250 per annum.
- (2) The grant to the Mymensingh Sadar Hospital was increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per annum.

Before proceeding further, I should like here to pay a tribute to Sir Edward and Lady Gait and also to Sir Walter and Lady Maude for the keen and kindly interest which they always took in the work of the Dufferin Fund in this Province. Lord and Lady Sinha have also been greatly interested in the medical work among women in this province and have done all they could to forward it. It is a matter of great regret that ill health has compelled our President to relinquish the position of Governor of this Province and to cease to be our President.

2. The year opened with an invested capital of Rs. 2,52,700 and with a cash balance of Rs. 27,370-3-1. During the period under review, the total receipts from different sources amounted to Rs. 52,584-7-2, viz. (1) Rs. 16,230-9-4 as the remaining portion of the share of this Province from the King Edward Memorial Fund, Bengal, (2) Rs. 14,711-8-1 as interest on investments (3) Rs. 125 as annual contribution from the Sambalpur Municipality and District Council and (4) Rs. 21,517-5-9 as subscriptions and donations in response to the appeal for funds made last year. The last item includes the generous donations of Rs. 10,000 each from the Bettiah Raj and from Kumar Giribar Prasad Singh of Ranka (Palamu). Out of the total amount of Rs. 79,954-10-3 at the disposal of the Provincial Dufferin Fund Committee during the year, a sum of Rs. 61,070-0-8 was utilized in purchasing 6 per cent. Government of India Bonds of 1930 and 1931 to the value of Rs. 60,700, thus raising the invested capital to Rs. 3,13,400; another sum of Rs. 9,505 was spent in payment of the annual contributions to certain Medical Institutions in the Province towards the pay of Lady Doctors and Nurses employed at those institutions and also towards the training of nurses and Dais at the Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya, the maintenance of the Rani Shibtarini Female Hospital, Bhagalpur and providing a fully equipped labour room in the Dufferin Wards attached to the Ranchi Sadr Hospital while Rs. 97-11-0 only was expended on Miscellaneous charges, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,281-14-7 on the 31st December 1921 in the current account of the Fund with the Imperial Bank of India, Patna.

3. As in the previous year, only two members of the W. M. S. I., were employed in the province during the year under review. Dr. A. L. McKenzie took over charge of the Dufferin Raj Hospital, Bettiah, on the 22nd April 1921 from Dr. Dorothy Bolton who had been in charge of that hospital for two years. Miss L de Menezes was in charge of the Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya, throughout the year. She was confirmed in the W. M. S. in May 1921. She was also on deputation for one month to attend Postgraduate courses of Instructions in Venereal Diseases held at Poona. The work at these two institutions is going on satisfactorily under the two medical women who are now in charge of them and the work, being performed in the Women's hospitals in the Province, is being carried on well.

4. The fund at the disposal of the Provincial Branch is, as usual exclusively spent on extending Medical aid among women and children in the Province. The scheme for sanctioning annual grants towards the pay of medical women appointed at those Sadr Hospitals where no female doctors are employed, which was considered and approved by the Provincial Committee in the preceding year, was followed in the year under report. Besides the renewal of the grants sanctioned in previous years, the following new grants were sanctioned in 1921—

- (i) Annual grant of Rs. 600 towards the upkeep of a medical woman by the Dumka Mission.
- (ii) Annual grant of Rs. 300 towards the pay of the medical woman appointed at the Hajipur Sub-divisional Hospital.
- (iii) Annual grant of Rs. 180 towards the pay of the medical woman employed at the Ranchi Sadr Hospital.

- (iv) Annual grant of Rs. 1,272, for the present, for two years only, towards the cost of the training of nurses and dais at the Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya.
- (v) A lump grant of Rs. 750 for providing a fully equipped labour room in the Dufferin Wards attached to the Ranchi Sadr Hospital.

The pay of the medical woman and the nurse attached to the Purulia Sadr Hospital has also been raised from Rs. 75-5-100 and Rs. 15-2-25 to Rs. 90-5-120 and Rs. 20-1-30 a month respectively, with retrospective effect from the 1st of March 1920 and they have been allowed to count the total periods of their services, rendered in the old scales of pay, towards increments in the new scales, as has been done in the case of Government servants in similar circumstances.

5. The work and activity of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund in Bihar and Orissa has been gradually extending as the fund at the disposal of the Provincial Committee increases. The scheme for providing medical women in places where none is available and in important towns where there are hospitals, is being steadily followed. The work of rebuilding women's hospitals or initiating new female hospital schemes is being pushed forward. It is proposed in the near future to rebuild the Dufferin Raj Hospital at Bettiah on a good and up to date plan. I have myself supervised the plans and made various suggestions for their improvement. A female hospital on a smaller scale will also shortly be built at Daltonganj, from the donation given by the Kunar Sahib of Chainpur (Palamanu). As the cost of this hospital will be more than was anticipated it will be necessary I think to help the building fund by giving a grant. A new Sadr Hospital is to be built at Purulia with the help of the munificent donation of one lakh of rupees, given by Raja Bahadur Jyoti Prasad Singh Deo of Panchet (Manbhum). This hospital will contain a separate well planned female side, more or less on purdah lines and will need a medical woman of the Assistant Surgeon class. Several improvements have been effected at the Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya. A grant of Rs. 6,000 has been sanctioned for providing this hospital with efficient drainage and quarters for nurses. It is also proposed to improve the floors of the Cottage Wards. At the Rani Shubtarini Female Hospital, Bhagalpur, there is a proposal to build a maternity ward for which a donation of Rs. 10,000 has already been obtained and as soon as more money is available to supplement this donation, the work of construction will be taken in hand. The St. Columba's Zanana Hospital, Hazaribagh, has been provided with new out-patient buildings, thus allowing more rooms in the old hospital building for use as wards for in-patients.

The scheme for Maternity Supervision and child welfare will soon be given effect to in the Patna City. The maternity Supervisor has already been appointed but has not joined the appointment as yet. Much of the work for the Medical relief of women in this province is independent of the Dufferin Fund, *i.e.*, it is paid for by Local Bodies maintaining the hospitals. It is however found necessary in many cases to supplement these efforts and to help towards the upkeep of the Lady Doctors. In many parts of this province, especially in Chotanaggar and Orissa, people consisting for the most part of Aboriginal Tribes, are very backward and there is among them practically no purdah and hence no demand for pardanashin female hospitals or medical women for the present but the advance will gradually come in with the spread of education in those parts. At present Female students are educated and trained as Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the two Medical Schools in the Province and the General Hospitals attached to them. It will be a long time before a separate Medical School for Women in this Province can be thought of but the existing female section of the schools will be developed as far as possible to suit the present requirements.

It will thus be seen that we have in view the gradual extension of Medical work among the women and children of this province and our committee will see that it is.

pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It is hoped that when the scheme for the appointment of a Lady Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals of this Province has been sanctioned and given effect to, much improvement will be made in the medical work among women, in this province because this medical woman will be able to visit all hospitals for Women in the province and in this way push forward the work. I hope, as time goes on, we may see more interest in medical work among women and children taken by the public and funds subscribed to extend the work we are now doing. It is largely a matter of finance and with more money we can build more hospitals, staff them well and maintain them where necessary.

H. AUSTEN SMITH, C.I.E., M.B., COL., I.M.S.;

*Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund,
Bihar and Orissa Branch.*

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Presidency Committee.

President.

Her Excellency The Hon'ble Lady LLOYD.

Vice-President.

Sir SASOON J. DAVID, Bart.

Honorary Secretary.

Lt.-Col. GRAFTON YOUNG, I.M.S.

Honorary Treasurer.

Sir TEMULJI BHICAJEE NARIMAN, kt.

Members.

FRAMJI RUSTOMJI WADIA, Esq.
The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, kt.
Mrs. H. GREAVES.
Lady HEPPER.
The Hon'ble Sir ISRAHIM RAHIMTULLA, kt., C.I.E.
JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., I.S.O.
Lady COWASJI JEhangir.

Sir JAMSETJI JIJIBHOY, Bart.
Sir SASOON J. DAVID, Bart.
Lady DORABJI TATA.
Sir TEMULJI BHICAJEE NARIMAN, kt., L.M.,
F.R.S.M.
Mrs. MEYER NISSIM.

Ex-Officio Members.

Solicitor to Government,
Health Officer, Bombay Municipality,
1st Physician, Cama and Albless Hospital,

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Cama and
Albless Hospital Nursing Association,

Office of the Association.

Government House, Bombay.

Honorary Secretary's Report for 1921.

SHOLAPUR.

Owing to increase in the number of in-patients three extra beds had to be added since last two months to this branch which now maintains one Hospital of 17 beds and an out-door Dispensary in the town which is visited daily by the Medical Officer.

Staff of the Hospital —Owing to poor health, Dr. (Mrs) C. M. Smith, L.M. and S., Bombay, resigned in October last and since then the Hospital and the Dispensary are in charge of Dr. (Miss) A. S. Gore, L.M. (Rotunda). She was assisted by three nurses and a male compounder. One Midwife is kept for out-door work.

Return of Patients. —The total number of new patients was 6,332, of which 363 were in-patients and 5,979 out-patients against 279 in-patients and 5,791 out-patients of the year 1920 showing an increase of 262 more patients in the year 1921.

The total attendance including new and old patients was 21,175 against 24,253 of the year 1920.

153 Surgical operations and 52 Obstetrical operations were performed against 139 and 52 of the year 1920 respectively. Of 199 labour cases, 175 were normal and 24 abnormal and 65 were treated in the hospital and 134 in their homes. The out-door nurse conducted 133 labour cases, of these 10 requiring surgical aid were brought to the Hospital.

Financial Condition —The total amount of local monthly subscription was Rs. 2,527 as compared with Rs. 2,990 of the last year. In October last the trustees of the N. Wadia Charities were applied to for an annual grant, and have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 per year for the next three years. Similarly an appeal was made to the Government of Bombay for a recurring and non-recurring grant through the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay but that appeal was not successful, so another appeal has been made in December last to the Surgeon General to make a provision for a grant for this institution in the budget for the year 1922-23. A sum of Rs. 1,210-10-0 was collected as donation against Rs. 5,648 collected last year.

The Hospital has neither a septic ward nor a ward for private patients nor adequate quarters for nurses. Owing to inadequate staff and space

but the

in charge

Balance Sheet of the Lady Dufferin Fund Sholapur Branch for the year 1921 (from 1st January to 31st December 1921).

No.	Income.	Amount.	No.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
I	Opening Balance	5,588 4 7	I	Pay of the Establishment	5,565 8 10
II	Local Monthly Subscription	2,557 6 0	II	Dining Charges	583 3 9
III	Annual Grants	4,100 0 0	III	Contingencies Charges	314 1 9
IV	House-rent from Chawl	66 0 0	IV	Tonga Allowance to Medical Officer	249 10 0
V	Interest	205 5 9	V	House rent paid to	27 0 0
VI	Donation and Proceeds of public entertainments	1,210 10 0	VI	Charges for instruments and Medicines	875 11 0
VII	Contents of Pice-box and fees from in-door patients.	1,364 6 6	VII	Clothing to patients	350 13 3
VIII	Return of advance to Medical Officer	50 0 0	VIII	Municipal Taxes and Government Revenue	175 7 11
			IX	Miscellaneous Expenses including Medical com- forts Printing, Advertising, etc.	267 0 2
			X	Payment of Midwife and Nurses out of fees recovered.	8 0 0
			XI	Repairs and additions to buildings	1,345 3 3
			XII	Income-Tax on Medical Officer's salary	76 7 0
				TOTAL Rs.	9,824 3 5
				CLOSING BALANCE	5,587 15 5
				GRAND TOTAL Rs.	15,412 2 10
				Details of the closing balance—	
				In Vishnu Mill in the fixed Deposit	1,000 0 0
				In Sholapur Mill in the Current Account	2,144 11 3
				In Imperial Bank of India in the Current Account.	1,812 12 10
				In Imperial Bank of India in the Savings Bank Account.	175 8 11
				In the Postal Savings Bank	253 10 10
				In the Government Promissory Notes	200 0 0
				Cash with the Secretary	1 3 7
	TOTAL Rs.	15,412 2 10			5,587 15 5

Countess of Dufferin Dispensary Society, Surat.

1. Sheth M. V. Hospital for women and children is under the management of Surat Branch. The Hospital was during the year under report in charge of the following Medical Officers whose services have been kindly lent by the Central Committee —

DR. H. M. LAZARUS, from 1-1-21 to 18-12-21.

DR. E. MATTHAI, from 19-12-21 to 31-12-21.

2. The executive portion of the work was conducted by the Managing Committee consisting of the following members.—

President.

J. K. N. KARRAJI, Esq.	Collector,
	1-1-21 to 31-1-21.
H. B. SHIVDASANI, Esq., I.C.S.	1-2-21 to 4-4-21.
J. K. N. KARRAJI, Esq.	5-4-21 to 24-8-21.
A. O. KOREISHI, Esq.	25-8-21 to 5-10-21.
J. K. N. KARRAJI, Esq.	6-10-21 to 25-10-21.
J. R. MARTIN, Esq., I.C.S.	26-10-21 to 31-12-21.

Members—

MR. D. A. NAZ.	Civil Surgeon, Surat,
	1-1-21 to 21-1-21.
MR. P. P. BULSARA	22-1-21 to 28-2-21.
LT.-COL. K. V. KURDAY, I.M.S.	1-5-21 to 31-12-21.
C. D. SHAH, Esq.	Hazur Deputy Collec-
	tor, Surat.
	1-1-21 to 24-6-21
S. F. A. EDRUS, Esq.	25-6-21 to 18-8-21
B. K. JOSHI, Esq.	19-8-21 to 29-10-21.
S. F. A. EDRUS, Esq.	29-10-21 to 15-11-21.
B. K. JOSHI, Esq.	16-11-21 to 16-12-21.
J. A. PATEL, Esq.	17-22-21 to 31-12-21.
M. K. DIXIT, Esq.	President, Surat City
	Municipality.
SADAR J. V. PATHAKJI	Vice-President, District
	Local Board, Surat.
R. B. RANJIT KALABHI	
TRIBHOVANDAS N. MALVI, Esq.	
HUSSEINIBHAI AHMADIBHAI, Esq.	
DR. H. M. LAZARUS	Medical Officer, M. V.
	Hospital,
	1-1-21 to 18-12-21
DR. E. MATTHAI	19-1-21 to 31-12-21.
MES. SCOTT	
NANUBHAI TALAKCHAND, Esq.	
MES. PUTLIBAI J. K. KARRAJI	1-1-21 to 25-10-21.
MRS. J. R. MARTIN	2-11-21 to 31-12-21.
MRS. DARGIYAIBI MUNSHI	

3. The New Obstetric Ward :—The Ward has been equipped and fully taken advantage of by all castes and creeds. The Septic Block was completed in June and has since been occupied. There has been increase in Obstetric cases also in operations. The Midwifery cases have not been affected during the year though there is a Parsi maternity Hospital.

4. The Present Staff of the Hospital consists of :—

(a) One Medical Officer incharge of the M. V. Hospital. .

(b) One House Surgeon.

(c) One Matron Lady Superintendent.

(d) Two Staff Nurses.

(e) Five Pupil Nurses.

(f) Two Compounders.

(g) One cook.

(h) Two ayahs.

(i) Two peons.

(j) One servant.

(k) Three sweepers.

5. The financial position of the institute is fairly satisfactory but the dearness of every necessary article still affects the popular subscriptions to a great degree. The following principal donations have been received during the year under report :—

Rs. 300—from Sheth Jamnabhai Bhagubhai, Ahmedabad.

" 100— " Mrs. Kalawanti Dhanubhai Mulchand, Surat.

" 200— " Messrs. Boyce D. Cawasji & Co., Surat.

" 1,219-7-1 from the Collector of Surat.

" 3,500-0-0 " Do.

HYDERABAD, SIND.

1. The total number of new patients during the past twelve months from 1st January 1921 to 31st December 1921, inclusive was 11,154 against 11,225 of the previous year.

2. The total attendance of out-patients was 52,246 against 60,748 of the previous year.

Of these treated among the new patients—

6,629 were Hindoos.

4,435 " Mahomedans.

3 " Europeans.

52 " Eurasians.

15 " Parsees.

20 " of other castes.

3. Six hundred and thirty-eight new Indoor patients have been admitted for treatment in Hospital against 279 of the previous year. Of these 638 cases 306 were medical, 184 were surgical, 140 were gynaecological and 8 were obstetrical.

4. The total attendance of Indoor patients was 5,485 against 7,494 of the previous year.

5. Two hundred and sixty-four major operations were performed against two-hundred and twenty-eight, and ninety-four minor operations against one-hundred and thirty-two of the previous year.

6. Four hundred and eleven Outdoor maternity cases have been attended to against four hundred and five of the previous year, of these 411 Midwifery cases 26 were Instru-

mental midwifery cases. Twenty-one maternity cases were admitted into the hospital for delivery against twenty-four of the previous year, of these 21 cases 5 were operative midwifery cases.

7. The number of purdah nashin ladies attending the Out-patient Department was 5,072 against 5,324 of the previous year.

The number of purdah nashin admitted as Indoor patients was 158 against 101 of the previous year.

8. There are at present 4 pupil dais in training in the midwifery class, besides two who passed their examination successfully in June last.

9. The Women's Hospital, Hyderabad Sind, has been under my charge since the 1st of July 1921. There were no trained nurses when I took over charge of this Hospital from Mrs Martin Elcott.

10. All the delivery cases of our trained midwives have been regularly supervised by me free of charge.

11. Two fully trained Indian qualified nurses have been appointed in the hospital.

12. We are very thankful to Mrs. Thomas, the Collector's wife, who very kindly often visits the Hospital and takes great interest in its welfare.

13. Our thanks are also due to Dewan Pribdas, Honorary Secretary, who takes great interest and pains and devotes much time for the welfare of this Hospital.

14. The Hospital staff worked satisfactorily.

B. J. VAKIL,

In charge Women's Hospital, Hyderabad, Sind.

PANCH MAHAL.

There is no hospital established at the expense of the fund but the midwife whose pay is partly contributed to from the Countess of Dufferin's fund is attached to the Civil Hospital, Godha, and works under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, Panch-Mahala. She is useful to the female patients outdoor and indoor of this Hospital and attends midwifery cases and other ailments outside in the town.

This year (1st December 1920 to 30th November 1921) she attended 272 cases among town people at their homes and 20 at the Hospital as against 215 and 27 respectively last year (1st December 1919 to 30th November 1920); out of the cases she attended 33 were of ordinary labour and 4 of abortion and the remaining were diseases peculiar to women.

AHMEDNAGAR BRANCH.

Up to the 24th July of the year under report there was no Lady Dufferin Fund Nurse at this Hospital. On the 25th July Nurse Janakibai Panase reported for duty and has been working until the end of the year.

During the 6 months she has been working she has attended 5 cases of confinement in their homes and daily visited 4 cases after their confinements. She has also done general duty daily in the Civil Hospital. Early in November, on my arrival here, she was put in charge of the operation Theatre. Generally speaking the work has been satisfactory but it is too early for me to give opinions on the working of the Branch.

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Honorary Secretary's Report for 1921.

The close of the year finds us in a mood of hopefulness. Plans and estimates for the construction of additional buildings are still under consideration. One and a half acres of land have been resumed by Government from the Rangoon Municipality for extending the grounds of the Hospital. An officer of the Women's Medical Service no longer holds charge of the Institution, and though several changes in the tenure of the office of the Lady Medical Superintendent have taken place during the year, the good work and usefulness of the Institution have in no way been impaired.

The attendance of in-patients has been well maintained, but the number of out-patients has fallen off as the result of measures taken to relieve the Hospital Staff.

The School Department has done well. Scholarships of Rs. 15 each a month are still given to students for the one year's course in midwifery. Enhanced Scholarships are also offered for three years' training in sick nursing at the Civil General Hospital, Rangoon, finishing off with a course of midwifery training at the Dufferin Hospital. The amount of monthly scholarship for the first year is Rs. 20, for the second Rs. 30 and for the third Rs. 40.

Funds are chiefly derived from voluntary contributions supplemented by grants-in-aid from the Government and from the Rangoon Municipality. The Central Committee also contributes Rs. 200 a month towards the finances of the Hospital. The in-patient department is almost self-supporting.

The Ladies Visiting Committee has been most active under the direction of Mrs. R. Casson, who on her return to Rangoon was invited to resume her seat on the Managing Committee of the Dufferin Hospital.

The Rules regarding the constitution and management of the Burma Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund have been brought under revision and they will be presented for consideration and adoption at the next general meeting to be held in February 1922.

The Senior Nursing Staff requires strengthening and provision will be made in next year's budget for meeting the increase to the establishment.

The permanent Staff has got through another year of hard work and deserves commendation. The visiting physicians, too, have earned our best thanks by their watchful care of the medical administration of the Institution and for professional assistance rendered to the Lady Medical Superintendent.

Superintendent's Report.

Medical Relief.

No. of New In-patients treated	1,329
No. of Maternity cases—	
Normal labours	1,033
Abnormal labours	193
Total	1,329

Total No. of New out-patients treated at the Out-Patient Department,	8,437
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Classification of Abnormal labours—

1. Abortions	60
2. Breech Presentation	28
3. Foot Presentation	10
4. Face Presentation	3
5. Transverse	16
6. Twins	10
7. Placenta Previa	12
8. Accidental Haemorrhage	1
9. Post partum Haemorrhage	3
10. Eclampsia	11
11. Retro, Gravid Uterus	1
12. Difficult and complicated deliveries	22
13. Hydatid Mole	1
14. Retained placenta	5
Total	193

No. of Obstetrical operations	111
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No. of Minor operations done at the out-patient Department	55
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Staff Changes.

There were several during the year. Dr. Ma Saw Sa proceeded on leave making over charge to Dr. A.O'Reilly on the 15th January 1921. Dr. A.O'Reilly resumed on the 1st June 1921 making over to Dr. K. Nicol, Assistant Superintendent. Dr. Nicol acted for a short period and handed over to Dr. E. Saw, a former Assistant Superintendent from whom I took over charge on August 2nd 1921. Dr. Saw remained on as Assistant Superintendent, Dr. Nicol having resigned.

Our very capable Nursing Superintendent, Miss Stoddard, has also resigned and is awaiting her relief. In order to relieve the Senior Matron of her combined duties as stewardess for the hospital, housekeeper for the nurses, and Nursing Superintendent, the Committee sanctioned the appointment of a Linen Maid.

School Department.

There are 53 probationers, the lectures were given as usual, but although the wards afford abundant clinical material, the practical training of the nurses is being hampered by the lack of Senior Nursing Staff. More supervision is needed, for the majority of the girls who come to us from all parts of Burma and the Shan States, have a low standard of intelligence and need guiding every moment in the wards to make them put the lectures they receive to practical use.

At the examination held in June by the examiner, Dr. N. J. Patterson, 25 nurses were presented and 25 passed.

Constructions and Repairs, etc.

We purchased Rs. 3,044 worth of linen for the use of our patients and had a cluster of movable lights installed in our labour room, besides having 3 more lights and plugs in the labour wards.

Acknowledgment.

We wish to thank our Committee for their sympathy and ready help, Miss Hodgson in particular for having obtained for us in these days of high prices our linen at special rates, and Dr. Pedley for the handsome gift of glass irrigators with stand, which was a most welcome addition to our labour room.

E. KOHU, M.B., B.S.,
Medical Superintendent.

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His Excellency the Governor, Central Provinces.

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Honorary Secretary's Report for 1921.

During the year under report the Dufferin Hospital at Nagpur and the Elgin Hospital at Jabulpore were the only two institutions which were managed by members of the Women's Medical Service. The former remained in charge of Dr. D. Kamalakar throughout the year and the latter of Dr. Hamilton Browne till the 13th October 1921, when she was transferred to Calcutta and replaced by Dr. D. G. D. Abreu.

2. The work in both the Hospitals shows a marked increase. In the Dufferin Hospital, Nagpur, certain new charges were levied from patients to improve its finances and yet there was no fall in the number of patients treated in it. It is reported that the removal of the out-door dispensary in the Elgin Hospital, Jabulpore, to the adjoining Crump Hospital has not been appreciated by patients who believe that they do not now receive the same amount of personal attention from the Medical Officers as they used to. It is, however, gratifying to note that Dr. Abreu is trying to remove this dissatisfaction by devoting more time to the out-door block.

3. The financial condition of both the hospitals is far from satisfactory. This is mainly due to the increased cost of maintenance resulting from the high prices of medicine, food and clothing prevailing during the year. In order to avert a crisis the Local Government paid increased grants of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,500 to the Dufferin Hospital, Nagpur, and the Elgin Hospital, Jabulpore, respectively, and this branch also raised its annual contribution from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 in each case. The Dufferin Hospital, Nagpur, also received a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 from the Red Cross Society for clothing. It is necessary that the local institutions should make efforts to raise their income by appealing to the generosity of the local residents, by levying fees, etc.

4. The Central Provinces Branch has sanctioned from the year under report a recurring grant of Rs. 400 to the Civil Surgeon, Saugor, towards the pay of the Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Main Hospital, Saugor.

5. No additions or alterations worth mention were carried out in either the Dufferin or the Elgin Hospital except that the former was provided with electric lights and fans at a cost of Rs. 1,200.

6. A suitable site for the new Dufferin Hospital has now been finally selected and it is expected that the construction work will be taken up shortly. The question of a site for the bungalow of the Lady Superintendent, Jabulpore, is still hanging fire, the site at Pachpedi selected last year having been abandoned as being too far away from the Hospital. It is hoped that the Local Committee will settle the matter with the least possible delay.

7. The number of pupils in midwifery class is reported to have further fallen from 16 to 14. The rate of stipends has now been increased from Rs. 8 per mensem for the first year and Rs. 12 per mensem for the second year to Rs. 12 per mensem for both the years and it has to be seen how far this increase will help in attracting pupils of the right stamp to the class. The Honorary Secretary, Nagpur Branch, complains that she finds it difficult to secure employment for the pupils now passing from the class. The Local Committee should investigate the reasons underlying this lack of demand for trained midwives.

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 A. H. MAMA, Esq.

Elected by the Karachi District Local Board.

MIR AYUBKHAN.
 HARCHADRAI TAMILRAM.
 KHAN SAHIB RAHIMDADKHAN SONDA, OF TATTA.
 ABDUL RAHIM F. GABOLE.

By Subscription—(Annual Governors).

Subscribers of Rs. 25 or more, during the twelve months preceding the issue of this report.

The subscribers in the list given on pages 38—39 who have given Rs. 25 or more and also the following who have subscribed since the 1st July 1921 :—

Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.
 Minocher N. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
 Fareedoon N. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
 Dinshaw N. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
 Lady Braithwaite.
 Captain M. Monk.

Clements, Robson & Co.
 Khan Sahib Sorabji Cooverji, M.B.E.
 Mrs. C. S. Wentworth Stanley.
 A. H. Mama, Esq.
 National Bank of India, Ltd.
 Western India Turf Club.

J. L. Rieu, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.

Committee of Management, 1920-21.

Ex-Officio.

The Collector of Karachi, Chairman—

J. R. MARTIN, Esq., I.C.S., followed by

C. M. BAKER, Esq., I.C.S., followed by

W. W. SMART, Esq., I.C.S.

The President, Karachi Municipality—

HARCHANDRAI VISHINDAS, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.A., followed by

GHULAMALI G. CHAGLA, Esq.

Successor to the late Eduljee Dinshaw, Esq., C.I.E.—

HOSHANG N. E. DINSHAW, Esq.

The Civil Surgeon of Karachi—

LT.-COL. L. P. STEPHEN, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., followed by

MAJOR A. J. VEBBON BETTS, I.M.S.

Honorary Secretary—

C. S. WENTWORTH STANLEY, Esq.

Honorary Treasurer—

S. LAKEMAN, Esq., followed by

E. CART, Esq., (from 23rd October, 1920).

The Physician-in-Charge, Consultative Members—

DR. S. J. VERNET, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., W.M.S.I.

Elected by the Karachi Municipality.

WALIMAHOMED HUSSANALLY, Esq., followed by

DITCHAND T. OJHA, Esq., followed by

RAI SAHIR SHEWARAM DEWANMAL.

A. H. MAMA, Esq.

Appointed by the Governors.

MRS J. L. RIEU.

MRS H. M. VAJIFDAR.

MRS. RANSAI YOUNG

MRS. C. S. WENTWORTH STANLEY.

KHAN BAHADUR NUSSERAWANJEE R. MERTI.

N. W. KEMP, Esq.

KHAN BAHADUR S. G. HAJI

MEASHAMLEA, Esq., O.B.E., M. INST. C.E.

DR. E. D. SHROFF, F.R.S., L.R.C.P. & ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

Elected by the Managing Committee.

MRS. M. N. E. DINSHAW (vice Mrs. Vajifdar)

LADY BRAITHWAITE (vice Mrs. Kemp)

A. H. S. ASTON, Esq., (vice N. W. Kemp Esq.)

THE STAFF.

(As in October 1921.)

General Staff.

Physician-in-Charge—

DR. S. J. VERNET, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Women's Medical Service for India*).

House Surgeon—

MISS J. F. WEBBE, M.P.L.

Assistant House Surgeon—

Vacant.

Clerk—

MR. S. J. MAKHIJANI.

Compounder—

MR. JATANLAL.

Housekeeper—

MISS M. DOWSON.

Nursing Staff.

Lady Superintendent—

MISS HELEN RIGG.

Sisters—

MISS C. KNYVETT HORT.

MISS A. E. WHITE.

Indian Head Nurse, MISS A. SYMONS.

Staff Nurses—

MISS R. SAMUEL.

MISS ANNOOSAHAI GHOLAP.

Midwifery Pupils—

MISS LOVELL.

MRS. O'BRIEN.

MRS. JEHANGIR.

MRS. ROBERTS.

MISS DOWSON.

MRS. LAMPORT.

Probationers—

Standing.	Hospital.	Institute.
Fourth year	Nil	Denabai (Temp.) Maha Luxmi (Temp.)
Third year	Nil	Kalawantie. Angelina Massey.
Second year	Miss Goolbhai Mistri Miss Hemlata Kanji .	Murad. Esther Sampson.
First year	Miss Saptel	Nil.

Lady Dufferin Hospital.

Scheme of Management.

(As attached to the Trust Deed and amended on 31st May, 1910, 23rd November, 1912, 22nd December, 1916, 25th January, 1918 and 7th February, 1921.)

1. The purposes for which the "Lady Dufferin Hospital," Karachi, has been established and which it shall be the aim of the governors to forward, are the providing of female medical assistance to the women and children of Sind, and the training of women as nurses and midwives.

2. The Hospital shall be managed by a Committee appointed by, and subject to the control of, the governors in accordance with the rules from time to time framed by Government for Hospitals and Dispensaries receiving grants-in-aid.

3. The following persons shall be governors :—

- (1) The Trustees for the time being
- (2) The Judicial Commissioner of Sind.
- (3) The Senior Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.
- (4) The Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Sind.
- (5) The Civil Surgeon of Karachi.
- (6) The Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

4. The Municipality of Karachi and the District Local Board and any other Corporation or public body which shall contribute not less than 550 Rupees per annum towards the maintenance of the Hospital, shall be entitled to nominate from among its members one governor for each complete sum of 550 Rupees that it shall so annually contribute.

5. All persons who have made a donation, or may hereafter make a donation, of a sum of not less than Rs. 250, shall be life-governors.

6. A subscriber of a sum of Rs. 25 or more shall be a governor of the Hospital for the ensuing twelve months.

7. The names of all life-governors, being donors of Rs. 500 and upwards, together with the amounts subscribed by them, shall be inscribed on one of the inner walls of the Hospital, or on a board or tablet to be placed in a conspicuous part of the building.

8. The first General Meeting shall be held as soon as practicable after the execution of these presents.

9. A General Meeting of the governors shall be held in Karachi once in every year, on the first day of December, or as soon as practicable thereafter, provided that at least seven days' notice thereof be given to the governors.

10. The Managing Committee may at any time and shall, upon a written requisition by not less than ten governors in that behalf, call a Special Meeting of the governors. At least seven days' notice of such meeting shall be given, and such notice shall state the purpose for which the Special Meeting is to be called.

11. The governors shall, at the Annual General Meeting, appoint a Committee of Management, consisting of Governors, and shall also appoint a Treasurer and a Secretary and Auditors, who shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting.

12. The Committee of Management shall consist of the Collector of Karachi, for the time being, the President, Karachi Municipality, for the time being; two Councillors of the Karachi Municipality elected annually by that Body; Mr. Eduljee Dinsbaw or his successor in the office of Trustee, the Civil Surgeon, the Secretary, the Treasurer and nine

other members elected by the governors of whom at least three shall be ladies. At the meetings of the Committee six members shall constitute a quorum.

13. The Collector shall be Chairman of the Committee of Management and in case of equality of votes, shall have a second vote.

14. The Lady Physician shall be a consultative member of the Committee of Management without a vote.

15. In case of the decease or retirement of any member of the Managing Committee, elected by the governors, the surviving or remaining members shall elect some other governor to serve in the place of the person so dying or retiring.

16. In case of the decease or retirement of the Treasurer or Secretary, or Auditors, the Managing Committee shall elect some other person to act in the place of the person so dying or retiring, until the next Annual General Meeting.

17. The Committee of Management shall be responsible for the management and control of the Hospital and Dispensary and for the disposal of the finances.

18. The Lady Physician shall be a person qualified in obstetrics, and shall possess a degree, diploma or licence in medicine and surgery from some recognized University or Corporation, and shall be duly registered.

19. The Lady Physician shall be appointed by the Committee of Management, subject to the approval of the Trustees and the Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Sind, and she shall not be dismissed, nor shall the terms of the agreement made with her at her engagement be altered, without the consent of the Trustees.

20. Any monies which shall be from time to time necessary or expedient, in the opinion of the Committee of Management, to invest, shall be invested by, and in the name of the Trustees of the "Lady Dufferin Hospital," Karachi.

21. All monies subscribed for the support and maintenance of the Hospital, or received on behalf of the Hospital, shall be credited to an account in the name of the Trustees of the "Lady Dufferin Hospital," Karachi, in such Bank as the Committee of Management may from time to time, determine. The Committee of Management may authorise the Secretary or Treasurer or any member of the Managing Committee to draw on such account for the purposes of the Hospital in such manner and to such extent as the Committee of Management may determine.

22. At the Annual General Meeting of the governors, the Secretary and Treasurer shall submit an account of the receipts and expenditure of the past year, and also a statement of existing investments and funds, duly audited by the Auditors.

23. At the Annual General Meeting, the Managing Committee shall submit a report of the working of the Hospital during the past year. Such report, together with the accounts duly audited, shall be printed, and a copy thereof shall be given or sent to each of the governors.

24. Any of the provisions hereof may be amended or altered by a resolution passed at any Annual General Meeting, and approved of by not less than two-thirds of the governors present at such meeting. Provided that at least fourteen days' notice be given to all the governors of the intention to propose such amendment or alteration and that such resolution, when so passed, be confirmed in writing by at least three of the Trustees.

BY-LAWS.

1. The Hospital is under the management and control of the Managing Committee.

2. The Hospital shall be worked on the lines of Government Civil Hospitals.

3. There shall be definite grants for each heading of expenditure. The Physician-in-charge shall have control over these grants, provided that she does not exceed her budgeted grants without sanction.

4. A Budget will be prepared every year by the Honorary Treasurer, in consultation with the Honorary Secretary and the Lady Physician-in-charge for the Committee's sanction. This does not prevent application for, and allotment of money for any special purposes, but this, if possible, should be foreseen and budgetted for.

5. All applications about the Nursing Staff shall be made to the Lady Superintendent who will send them on to the Committee through the Honorary Secretary with her recommendations.

6. All the nurses are under the Lady Superintendent. Minor breaches of discipline are to be dealt with by her and insubordinate nurses are to be punished by extra duties, stopping of leave, etc. Every case of punishment shall be entered in a special book.

For grave misconduct the Lady Superintendent can suspend a Nurse. The Lady Superintendent will report the matter immediately to the Lady Physician-in-charge and to the Honorary Secretary.

7. All the servants and menials are under the charge of the Lady Superintendent. She has the power to fine and dismiss menials drawing pay less than Rs. 20. A proper account of her reasons should be kept in the Punishment Book. She also has the power to appoint such servants without reference to the Committee.

8. The Lady Superintendent has power to give casual leave upto 10 days to any trained member of the Hospital establishment.

9. Any petition or appeal must be submitted to the Committee in writing through the Lady Superintendent and the Physician-in-charge.

10. The Lady Superintendent is under the control of and responsible to the Lady Physician-in-charge in respect of Hospital discipline and management.

11. The official consultant of the Lady Dufferin Hospital is, ordinarily, the Civil Surgeon of Karachi.

12. No cases of infectious diseases, such as Cholera, Plague, Small-pox, Chicken-pox, etc., shall be admitted in the Lady Dufferin Hospital.

13. The Chairman shall be at liberty to invite such ladies as he may think fit to form a Ladies' Visiting Committee. To avoid interruption to the work of the staff, and with a view to the maintenance of discipline, the visitors should be requested to visit the Hospital at such hours only as may be fixed in consultation with the Lady Physician-in-charge and to communicate direct to her suggestions as they may desire to make.

14. Everyone connected with the Hospital is strictly prohibited from teaching religion.

Eighteenth Report of the Managing Committee of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, for the year ended 30th June, 1921.

(Presented at the Annual General Meeting of Governors held at the Louise Lawrence Institute on 14th January 1922.)

The Managing Committee now beg to lay before the Trustees and Governors their Report on the Hospital for the year under review.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

This was held in the Lecture Hall of the Louise Lawrence Institute on the 7th February, 1921, when the Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1920, were adopted and passed, and nine elected members of the Committee were appointed. The minutes of the meeting are given in the Appendix.

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

The constitution of the Committee is shown on page 5.

The Chairman (Mr. J. R. Martin, Esq., I.C.S.) :—This post is held *ex-officio* by the Collector of Karachi. Mr. Martin first occupied the chair of the Managing Committee on the 12th February, 1918, and retired on 21st October, 1920, when he proceeded on furlough to the United Kingdom. During the whole of this period he took a very active part in the affairs of the Hospital and spared no pains or trouble on its behalf. His great popularity and the warm admiration in which he was held by all communities resulted in his obtaining a ready response for financial assistance, which combined with his personal labour, very largely accounts for the success the Hospital enjoyed during his Chairmanship and the fact that the revenue always met the heavy expenditure.

ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE, (UNDER RULE 15.)

The untimely and regrettable death of Mrs. J. L. Rieu created a vacancy in the above Committee which Lady Braithwaite kindly consented to fill.

Mrs. M. N. E. Dinshaw and Mr. A. H. S. Aston kindly filled the places of Mrs. Vajifdar and Mr. N. W. Kemp, who retired during the year under review.

The late Mrs. J. L. Rieu.—It is difficult to express the real loss caused to the Hospital by the decease of Mrs. Rieu, who has for many years taken a deep interest in all its affairs. She was eager for the comfort of both the patients and the nurses and if anything lacked she was quick to supply the deficiency. Thoroughly comprehending the many sides of the Hospital—its difficulties, its wants and routine—she was consequently a wise counsellor at the table of the Managing Committee. Her greatest gift of all, however, was the power of instilling her own enthusiasm and zeal for the Hospital into others.

The late Mrs. Rieu was personally responsible for bringing into existence the Children's Ward, a long and much felt want in Karachi, and was at the time of her death arranging to finance this ward so that her work might be permanent. Although other schemes are now on foot to perpetuate the memory of this noble lady it is hoped that the call on the charitable pockets of Karachi will not be too much and that this last unfinished work may be brought to fruition and be a permanent memorial in the Lady Dufferin Hospital itself of one of its keenest and most ardent workers.

Finally it must be mentioned that the late Mrs. Rieu encouraged the women and children to enter the hospital when sick and she had such implicit faith in the skill of the Doctors and the knowledge and efficiency of the nursing staff that she herself entered the Hospital when her own very serious operation had to be performed.

Mrs. Vajifdar.—The resignation of Mrs. Vajifdar must not pass without comment. This lady has interested herself for some years in the patients and staff of the Hospital, and was moreover the representative of the Katrak family to whose generosity and public spirit the Maternity block of the Lady Dufferin Hospital is largely due and whose family name it bears. This opportunity is taken of expressing the thanks and appreciation of the Hospital to Mrs. Vajifdar for all her good work whilst a member of the Managing Committee.

Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. S. Lakeman retired from this onerous post on the 23rd October, 1920, and was followed by Mr. E. Cary. Mr. Lakeman did a lot of work in this branch of the Hospital, and his services were all the more appreciated in that taking a prominent part in the sporting life of Karachi his time was already fully occupied, apart from the large amount of extra work undertaken for the Hospital. Mr. Cary is carrying on most efficiently and thanks to him the accounts are thoroughly up-to-date and in excellent order. His services are a most valuable asset to the Hospital and much appreciated.

MEETINGS OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

The Committee held six meetings during the period under review, viz. :—

7th August, 1920.

23rd October, 1920.

19th January, 1921.

7th February, 1921.

16th April, 1921

18th June, 1921.

At these meetings 86 resolutions were passed

THE HOSPITAL GENERAL STAFF

Physician-in-Charge.—Miss Jessie Scott Reid, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., W.M.S.J., (now Mrs. Verney) continued in the responsible post of Physician-in-Charge of the Hospital during the period under review. The anticipations held in our last report as to the good fortune of the Hospital in securing Mrs. Verney are more than fully justified by events. In spite of the financial embarrassment of the Hospital owing to the bad times of 1920-21 and the difficulty in securing nursing staff Mrs. Verney has overcome all obstacles.

Her surgical skill and the confidence she inspires is testified to by the numerous major operations performed, whilst the large number of medical and maternity cases shows the degree of popularity she has secured for the Hospital. Mrs. Verney's tact and general popularity too has been very apparent in the smooth working of the Hospital and the staff. Mrs. Verney is unfortunately leaving the Hospital at the end of the year and if we may pay her the compliment and at the same time give guidance to the authorities of the Women's Medical Services for India in the choice of her successor, we ask for her *fac-simile*!

House Surgeon.—Miss J. F. Webb, M.P.L. (joined 5th March, 1920) has continued in this post during the period under review, and has again done excellent work. Miss Webb is resident in the Hospital and the calls on her energy are innumerable but have never elicited any complaint from her on this score. She has successfully and skilfully undertaken the very heavy work of the out-patients department, whilst it must also be recalled that the Dispensary is a model of neatness and order, a fact which in addition to her other work redounds greatly to her credit.

THE HOSPITAL NURSING STAFF.

(REPORT BY THE PHYSICIAN-IN-CHARGE).

Lady Superintendent.—Miss H. Rigg filled this post during the period under review. Her good work and interest in everything connected with the Hospital is so well-known that it is unnecessary to add any remarks on these qualities.

She first took over the appointment on 1st January, 1913, and held it till April, 1917, when she went home on long leave and being unable to return when her leave expired she took up War work. She re-joined the Hospital in December, 1918. Mrs. Rigg is going on long leave again this December and her absence will be a great loss to the Hospital. During her long period of service in the Hospital she has watched it expand and grow in every direction, and has unceasingly striven for its improvement in every way—always being ready to give her help and wise suggestions in any building improvements or extensions.

This year through her energy and keenness to maintain and increase a high standard of nursing she has succeeded in getting our practical maternity training recognized by the Central Midwives Board at home that is to say, that any pupil who has taken a year's course in midwifery in the Hospital and has passed the B.P.N.A. examinations which

She can go up for from the Dufferin Hospital in Karachi is eligible to sit for the C.M.B. examination in London without having to do any further practical work in England.

Miss King has worked hard for the affiliation of the Hospital with the B.P.N.A. which we hope will come about in the near future.

Ward Sisters.—Sister Stagg resigned on the 9th July, 1921. She has been a great loss to the Nursing Staff as she is a capable, well trained Nurse.

Sister H.E. Labour Ward Sister, is doing excellent work.

Sister White joined the Staff on the 31st of May, 1921.

Staff Nurses.—(1) Nurse Symons was taken on as Senior Staff Nurse from 31st August, 1921.

(2) Nurse Reid was asked to resign on account of unsatisfactory work.

(3) Nurse Laxmi Devi received the B.P.N.A. complimentary badge for midwifery to encourage good class Indian women to take up the profession. She resigned on the 30th of June, 1921, to take up private practice.

(4) Nurse Rebecca Samuel passed out and was made Staff Nurse from the 1st of September, 1921. She was sent up for the B.P.N.A. midwifery examination but failed. She is not brilliant, but is an excellent worker.

Fourth Year Probationers.—Nurse Annushai Gholap will be sent up for the final examination in November and will be promoted to a Staff Nurse's appointment if she passes. She is a very good and conscientious worker.

Probationers in Training.—Second year—Nurse Goolbai Mistri passed her 1st year examinations.

First Year—Nurse Hamalatta Kanji is not quite up to the Standard of a Dufferin probationer but tries to do her best.

Nurse Jawanti Sagtel joined 1st of March, 1921.

Paying Pupil Midwives.—Nurse W. Knyvett Hoff passed the B.P.N.A. midwifery examination in December gaining 100-150 marks.

Nurse Halket passed the B.P.N.A. midwifery examination gaining 110-150 marks. She was third in the list of successful candidates for the whole Presidency.

Nurse Mayhew joined on the 21st November, 1920, and resigned on the 29th December of the same year.

Nurse Lindsay joined on the 1st December, 1920, and resigned on the 11th March, 1921.

Nurse Harvey joined on the 27th January, 1921, and was asked to resign on the 6th August, 1921.

Nurse Lovell joined on the 1st February, 1921.

Nurse Jehangir joined on the 13th April, 1921.

Nurse O'Brien joined on the 15th April, 1921.

Nurse Roberts joined on the 21st April, 1921.

Nurse Lamport joined on the 6th August 1921.

Nurse Thorpe joined on the 12th and resigned on the 24th August, 1921, being unfit for the work.

Nurse Dowson joined on the 1st June, 1921.

The paying pupil midwives with some exceptions, are not working quite as satisfactorily as they might.

Miss Dawson was taken on as housekeeper from the 1st July, 1921, in return for board and lodging.

The work has been very heavy and it has been difficult to fit in the necessary nurses for serious cases. The Staff with few exceptions have risen nobly to all emergencies and the cases have done extraordinarily well.

WORK DONE IN THE HOSPITAL.

*Patients Treated**—have been as follows during the past 5 years :—

Year.	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.		Total new patients.	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS.		
	New.	Daily average.	New.	Daily average.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1916-17	1,129	39.2	12,620	96.6	13,749	246	871	617
1917-18	1,588	50.2	13,990	106.7	15,578	529	805	834
1918-19	1,432	38.2	12,918	88.8	14,350	464	208	672
1919-20	1,211	38.1	12,181	84.7	13,392	361	195	556
1920-21	1,333	33.1	12,267	92.4	13,600	292	144	436

In spite of one ward being closed owing to insufficiency of staff, the figures for new in-patients are very high. New out-patients total 12,267, which is satisfactory. The number of operations for all patients, viz., 436 is somewhat below the totals for the previous quinquennium.

* Statistical Note :—The figures of new patients are arrived at by counting each person once only, when first entering the wards (infants born in the Hospital are not counted) or when first applying at the Dispensary. The daily average figures represent the total number occupying the wards daily excluding infants born in the Hospital and the total treated in the Dispensary daily (counting each in-patient every day she is in the wards and each out-patient every time she comes for treatment of the same ailment. The total of out-patients is divided by the number of days the Dispensary is open i.e., excluding Sundays (and not by the number of days in the calendar.)

NEW PATIENTS ACCORDING TO COMMUNITIES.

The following analyses are of interest :—

New in-patients.

Year.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Native Christians.		Europeans.		Anglo-Indians.		Parsees.		Other castes.		Total new in-patients.
	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	
1916-17	404	64	337	40	120	15	30	2	63	7	24	2	25	6	1,129
1917-18	631	120	423	72	85	15	11	5	91	19	10	1	93	12	1,588
1918-19	575	72	552	43	49	16	17	4	79	21	15	3	156	30	1,432
1919-20	593	45	353	37	42	5	23	5	30	5	5	...	71	7	1,211
1920-21	617	64	327	62	34	3	51	4	29	8	15	2	11	11	1,333

New out-patients.

Year.	Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Native Christians.		Europeans.		Anglo-Indians.		Parsees.		Other castes.		Total new out-patients.
	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	Women.	Children.	
1916-17	2,834	2,720	3,073	3,374	146	92	Together— 109 women 50 children.				55	30	73	64	12,620
1917-18	3,714	2,617	3,318	3,421	265	176	35	18	106	64	48	41	143	94	13,990
1918-19	3,339	2,551	3,199	2,971	142	152	...	...	126	57	44	13	191	133	12,918
1919-20	3,250	2,415	2,960	2,959	107	120	1	...	74	47	27	1	129	91	12,181
1920-21	3,568	2,558	2,685	2,867	81	157	41	35	21	11	46	9	109	79	12,267

MATERNITY WORK.

Among the women in-patients, the following maternity cases have been dealt with in the Hospital during the past 5 years :—

Year.	Normal.	Abnormal.	TOTAL.
1916-17	212	31	243
1917-18	273	20	293
1918-19	277	38	315
1919-20	274	47	321
1920-21	296	104	400

The maternity cases totalling 400 are a record for the hospital since its existence and the result is most satisfactory. It is impossible to lay too much stress on the value of this work which gives both mother and child the best possible chance at a critical time of life and it is most encouraging to note that the value of this side of the Hospital is being generally recognised by the women of Karachi and Sind.

GENERAL.

Remarks.—The year under review has been chiefly a matter of "carrying on" and there is no special feature which calls for particular mention. In the past two years prior to this report the Hospital has had exceptional benefits bestowed on it, such as the

exaltation blocks of the "Eduljee Dinshaw Building" and the Children's Ward made possible by the generosity of Mr. A. H. Mama and Mr. Motilal Dhanjibhai Sejpal, respectively; also in 1920 Mr. Nadirshah Eduljee Dinshaw gave the princely sum of half a lakh of rupees for the permanent upkeep, repair and improvement of the "Eduljee Dinshaw Building." This year no such boon has fallen to the lot of the Hospital which perhaps in view of the generally bad commercial times is only to be expected. Subscriptions for the year under review only amount to Rs. 12,413 as against Rs. 17,000 last year, and it is a matter of considerable satisfaction and does the staff great credit that the work should have in no wise suffered but that in fact the number of patients treated should have actually increased.

As this goes to press, a donor, at present anonymous, is contemplating the gift to the Hospital of a Nurse's Home to be called after the late Mrs. Rieu. If this matures, as it is most earnestly hoped it will, the benefit to the Hospital will be incalculable, as at present one of the chief difficulties is the housing of the House Surgeons and Nurses.

LIFE GOVERNORS.

Life Governors.—The following lady and gentlemen have become life governors during the period under review and the Hospital accords them most grateful thanks for their generosity and help:—

	Rs.
Their Excellencies Sir G. Lloyd, G.C.B.E., D.S.O., and the	
Hon'ble Lady Lloyd	1,000
Amareband Madhowji, Esq.	501
H. F. Pfister, Esq.	500
Sir M. de P. Webb, Kt., C.B.E., C.M.E., M.L.C.	500
Kewalram Gordhandas, Esq.	500

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE STAFF.

Mrs. Vajifdar and Mr and Mrs. Sorab Katrak on 20th July, 1920, entertained the Indian Nurses at a Garden Party and sports in the grounds of 4-A, Staff Lines. Handsome prizes were given for the sports and the staff were most appreciative of the kindnesses shown them.

Mrs. M. de P. Webb (now Lady Webb) entertained the European staff at Manora on 25th July, 1920, and again on 28th July.

It is hardly necessary to say that the garden party was much appreciated but is good for the man who is willing to do it.

not only greatly appreciated but is good for the lady or gentleman who writes or sees the Lady

The Chairman (Mr. J. D. ...) GARDEN PARTY.
number of friends

ber, 1920. The object of this was to enable and encourage residents to see the Hospital for themselves and thereby get a better idea of the magnitude of the work carried on. The result was most successful. The pleasure of the day was added to by the Band of the Border Regiment who gave their services free by the kind permission of Colonel Nelson, D.S.O., and Officers of the Border Regiment.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCES.

Mr. Kimatrai Asanmal gave a most successful benefit performance at his theatre, the Crown Cinema, in aid of the Hospital in September, 1920, the proceeds being Rs. 1,058.

In May, 1921, through the kind efforts of Mrs. Vajitdar and Mrs. Maden, Messrs. Madan Theatres, Ltd., kindly gave a benefit performance in aid of the Hospital at the Palace Theatre, the proceeds of which amounted to Rs. 1,028.

The Managing Committee wish in this connection to also express their thanks to Mrs. Cary and Messrs. F. E. Cumming, G. Birch, and Dr. Shroff, who sold a large number of tickets for both these entertainments, an arduous labour, and also to Mrs. Ramsay Young who sold tickets most successfully for the Palace Theatre performance.

VISIT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

This gentleman visited the Hospital on the 5th February, 1921, and expressed his satisfaction.

REPAIRS AND DECORATIONS.

The necessary repairs and decorations have been systematically carried out during the year under review in spite of financial difficulties. The general condition of the buildings is good, except the roof of the Eduljee Dinshaw Building the renewal of which will entail a heavy expenditure; particular attention has been paid to making the wards and quarters bright and clean with colour, wash and paint, both for the sake of sanitation and for a pleasing aspect.

Mr. S. G. Lytle has again given his services free of charge to the Hospital for this work and the Managing Committee much appreciate his kindly offices and ready response for assistance at any time.

It is necessary to call attention to the handsome gift of 6 ceiling fans and 1 table fan given to the Hospital by Mr. J. L. Rieu, C.S.I., I.C.S., at a cost of Rs. 1,190; also a boiler of the value of Rs. 500 given by Messrs. Stubbs' Engineering Co., and the monthly supply of coal given by Messrs. Eduljee Dinshaw.

The Mothers' Union through Mrs. Cary have at regular intervals given a large quantity of wearing apparel, etc., for the use of the patients.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

The Balance Sheet as at 30th June, 1921, and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year under review are given in the appendix; also the usual comparative statement of Revenue accounts for the last five years.

The situation is satisfactory in that the Hospital has avoided debt but this is due to economical management rather than to surplus of funds.

The large credit balance of Rs. 26,505-1-5 in the Income and Expenditure Account is due mainly to appreciation of investments which in accordance with the practice of previous years, have been re-valued at current market values on the 30th June, 1921. This applies particularly in the case of the sterling investments which have appreciated in

value and have been converted at 1s. 4d. exchange as compared with last year's 2s rate of exchange.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The gratitude of the committee is due to the following:—

Lt.-Col. L. P. Stephen, I.M.S., and Major Vernon Betts, I.M.S., for kindly examining nurses on completion of their training.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. for having kindly audited the accounts free of charge.

A WORD TO THE KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

The Hospital has done and is doing a great work in Karachi and as its benefits and advantages become more widely realized and appreciated by the women of Karachi and Sind so its expenses increase. Private charity has responded most nobly to the Hospital's appeals, but even so the budgeted revenue cannot be made to equal the budgeted expenditure. Government and many other public bodies have, in view of this and the high prices, largely increased their annual grants but the Karachi Municipality still only give the meagre annual sum of Rs. 6,500 which was first contributed as far back as the year 1910-11! Seeing that the Hospital is for all races, creeds and religions and is the only Hospital of its nature in Karachi it is hoped that Municipal councillors will remedy this anachronism at the first opportunity.

VITAL STATISTICS OF KARACHI CITY.

1st April to 31st March.	1916-17	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20	1920-21
Number of live-births	6,794	6,606	7,260	7,213	7,478
Number of still-born births	217	255	271	251	222
Deaths from Confinement and connected causes	183	173	155	124	84
Death-rate from ditto (percentage of total female deaths)	5.9	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.1
Deaths of infants aged 3 months and under	1,174	1,032	1,039	955	862
Death-rate of infants	172.8	156.2	143.1	132.4	116.2
Deaths of children under 5 years of age	1 in 6	1 in 6	1 in 7	1 in 8	1 in 9

SUMMING UP.

Having related what has been done in and for the Hospital, it is desirable to also add a list of things which have been found impossible to do owing to lack of funds.—

A Nurses' Home is an urgent need; lack of and unsatisfactory accommodation for this staff is the Hospital's chief difficulty.

The servants' quarters are inadequate, so much so that some of the Hospital's sweepers live two miles from the Hospital.

The Hospital needs a better water supply, a pathological laboratory, more furniture, a septic ward and a venereal diseases block.

A formidable list, but what is wanted most of all is your help please!

C. S. WENTWORTH STANLEY,

Honorary Secretary.

W. W. SMART,

Chairman.

E. CARY,

Honorary Treasurer.

KARACHI:

23rd October, 1921.

Seventh report on the Louise Lawrence Institute, Karachi, for the year ended 30th June 1921.

The up-country dais are not showing any keenness to take advantage of the training offered by the Institute in spite of appeals sent to Local Boards and Municipalities. This is regrettable for it is here that the seeds of scientific midwifery can be shown to blossom in the Mofussil.

REPORT ON PROBATIONERS.

(By the Physician-in-Charge.)

Fourth Year Probationers.—Nurse Dinatai passed out and is waiting for the District Local Board to make use of her services.

Third Year.—Nurse Kalawanti—Passed her 2nd year examination.

Nurse Massey—Passed her 2nd year examination.

Nurse Murad—Passed her 2nd year examination.

Second Year.—Nurse Esther passed her 1st year examination.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

The Balance Sheet as at 30th June, 1921, and the Income and Expenditure Account for the same period are given in the appendix; also the comparative statement of Revenue Accounts for the past five years.

The finances are in a satisfactory condition generally.

C. S. WENTWORTH STANLEY,

Honorary Secretary.

W. W. SMART,

Chairman.

E. CARY,

Honorary Treasurer.

KARACHI:

23rd October, 1921.

MADRAS BRANCH.

Patron.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble LORD WILLINGDON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

President.

Her Excellency the LADY WILLINGDON, C.I., D.B.E.

Vice-President.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., K.H.S., I.M.S.

Representatives on the Council of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., K.H.S., I.M.S.

E. S. LLOYD, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.A.

Life Member.

Mrs. C. G. MASTER.

Members of Committee.

Mrs. WHITEHEAD, C.B.E.

Mrs. SADASIVA AYYAR.

Mrs. E. S. HENSMAN (Senior).

Mrs. TODHUNTER, O.B.E.

The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Madras

MR. RT. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR AVERGAL, C.I.E., M.L.C.

M. R. RT. T. V. SESHAGIRI AYYAR AVERGAL

The PRINCE OF ARCOT, C.O.L.

HAJI MUHAMMAD ABDUL AZIZ BADSHA SAHIB, Khan Bahadur.

M. R. RT. C. P. RAMASAWMY AYYAR AVERGAL B.A., B.L., M.L.C.

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib M. CT. MUTHYIA CHETTI AVERGAL, M.L.C.

Khan Bahadur M. A. KUDDUS BADSHA SAHIB.

M. R. RT. G. A. NATHAN AVERGAL.

M. R. RT. RAO SAHIB G. VENKATAPATHY NAYUDU GARU.

M. R. RT. S. R. M. CT. PETHACHARI CHETTIYAR AVERGAL.

SIR GORDON FRASER.

A. R. KNAPP, Esq., C.B.E., I.C.S.

Khan Bahadur MD. SABULLAH BADSHA SAHIB.

Khan Bahadur M. BIZULLAH SAHIB, B.A., C.B.E.

M. R. RT. Rao Bahadur G. NARAINASAWMY CHETTI GARU.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. JAMES F. SIMPSON, Esq., M.L.C.

Joint Honorary Secretary.

Major D. P. JOHNSTONE, O.B.E., R.A.M.C.

Honorary Secretary's Report for 1921.

The Honorary Secretary has pleasure in presenting the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the women of India

The medical education of women in the Madras Presidency is undertaken mainly by the Local Government. Stipends of Rs. 50, Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 per mensem with a free provision of books and instruments are available for the M. B., B. S., L. M. & S. and Apothecary courses, while stipends of Rs. 35 per mensem are granted to candidates for the Intermediate in Arts if they agree to study Medicine subsequently. Six students have passed out of college this year; of these, two are working in the mofussil, and four are in Madras.

Junior branch of the Women's Medical Service.—No further progress has yet been made.

Stipends for Lady Medical Students are granted from various sources.

A.—BY THE MADRAS BRANCH OF THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

(1) *Apothecary Stipends*:—In view of the large number of stipends offered by the Local Government no students are stipended by the Fund.

(2) *Allowance for pre-maternity work*:—The Committee has again granted an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, for twelve months to Miss R. C. Baukkiam, Lady Assistant Surgeon, for giving her time to help the work of pre-maternity out-patients branch of the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras.

(3) *Health visitors course*:—The scholarship of Rs. 70 per mensem for six months referred to in last year's Annual Report, awarded to Miss S. A. Asirwadham, to undergo a course at the Health Training School, in Delhi, has been changed to one of Rs. 40 per mensem for twelve months. As a special case, the Committee has granted a sum of Rs. 75 being her tuition fee.

(4) *Nursing scholarship*:—The Committee has again granted a scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem, for twelve months from November last, to a Brahmin widow, Padma Bai, from Madras, who is undergoing a third year course of nursing at the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, Delhi.

(5) *Trained health workers*:—Schemes for training workers and granting diplomas are at present under consideration, at a recent Committee Meeting it was decided to allow Rs. 100 per mensem for one year for the training of Health Workers under the Madras Branch of the Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Infant Welfare.

B.—BY THE COUNCIL OF THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

Post-graduate scholarship:—A Scholarship of Rs. 100 per mensem has been sanctioned by the Council Office, Delhi, and was held by Miss G. Gnanadeepam from 1st January to 15th February 1921, and by Miss B. Williams from 1st May to 15th August 1921. The present holder of this scholarship is Miss E. Ivatts, who has been appointed to a post-graduate course of six months at the Government Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women, Madras, but after she completed one month's course, she was sent to the King Institute, Guindy, for six weeks, from 1st December, to do research work for the Science Congress under the supervision of the Director. This order was sent from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Superintendent, Government Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women, Madras. Miss Ivatts will resume this scholarship when she comes back from the King Institute.

The object of this scholarship is to give newly passed out medical women the opportunity of acquiring practical experience at some of the larger Women and Children's Hospitals in Madras.

C.—SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDED BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS

No new scholarship has been founded since the one founded by the late Maharaja Sir G. N. Gajapati Rao, K.C.I.E., lapsed in 1930. A fact to be greatly regretted.

D.—THE KRUPABAI SATHIANAD SCHOLARSHIP.

This scholarship which is worth Rs. 25 per mensem is still vacant.

E.—THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS MEDICAL STIPENDS.

These stipends which were provided out of the annual Government grant sanctioned in G. O. No. 866, dated 1st June 1915, and No. 858, dated 2nd June 1915, were in accordance with G. O. No. 910-Public, dated 11th May 1916, handed over to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, with effect from 1st September 1916.

The objects of these stipends are to procure medical women with higher qualifications to work under local bodies, to assist municipalities by grants-in-aid when they are unable to defray the cost of employing a more highly qualified medical woman and to provide for more medical women with the Apothecary diploma.

Applications for these stipends should in future be submitted to the Principal, Medical College, Madras, before 1st February of each year *vide* G. O. No. 21, dated 16th January 1917.

F.—ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIPS

Three each of £100 tenable for one year or £50 for two years are annually awarded by the Home Committee.

G.—SCHOLARSHIPS FOUNDED BY THE NATIVE STATES.

Four now exist, *viz.*—

- (a) The Travancore State Scholarship is still vacant.
- (b) The Bharati Lakshmi Scholarship is now vacant.
- (c) The Cochin State Scholarship is held by Miss C. Kochukutty Ammal, final year Apothecary class, and Miss C. Sankaramba, third year Apothecary class
- (d) The Hyderabad State Scholarship is still vacant.

The affiliation of Native States and Local Bodies with the Sufferin Fund, in connection with the institution of scholarships and female medical aid generally is a matter on which there should not be any doubt regarding the very great advantages to those concerned. From their large and varied experience the Committee can be of material help both in technical and in many other matters to such States and Bodies who desire to stipend students at the Medical College or obtain suitable qualified doctors for various posts and work. A register is kept both of appointments vacant and of medical women seeking employment.

H.—WADIA SCHOLARSHIPS

The "Wadia" scholarship of Rs 3,000 which is the gift of the trustee of the N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay, was awarded for 1921, to Miss C. M. John, L.M. & S., who is now undergoing a Postgraduate course in the U.S.A.

The (

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady ... while James F. Simpson, Esq., M.L.C., continued as Honorary Secretary and Major D. P. Johnstone, O.B.E., R.A.M.C., Joint Honorary Secretary, throughout the year.

Mr. Simpson also discharged the duties of Honorary Treasurer upon the resignation, in January, owing to ill-health of Diwan Bahadur M. A. Parthasarathy Aiyengar. It is with great regret the Committee have to record the death of Mr. Parthasarathy Aiyengar in June.

JAMES F. SIMPSON,

Honorary Secretary,

Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Madras Branch.

Madras, dated 19th December 1921.

MYSORE BRANCH.

President :

Lady MILLER.

Members :

1. Lieut.-Col. R. F. STANDAGE, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon.
2. Miss J. JHIRAD, M.D., B.S., (Lon.), Lady Medical Officer, Maternity Hospital, Bangalore.
3. Dr. H. B. MYLVAGANAM, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Offg. Honorary Secretary.

Honorary Secretary's Report for 1921.

There was a balance of Rs. 1,174-8-10, at the credit of the local Branch of the Fund, on the 31st December 1920, and the interest on the fixed deposit, for the year ending 30th June 1921, was Rs. 557-8-6. The amount paid in scholarships, etc., was Rs. 335-4-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,396-13-0 on the 31st December 1921.

2. All the three pupils, who were under training at the close of the year 1920, passed out during the year under report. Two fresh pupils who were taken on during the year, were under training at the close of the year. To meet the requirements of the State Medical Department, a number of State pupils, bound over by agreements of service, had to be admitted for training. Consequently, accommodation was not available for admitting more than two pupils of this Fund in the training institutions.

3. On a reference from the local committee, the Central Committee was pleased to sanction the increase of the rate of scholarships from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 per mensem, and the increased rate was brought into force from April 1921.

4. Arrangements for Midwifery classes continued to exist in the following institutions :—

1. The Maternity Hospital, Bangalore.
2. The Vani Vilas Hospital, Mysore.
3. The Maternity Hospital, K. G. Fields.
4. The Female Dispensary, Shimoga.

H. B. MYLVAGANAM,

Offg. Honorary Secretary.

BANGALORE,
3rd January 1922.

B. V. A.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE BRANCH.

*Provincial Committee.**President :*

Lady Maffey.

Honorary Secretary :

Lieut.-Col. M. W. Anderson, C I E., M D

Members :

The Nawab Sir SAHIBZADA ABDUL QAYUM, K.C.I.E., K.B.
Rai Bahadur Lala KARAM CHAND, M.B.E.

Dera Ishmail Khan.

At the beginning of 1921 in the "Municipal Zenana Hospital" at Dera Ishmail Khan was one Mahomedan dai who went ill in April and left the Hospital altogether. End of April a qualified midwife (European, qualified in Madras Maternity Hospital) has been appointed by the Committee.

In September we got an Indian Christian nurse who is quite an experienced midwife also. So since September 1921 we are working with sufficient staff at last. The C. M. O.'s scheme of training dais in this Hospital could not come into life owing to lack of probationers. Since 1920 the Committee have been trying to get probationers, but all the advertisements, inquiries, etc., have not been successful yet. The temporary Compounder, an Indian Christian has been trained during this year at this Hospital in midwifery and will be able probably to pass her examination in midwifery next autumn. The Hospital has been working this year during 10 months only. I went on leave for July and August and as no substitute could be found, the Hospital was practically closed for 2 months.

269 in-door patients have been under treatment, 127 of them Mahomedans.

121 labour cases (51 abnormal)

236 minor and 122 major operations (156 under gen. narcosis) have been performed during the year, amongst those.

excision of tumors	8
D. C.	46
abdominal section	4
stone in bladder	5
forceps	2
podalic version	9
evacuation of uterus.	25

6,149 is the number of new out-patients 3,824; Mahomedans, 3,268 Hindoos; 2,700 children. Daily average 46.

New bed and bath rooms have been built on to the Doctor's bungalow, where the European midwife is staying for the present, as there are no other quarters for her in the hospital.

E. SHMOTINN, M.D.,

In charge Municipal Zenana Hospital.

The intense hot weather spent in an Indian house without a verandah and a temperature of 110° was a great trial and ended in a sharp bout of fever, followed, on going to Murree July 16th by phlebitis, which laid me up for a month.

By the courtesy of Major Wells, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Murree, I was given a room at the Civil Hospital in which to hold the dispensary, so that in the middle of August I took most the dispensary equipment to Murree, only coming back to Gujar Khan for a few days on the outbreak of cholera.

On September 24th a short tour in the Murree Tahsil was started, chiefly to find out suitable places in which to stay this year, and 62 patients were treated *en-route* to Kahuta, where the dispensary camp was pitched in the Dak Bungalow compound for a month, but the women did not come for a month, freely. On November 7th Camp was moved to Sagri near Mankiala station, and there in three weeks over 1,000 patients were treated. School masters thought it a grand opportunity to get quinine tablets, by sending boys to the dispensary so each school boy complaining of fever was dosed there and then with quinine mixture.

In December another move was made to Kallar where the camp remained.

The year has been one of experiment, of teaching minor officials that wants must be attended to and transport must be forthcoming when asked for. Village lambardars and Zails were suspicious, and inclined to think that a woman is beneath notice but women come readily after a few days in a place, in increasing numbers, especially as places visited are those where there are no dispensaries. One of the saddest cases seen was that of a little boy of seven brought lying in a basket, two feet wide, unable to move or speak. He had been in this condition since the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. There were seven confinement cases during the year only one of which was normal. These were all in private practice. The worst was that of a girl of twenty, who had been eight days in labour, one twin was born three days and the other three hours before they called me. There was also an adherent placenta, she pulled round at the time, but became insane a month later, when practically no treatment was allowed, and she starved to death. The insanity was attributed to evil spirits. Ram Pyari conducted three cases of labour with the death of one child in a case to which she was called as the midwife failed to deliver. Another case died of cholera before delivery and another child was still born after a bad accidental haemorrhage due to the man beating his wife badly. It was a high forceps delivery.

Numbers for the year were 5,765 new patients, 932 return visits. Two in-patients operations included five incisions for abscess of the breast, two in the groin, two excisions of tuberculous glands, one amputation finger, and one or two whitlows.

Alice M. Newton, M.B., Ch. B.

Statement showing Income and Expenditure of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Punjab Branch, for 1921.

Particulars of Income	Amount	TOTAL.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Amount.	TOTAL
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Opening Balance on 1st January 1921	4,273	4,273	<i>Grants-in-aid—</i>		
Donations and Subscriptions	552	552	Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore	3,000	
Interest on Investments	4,170	4,170	District Board, Muzaffargarh	253	
Recovery of Advance due from Dr Hart	400	400	Philadelpia Mission Hospital, Amloh	603	
			St Catherine's Hospital, Rawalpindi	723	
			District Board, Mianwali	1,280	
			District Board, Dera Ghazi Khan	357	
			<i>TOTAL</i>		6,256
<i>Central Committee Account—</i>			<i>Stipends and Scholarships—</i>		
Salary of Miss Barlow	119		Training of Pupil Nurse Dais	480	
Salary of Miss Basil	26		Training of Female Medical Students at Delhi	793	
			<i>TOTAL</i>		1,273
			<i>Salaries and Allowances—</i>		
			Miss Barlow, Lady Aitchison Hospital, Salary	119	
			Miss Basil, Lady Aitchison Hospital, Salary	56	
			Charge Allowance to Dr. Simmonds	85	
<i>Grants—</i>			<i>TOTAL</i>		230
Punjab Government	2,100		Study Leave Expenses to Miss Franklin	300	
District Board, Attock	189	2,289	Passage out expenses (in part) of Dr Newton	320	
Refund of Stipends of pupil nurse Dais	15	15	Honorary Secretary's Establishment and Contingencies	214	
<i>TOTAL</i>		11,903	Closing Balance on 31st December 1921	3,259	
			<i>TOTAL</i>		11,903

UNITED PROVINCES BRANCH.*Provincial Committee.**President :*

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Honorary Treasurer.

R. WATERFIELD, Esq.

Members :

Lady KNOX.
Mrs. PIM.
Mrs. HARRISON.
Lady MEARS.
Mrs. LAMBERT.
Rani of Khairigarh.
The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals
(United Provinces).
The Civil Surgeon, Lucknow.
The Civil Surgeon, Allahabad.

The Civil Surgeon, Naini Tal.
The Civil Surgeon, Agra.
The Commissioner, Lucknow Division.
The Commissioner, Kumaun Division.
The Commissioner, Allahabad Division.
The Honourable Nawab MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA.
SIR MUHAMMAD FAIYAZ ALI KHAN, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.,
C.S.I., of Pahasu, Bulandshahr.
Sahibzada Dr. SAID-UZ-ZAFAR KHAN, M.B., Ch.B.,
(Edin.), D.T.M. (Liverpool).

Ex-Officio Members :

The Secretary, Provincial Branch of Dufferin Fund Association, United Provinces.

Trustees of the Provincial Branch :

1. The Commissioner, Allahabad Division.
2. The Hon'ble Nawab MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA SIR MUHAMMAD FAIYAZ ALI KHAN,
K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., of Pahasu, Bulandshahr.

Secretary :

Dr. C. M. WICKHAM, S.M.O., W.M.S.

The Inspector-General's Report for 1920.

The work of the Association.

- (A) Medical relief.
- (B) Educational Work.

(A) MEDICAL RELIEF.

1. The list of hospitals and dispensaries working and established under the auspices of the Association are shown in statement II. There were in the year 1921 as in 1920 25 hospitals and dispensaries for women affiliated to the Provincial Branch and managed by Local Committee of the Dufferin Fund.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries for women managed by District Boards and other local bodies during the year under review was 34 as compared with 33 in the previous year. A new dispensary for women has been opened at Ghaziabad in Meerut District by the Municipal Board from 1st January 1921, and another has been opened at Kotra in Sitapur District, from 24th June 1921 through the generosity of Raja Swami Dayal Seth of Sitapur. The new dispensary at Ghaziabad has not yet been affiliated to the Provincial Branch and hence has not been included in the number of affiliated institutions. The charge of the new dispensary at Kotra is held by a Dufferin Sub-Assistant Surgeon and it has been placed under the supervision and management of the District Board, Sitapur. Raja Swami Dayal Seth will continue to take a practical interest in the dispensary by contributing Rs. 1,200 annually towards its maintenance.

The dispensary for women at Kasganj remained closed throughout the year.

2. The following table shows the attendance at the hospitals affiliated and managed by organised committees of the Dufferin Fund during the year 1921, as compared with that of the previous four years.—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Indoor	10,214	10,141	10,412	10,271	10,043
Outdoor	197,277	198,056	203,238	202,093	202,715
TOTAL	207,491	208,197	213,650	212,364	212,758

The figures show a net increase of 394 in the attendance of the indoor and outdoor patients as compared with the figures of the preceding year. This shows continued popularity of the Dufferin Hospitals in these Provinces.

The total attendance registered at the institutions managed by District Boards and other local bodies, though affiliated to the Provincial Branch, during 1921 was 217,158, namely, 4,782 indoor and 212,363 outdoor against 4,941 and 213,850, viz., 228,591 in all of last year.

The decrease of 11,433 in the figures is partly due to economic conditions and partly due to the disturbed state of the country.

3. The number of private visits paid by medical women attached to both classes of institutions in these Provinces at the houses of patients during the year under review and the preceding year was :—

Year.	CLASS OF PATIENTS.				Other classes.	Total.	Medical.	Surgical.	Mid-wifery.	TOTAL.
	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Muham-madans.	Hindus.						
1920	332	395	2,229	2,884	378	6,218	3,700	722	1,736	6,218
1921	378	365	2,827	3,224	379	7,273	4,221	1,220	1,776	6,916

It is very satisfactory to note the increase in this branch of the work. These figures include 354 Gynaecological and 1,276 midwifery cases attended at the patients' houses.

Naini Tal again heads the list with 802 cases visited. Then in order come Glazipur (425), Meerut, (421), Aligarh (410), Bulandshahr (364), Moradabad (352), Farrukhabad (329), Hardoi (316), Allahabad (270), Gorakhpur (225), Benares (208), Basti (199), Cawnpore (186), Bareilly (177), Bara Banki (170), Rae Bareli (163), Pilibhit (153), Agra (150), Gonda (130), Mainpuri (126), Azamgarh (122), Bijnor (109), Sharanpur (106) and Muzaffarnagar (104).

There is a decrease of 460 in midwifery cases attended. Moradabad recorded (241), Farrukhabad (115), Aligarh (94) Muzaffarnagar (70), Allahabad (60), Bulandshahr (57), Saharanpur (49), Meerut and Basti (35), Naini Tal (34), Cawnpore (33) and Sultanpur, Bareilly and Dohra Dun (28).

4. During the year 1921, 8 Dufferin Fund Institutions and 2 Institutions managed by District Boards and other local bodies were inspected by the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, and 21 and 25, respectively, by the Assistant to the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces.

5. Out of the grant of Rs. 13,800 from the Local Government and Rs. 6,000 from the Dufferin Council, sums have been allotted to Meerut, Shahjahanpur, Agra, Farrukhabad, Rae-Bareli, Cawnpore, Hathras, Ghazipur, Lucknow, Benares, and Bara Banki, for many urgent improvements.

6. The Dufferin Hospitals had an unexpected windfall this year through the practical interest taken by Mrs. Hopkins, a member of the Provincial Committee. Mrs. Hopkins got up a Raffle which realised Rs. 5,400 and this amount was divided amongst the hospitals to enable them to purchase necessary articles of furniture and equipment.

7. The following staff is employed in the various hospitals in the United Provinces :—

Seven English qualified medical women.

Two medical women Licentiates in Medicines and Surgery.

Fifteen medical women of the certificate class.

Fifty-one Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Excluding the members of the Women's Medical Service for India of which there are six, the number on the roll at present is :—

	Sanctioned strength.	Number on roll.
First class medical women	2	1
Assistant Surgeons	23	17
Sub-Assistant Surgeons	56	51
TOTAL	81	69

It will be seen that the number on the rolls is twelve short of its sanctioned strength, there being seven vacancies in the United Provinces Women's Medical Services and five in the sub-assistant surgeons class.

I regret to record the death of Dr. Z. A. M. Sequeria the first class medical woman on 19th January, 1921.

This vacancy has not yet been filled up.

The question of revising the pay of woman assistant surgeons to correspond with the revised rates of pay of men assistant surgeons is under consideration.

Until this is done it does not seem possible to fill the vacancies.

8 Dr. C. M. Wickham, W.M.S., held the post of the Assistant to the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces in Dufferin Fund matters and Secretary to the Provincial Committee of the Dufferin Fund Association through out the year. I desire to place on record my appreciation of the great assistance she rendered to me in the work of the Department.

Dr. G. J. Campbell, M.D., acted as Principal of the Medical School, Agra until 13th March 1921. She was granted leave and Dr. M. O'liveira, W.M.S., 2nd Medical woman at Agra officiated as Principal until the appointment of Dr. M. V. Webb, W.M.S., from the 9th November, 1921.

Dr. M. A. D. Nacroji W. M. S., was appointed as 2nd Medical woman at Agra and on her transfer to Cawnpore was succeeded by Dr. Helen Lillie, W. M. S.

Dr. D. K. Fairbairn was appointed as 2nd Medical woman when Dr. Lillie was transferred to Cawnpore *vice* Dr. Nacroji granted leave.

Since the appointment of Dr. M. V. Webb as Principal at Agra Dr. M. Oliveira, W.M.S., is acting as 2nd Medical woman there.

Miss A. M. Herring, a member of the United Provinces Women's Medical Service officiated at the Dufferin Hospital Cawnpore from 11th July, 1921 to 16th September, 1921 during the absence of Dr. Nacroji on leave, until relieved by Dr. Helen Lillie, W.M.S.

9. Dr. A. M. Watts and Dr. M. A. D. Nacroji from these Provinces attended the post graduate course in venereal diseases held for the members of the Women's Medical Services for India at Poona in February 1921 under the auspices of the Dufferin Council.

10. Three members of the United Provinces Women's Medical Service, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Hardy and Miss Drummond attended the post graduate course in venereal diseases held for woman assistant surgeons at the Agra Women's Medical School in April 1921, the expenses having been met by the Dufferin Council.

11. As the Sitapur District Board agreed to pay the required contribution to the Provincial Committee of the Dufferin Fund for the employment of a Dufferin Sub-Assistant Surgeon at the new dispensary for women at Kotra, a member of that class has been posted there.

B. EDUCATIONAL WORK.

12 Women students The number of students on the rolls of the Women's Medical School, Agra during the year ending 15th May, 1921 was 60 of the 60 candidates, 47 were Indian Christians, 10 Hindus and 9 Mohammadans, 48 belonged to these Provinces and 14 to other Provinces. Four out of nine students who appeared at the Final Qualifying Examination held in April 1921, passed out. Two have been remanded for a period of one year and the remaining three appeared at the Final Qualifying Re-examination held in October 1921 and passed out.

13. students appeared for the junior Qualifying Examination in April 1921 and eleven passed out. One student passed the Junior Qualifying Re-examination held in October 1921.

At the sessional examination, held at the end of the third year, nine students appeared, of these six passed and three were provisionally promoted until they appeared in October in the subjects in which they failed.

At the school examination at the end of the first year twelve appeared and all passed and were promoted.

UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH.

President.

The Most Honourable the Dowager Marchioness of DUFFERIN AND AVA, V. & A.,
C.I., G.B.E.

Members of General Committee.

MISS ANNETTE BENSON, M.B., B.Sc.
The Right Hon'ble LADY CARMICHAEL.
Major-General Sir HAVELOCK CHARLES, G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
The Right Hon'ble the VISCOUNTESS CHELMSFORD, C.I., G.B.E.
LADY DUKE.
Major-General HAROLD HENDLEY, C.S.I.
MISS CHARLOTTE HOULTON, M.D., B.S.
The Right Hon'ble LADY INCHCAPE.
The Hon'ble LADY LAWLEY, G.B.E.
LADY LEWIS.
The Right Hon'ble the Dowager Countess of LYTTON, C.I.
MISS GRACE MACKINNON, L.D.C.P., & S.E.D.
The Hon'ble Mrs. E. S. MONTAGU.
Honorary Treasurer and Chairman of Executive Committee.
The Right Hon'ble the Countess of MINTO, C.I.
MISS KATE PLATT, M.D., B.S.
LADY CECILIA ROBERTS.
Mrs. SCHARLIEB, J.P., C.B.E., M.D., M.S.
Sir MONTAGU TURNER.
MISS JANE TURNBULL, C.B.E., M.D., B.S.
MISS LOUIE M. BROOKS (Honorary Secretary).

Executive Committee.

The Hon'ble Mrs. EDWIN MONTAGU, Chairman & Honorary Treasurer.
Major-General Sir HAVELOCK CHARLES, G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Lady LAWLEY, C.B.E.
Major-General H. HENDLEY, C.S.I.
MISS JANE TURNBULL, C.B.E., M.D., B.S.
Mrs. SCHARLIEB, J.P., C.B.E., M.D., M.S.
MISS KATE PLATT, M.D., B.S.
MISS L. M. BROOKS, Honorary Secretary.

Chairman's Report for 1921.

presenting the Report of the U. K. Branch of the Dufferin Fund for the year 1921,
Executive Committee wish first of all to express the pleasure it has given that the

return of the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin & Ava to reside in London has enabled her to take an active part in the work of the Committee. Her personal knowledge of the Fund since its inauguration is invaluable, and her sympathy and interest are very stimulating to those working with her.

The Executive Committee has met five times during the year at the India Office.

The main business has been the selection of European members of the W. M. S. but this duty has been rendered very difficult by the conditions in this country. There has been a shortage of medical women for some years past, salaries have been very high, and the openings for good people have been numerous enough to absorb most of those whom the Committee would otherwise have been able to attract into the Service. The Committee realised that these facts were probably gravely hampering the Council in India, and deeply regretted it, but they felt that in the interests of the Service it was not desirable to send out medical women without sufficient experience and consequently they have not entertained their applications. These were post-war conditions, and already there are signs of an increase in the number of recruits available for future appointments. The following appointments have been made—

Dr Marguerite Stewart,

Dr. J. Hamilton Mollroy (to have charge of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Departments at the Lady Hardinge College and Hospital, Delhi);

Dr. M. I. Cuthbert;

Dr. A. R. H. Greig;

Dr. E. B. Hollway;

Dr. F. H. Mason.

The Committee also interviewed Indian medical women now studying for higher qualifications in this country who desire appointments in the W. M. S., and on their recommendation, the Central Council appointed Miss Elizabeth Matthai, L.M. & S. Madras, L.M.C.P., M.B.C.S., Eng., to the Service.

Early in the year it was announced that the Legislative Assembly in India had made a substantial grant to the Central Funds and that from March 1st, 1921, improved terms of service would become operative, including a rise in initial grade pay and an increase in the Provident Fund contribution from the Council. The cadre of the Service was also raised to 43, with an ultimate raise to 49. The conditions as to charge allowances and overseas allowances are still under consideration.

Several grants have been made from the funds at the disposal of the United Kingdom Branch to students from India now studying in this country who find it extremely difficult to manage on their small incomes at the present time: Miss E. Matthai, L.M. & S. Madras, £25; Miss N. R. Mucadam, M.B., B.S. Bombay, £36; Miss O. D. Thomas, £25 (£50 in 1920). The Committee much regret that the small funds at their disposal make larger and more permanent grants impossible.

The income from the Tulloch bequest, amounting to £148 2s. 11d., is forwarded to and distributed annually in India, and not in this country.

The Executive Committee offer their most sincere thanks to the Gilchrist Trustees for their continued help to the women of India.

The Committee desire to thank the Medical Board, Major-General Sir Haselock Charles, Dr. Mary Scharlieb and Dr. Louisa Hamilton, for so generously continuing to give their professional services for the examination of candidates.

The Audited Statement of Accounts appended to the Report was prepared, by permission of the Secretary of State, in the Audit Department of the India Office, and the Committee desire to offer the Auditor, Mr. W. A. Sturdy, their most cordial thanks for his valuable services to the Association.

The Honorary Secretary of the United Kingdom Branch was appointed by the Secretary of State to be one of the Committee on Indian Students, under the Chairmanship of the Earl of Lytton. It was hoped that, during the Committee's tour in India, Miss Brooks would have visited a number of the Dufferin Hospitals and have had opportunities of meeting the members of the Central Council, but unfortunately the Indian visit was suspended at the last moment.

Cash statement January 1st—December 31st, 1921.

Particulars of Income.	Amount		Total.	Particulars of Expenditure.		Amount.		Total.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
To Cash—January 1st, 1921 —				By Clerical Assistance		15	0 0	
At Bank	327	18 6		" Printing and Stationery		3	9 5	
In hand	2	12 7	330 11 1	" Postages and Telephone		3	4 0	
To Donations and Subscriptions —				" Cables and Telegrams		2	19 10	63 3 2
Gilchrist Educational Trust				" Advertisements		53	9 11	
The Dowager Marchioness of Dunfermline	150	0 0		By Grants and Scholarships —		50	0 0	
and Ava	5	0 0		Miss O'Neill (Central Council)		50	0 0	
Lady D'Arcy Osborne	2	0 0		" McMurray (U. K. Committee)		50	0 0	
Mrs. Percival Maxwell	2	0 0		" Thomas		36	0 0	211 0 0
Mrs. Quinn	1	1 0		" Macadam		25	0 0	
Countess of Strafford	1	0 0		" Matthal . . . . .		...		125 5 2
Miss Jennings	1	0 0		By Salary Dr. Mellroy				
Mrs. Dove	1	0 0		By Passage Money :—				
Marquis of Lansdowne	1	0 0		Dr. Gainsford		70	0 0	
Mrs. Moorhead	0	10 6	108 11 6	" Guthbert		70	0 0	
Miss Macdonald				" Stewart		100	0 0	
To Dividend and Interest —				" Mellroy		100	0 0	
Tulloch legacy—				" Mason		100	0 0	
£135-57s. 3d. Tyne Improvement 3½% Stock	3	6 6		" Matthal		100	0 0	
£200 St. Paul Minneapolis 4% Bonds	10	10 5		" Greig . . . . .		...		0 5 11
£200 Vancouver City 4% Bonds	14	0 0		By Bank Charges and Interests				
£200 L. and S.W. Railway 3% Stock	100	15 0		By Remittances to Central Council :—				
£200 Alexandra Dr. and Rly. "A."	15	15 0		Grant received from Gilchrist Educational Trust		300	0 0	461 16 3
£100 Funding 4% Loan	4	0 0	148 2 11	Income from Tulloch Bequest		161	16 3	
United Kingdom Leach Investments—				By Cash in Bank—December 31st, 1921		501	12 3	789 12 3
£1,874-4s. 3d. Manchester 3% Stock	56	4 4		Less cheque unencashed		12	0 0	1 7 11
£440 L. and S.W. Railway 3% Stock	10	15 8	72 0 0	By cash in hand . . . . .		...		2,292 8 8
£100 5% War Stock	5	0 0		TOTAL				
To Remittances from Central Council, India :—								
Scholarships	100	0 0						
Salary for Dr. Mellroy	125	3 2						
Passage Money	850	0 0						
Deposit for Future use	500	0 0						
TOTAL			1,575 3 2					
			2,292 8 8					

The Cash Book, Bank Pass Book, Vouchers and other documents relating to the above Statement have been examined and I certify it to be correct.

Reports from Indian States.

Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.

Travancore.

The Darbar Physician states:—

Attendance.—The total number of patients treated at the Out-Patient Department shows an increase of 1,296 over last year and in the In-Patient Department an increase of 483.

Obstetric.—The number of Midwifery cases treated is 767, i.e., 102 more than last year. There were 138 Midwifery operations.

Operations.—The number of major operations performed during the year is 549. This includes 120 obstetric operations, 5 caesarean sections and one case of abdominal pregnancy which had gone on to full term.

The number of minor operations performed is 680.

Victoria Jubilee Hospital and School, Quilon.

The total number of in-patients treated shows a decrease of 41 from last year and the out-patients a decrease of 3,331. This decrease is due to the fact that the separation of this institution from the District Hospital was not known to the ignorant public for a long time and they continued to attend the District Hospital as before. The total number of Midwifery cases treated is 581 showing an increase of 10 over last year.

The number of major operations is 296. This includes 101 obstetric operations and 11 abdominal sections. The following were the abdominal sections done:—

Ectopic Gestation	1
Hydro Salpinx	1
Pyo Salpinx	1
Ovariectomy	4
Dermoid Broad Ligament	1
Malignant Growth Uterus	1 Exploratory Laparotomy.
Enterectomy and Lateral Anastomosis for Intestinal obstructions	1

Also it is interesting to report that there was a case of a full term primary abdominal pregnancy in which the child was extracted alive.

Eleven pupil midwives appeared in April for their final examination, all of them came out successful and a new class with thirteen pupils was started in August 1921.

District Hospital, Alleppey (Female side).

The female Medical Practitioner attached to this Institution attended mainly to the midwifery and Gynaecological sections there.

Cochin.

The women's Hospital, Mattancherry, and the Maternity Hospital, Trichur, continued to carry on the work of female medical aid throughout the year. The results of the year's work are as follows:—

Total attendance of women and children treated	64,325
Daily average attendance	249.3
Operations	844
Labour cases { Normal	670
{ Otherwise	82

2. An Assistant Surgeon, 6 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 3 matrons, 5 nurses, 5 pupil nurses, 10 compounders and 9 midwives worked in the cause of female medical aid in the State during the year, besides 110 indigenous midwives who were stipended and trained in the above two institutions.

3. Five medical students were prosecuting their studies during the year—one in England on £200 a year, two (one on Rs. 60 and the other on Rs. 35 a month) in the Madras Medical College and two in the Vellore Medical School on Rs. 30 each per mensem. Of these, the student on Rs. 60 was under the supervision of the Dufferin fund.

4. As in previous years indigenous midwives in the State were trained for 6 months on a stipend of Rs. 10 each per mensem in the two institutions.

The Medical Superintendent, Patiala, says.—

There has been a change in the Hospital Staff; Mrs. Jonathan, S.A.S., died of Influenza and we have in her place Mrs. P. F. Pace, S.A.S.—Miss Jackson, the Matron of Lady Curzon School, got married and we have in her place Mrs. Toone, diplomed Midwife of Ludhiana Women's College. This has somewhat affected the working of the hospital and my going on 6 months' leave in the summer dislocated a great deal of our work in the summer season. The D.A.S. Training class goes on as usual and we are glad to note that we are beginning to get more Hindu women to join our class. In the Compounders Class we have one in the third grade and two in the 4th grade, receiving their training in practical pharmacy and Materia Medica from the House Surgeon—it is all uphill work in training both these classes of women, as they have no knowledge of English whatever, and until we are able to secure a higher standard of women the results are very disappointing and poor.

Patiala.

Dr. Friend Pereira says.—

I. In forwarding the figures of the V. J. Hospital, Kapurthala, I beg to state that the work has been carried on as before. The number of new Out and In-patients treated during the year was 23,390 and 592 respectively.

II. The appointment of a trained nurse has enabled me to do more major surgery. Seven abdominal operations were performed. This work throws a great strain on a small staff and another trained nurse is needed. The number of major operations were 259 of these 128 came under the head of selected operations. I give below details:—

Kapurthala

1. Obstetric operations—Forceps	3
Podalic Version	2
Abortions, removal of Ovum, Placenta or Membranes	10
Hour Glass Contraction, retained Placenta	3
2. Abdominal Section—Hysterectomy	1
Ovarian Tumour	2
Abscess Broad Ligament	4
3. Ruptured Perineum complete	5
4. Polypus Uterus	9
5. Dilatation of Cervix and Curetting uterus	37
6. Stone in Bladder—Sagrapubic Lithotomy	1
Vaginal Lithotomy	1
Litholopaxy	2
7. Cataract	45
8. Imperforate Anus	1
9. Hemorrhoids Ex. and Internal	2
10. Imperforate Hymen	1
11. Necrosis of Bone	2

12. Amputation thro. Knee Joint	1
13. Excision of Tumour	1

III. The Out-door maternity work is increasing rapidly and the work is getting too much for the one trained Dhal appointed for the work. 211 cases were attended by the Dhal. Of these 97 cases were confined by her including six abortions. All the cases were visited by me. These figures are not included in the number of In-patients shown in Table B, or in paragraph I of this report.

IV. The Hospital is in good repair and the Budget has been increased under all the heads by the Chief Minister who continues to take great interest in the institution, but we need a larger budget and staff to cope satisfactorily with the work.

Hyderabad.

The Director, Medical and Sanitation Department, Hyderabad, states:—

(1) During the year under report the number of Hospitals set apart in these Dominions exclusively for the treatment of female patients remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, the Victoria Zenana Hospital at Hyderabad and the Sharnapalli Rani Hospital at Gulburga while there were separate wards with Lady Doctors for the exclusive use of female patients at Doodbowli Dispensary in the Hyderabad City and at Aurangabad in the districts. Per paucity of Lady Doctors the Female Wards at Jalna, Bidar and the Suburban Dispensary at Hyderabad were worked by male doctors. The total number of female patients treated at the above Hospitals was 86,532 or 18,874 less than the previous year, the decrease being due to the smaller number of female wards being in charge of female doctors; of the patients 3,147 were in and 83,385 out-patients. Of the latter 38,295 were new patients and 45,090 return visits as shown in the table below:—

Names.	In-patients.	New out-patients.	Total out-patients, new and old.
Victoria Zenana Hospital	3,003	20,112	49,434
Doodbowli Dispensary . . . . .	...	6,596	10,892
Bidar Hospital . . . . .	...	2,959	8,854
Aurangabad Hospital	103	6,921	10,577
Gulburga Hospital	36	1,707	3,628
TOTAL	3,147	38,295	83,385

(2) The classes of cases treated among the in-door patients were as detailed below:—

	Maternity.	General Diseases.
Victoria Zenana Hospital	1,333 { Normal Labour : 459 Operative or complicated cases : 370 Diseases of Pregnancy : 504 }	{ ... : 1,670 ... : ... }
Doodbowli Dispensary	51 { Normal : 43 Abnormal : 8 }	{ ... : 65 ... : 1 }
Aurangabad Hospital	12	
Gulburga Hospital		

The Lady Doctor at Gulburga also successfully conducted 23 labour cases at the houses of patients.

(3) There were in all 1,149 operations performed of which 94 were major operations done in the Victoria Zenana Hospital.

(4) The number of Dhais under training in the Victorian, Zenana Hospital on the 1st January 1921 was 17, and 31 were admitted during the year, making a total of, 48. Of these, 16 successfully completed their course.

(5) All Dhais trained at the Victoria Zenana Hospital belonged to the hereditary Dhai class of the country.

The Registrar, Nahan, says:—

Nahan.

Very good work has been continued at the Hospital during the year under report. Mrs. Alemao has been in charge of the Hospital and she is quite popular as usual.

The total number of the patients treated at the hospital during the year under report was 12,203 out of which 54 were treated as in-door patients.

130 operations were performed during the year under report out of which 7 were major operations which included one Caesarian section.

Dr. J. Vaughan says:—

Kashmir.

I have the honour to submit the following Report of The Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital, Srinagar, Kashmir, for the year 1921.

Medical Relief.

Number of in and out-patients treated during the year at the Hospital:—

No. of in-patients, new	378
No of out-patients	8,199
Total attendance of out-patients	23,366
Including Purdah Ladies	5,734

Operations.

Major operations	262
Minor operations	559

Maternity.

Maternity cases at home (attended by Dhais)	141
Maternity cases in Hospital	136

Midwifery.

Of the 168 cases in Hospital details are as follows:—

Caesarian Section	32
Craniotomy	36
Breech Extraction	4
Forceps	33
Podalic Version and Extraction	19
Manual Removal of Placenta	13
Perforation of after coming head	2
Normal Labour	19
	158

Up-to-date, there is no organisation of Midwifery in the city, and only recently 2 women in their first normal labours became violently Septic, both traceable to the same dhai

Dr. Rukhmabai says:—

With reference to your endorsement No. M.E.D.-35, dated the 11th December 1921, I have the honour to forward herewith the statements (for Women's Hospital in India officered by women) duly filled in as desired by you.

Rajkot
Kathwar.

I have the honour to report further that this is the only Hospital in Rajkot which is officered by women.

The number of In and Out-patients is steadily increasing every year.

There are now six pupil nurses in training.

Rajputana.

The Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, says :—

I have the honour to forward herewith Annual Returns and Reports from the following institutions for the year ending the 31st December 1921 :—

I. The Jaswant Hospital for Women, Jodhpur.

II. The Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Kotah.

III. The Walter Zenana Hospital, Udaipur.

IV. The Lady Curzon Zenana Hospital, Bikaner.

V. The Lady Dufferin Hospital, Alwar.

VI. The Walter Zenana Hospital, Tonk.

VII. The Female Hospital, Bharatpur.

VIII. The Mayo Hospital, Jaipur.

IX. The Sadler Dispensary, Kishangarh.

X. The Female Dispensary, Bewar.

Jodhpur.—Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Miss H. Paul officiated as Lady Superintendent of the Jaswant Hospital for Women, Jodhpur, in addition to her own duties till the 8th May 1921 when Miss Lucie Gainsford, L. R. C. P., London, and M. R. C. S., England, took over charge of the Hospital as Lady Superintendent. 148 in and 5,494 new out-door patients were treated against 64 in and 3,497 out-door patients in the previous year.

42 major and 196 minor operations were performed as against nil major and 80 minor operations in 1920.

Miss H. Paul resigned her appointment as Sub-Assistant Surgeon and was succeeded by Mrs. Mohammed Ismail.

Two new Nurses were appointed to cope with an increased amount of work.

Kotah.—Miss Jeanie Newton, L. R. C. P. (Edin.), L. F. P. S. (Glass.), has been in charge of the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Kotah, throughout the year. There were 232 in-patients and 7,798 new out-door patients treated as against 232 in and 7,339 new out-door patients in 1920.

299 operations were performed against 261 of last year.

The important operations performed were as follows :—

For restoration of lip-cheiloplasty	1
Paracentesis of abdomen	3
Abdominal section-Laparotomy	1
Removal of vesical calculi by Lithotomy (a) Supra-pubic	1
(c) Median	1
Ovariectomy	1
Curetting of Uterus	2
Dilatation of cervical canal	1
Others on Female Generative Organs	1
Application of forceps	5
Podalic extraction	1
Craniotomy	1
Other obstetric operations	1

Udaipur.—The Residency Surgeon, Mewar Udaipur, informs that Mrs. Collins, Lady Doctor in charge of the Walter Zenana Hospital, Udaipur, has gone on leave for one year from the 16th September 1921. The hospital has been closed and keys are with the State Authorities.

Bikaner.—Miss G. A. Postwalla, M. B. B. S., 1st Lady Assistant Surgeon, has been in charge of the Lady Curzon Zenana Hospital, Bikaner, throughout the year. 330 in and 2,689 out-door patients were treated against 211 in and 2,639 out-door patients in the previous year.

74 major and 121 minor operations were performed against 61 major and 201 minor operations of last year.

Alwar.—The Lady Dufferin Hospital, Alwar, remained in charge of Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sugna Bai throughout the year and another Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mrs E Henry was appointed in place of late Bala Bai during the year. 170 in and 19,197 new out-door patients were treated against 214 in and 20,474 out-door patients in the previous year.

93 major and 1,911 minor operations were performed against 85 major and 1,057 minor operations in 1920.

347 Purdah Ladies were treated at their homes and 35 obstetric operations performed in 1921.

Tonk.—Lady Doctor Mrs. M. Desouza who was in charge of the Walter Female Hospital, Tonk, resigned her post on the 3rd December 1921 and the work is being carried on by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Imaman under the supervision of the State surgeon, Tonk State.

There were 128 in and 8,064 new out-door patients treated in 1921.

Bharatpur.—The Female Dispensary at Bharatpur remained without a female Sub-Assistant Surgeon throughout the year. The work was conducted by a male Sub-Assistant Surgeon from the Victoria Hospital.

Deliveries of child birth in Bharatpur proved very useful and continued throughout the whole year.

Jaipur.—The Female Wards of the Mayo Hospital at Jaipur remained in charge of Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nanagi Bai who does her work satisfactorily.

945 in and 7,471 new out-door patients were treated during the year.

Kishangarh.—Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mrs. L. A. Scott has been in charge of the Female Hospital, Kishangarh throughout the year and 4,267 new out-door patients were treated against 3,801 in the previous year. The number of operations performed was 396 out of which the following were more important operations against 351 operations in 1920—

Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, has been in charge of the Women's Ward of the Dispensary at Beawar throughout the year. 61 in and 5,804 out-door patients were treated against 67 in and 5,591 out-door patients in the previous year. The number of operations performed was 396 out of which the following were more important operations against 351 operations in 1920—

Extraction of lens for Cataract	13
Operations for Trichiasis and Entropion	20
Conduction of labour in abnormal cases	4
Paracentesis abdominalis for ascites	21
Ovariectomy	1
Amputations	3
Reduction of dislocation and setting of Fractures	6
Removal of ova by Ovarian Forceps	2
Curetting of Uterus for Endometritis	4
Setting of Fractures	

Dholpur.

Dr. Parkinson says:—

During the year 9,450 patients in all have been treated at the Hospital and dispensary. The dispensary is held 3 times a week in the Hospital and 3 times at the City Dispensary. 249 operations were performed during the year of which 87 were under anaesthetic either general or local. The nursing of the Hospital is in charge of an English trained Sister, Miss Henry and under her are six Indian nurses. The Hospital is a recognised school for the training of nurses for the Associated Board of Mission Nurses Certificate and for the training of compounders for a similar diploma.

Dr. Hen Clarke was in charge until March after which her place was taken by Dr. K. H. Parkinson.

22nd January 1922.

K. H. PARKINSON.

Jodhpur.

Mr. Leslie Gainsford says:—

I took over charge of the hospital from 8th May 1921 from Miss H. Paul, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who was in charge of the hospital since 15th March 1919, when Mrs. Stirling went on leave and subsequently resigned. During the year there have been several changes in the Hospital staff. Miss H. Paul resigned her appointment as Sub-Assistant Surgeon and was succeeded by Mrs. Mohammed Ismail who has previously worked in the Jaiwant Hospital under Miss Marsh.

Two new nurses have been appointed to cope with an increased amount of work. There has been some difficulty about the accommodation of nurses, and three wards of the hospital have had to be set apart for their use. This brings down the available number of beds for patients from 60 to 32. As when I first arrived there were very few in-patients, this was not a great difficulty, but now that the numbers are increasing some other accommodation will have to be found for them.

The total increase of in and out-patients has been good, but as the hospital has been without a Medical Superintendent for some time patients were going more to the other hospitals. I hope next year to see a real increase. Surgical work also has increased and I hope next year to be able to report more major operations.

Applications have been made for electric lighting, more furniture and instruments. These I understand have been sanctioned and will greatly facilitate the working of the hospital.

The work done by the hospital staff, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, nurses and compounder has been excellent.

The number of patients and operations for the year under report as compared with those of 1920 are as under:—

Year.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Total Average.	OPERATIONS.		
					Major.	Minor.	Total.
1920	64	3,497	3,561	35.26	...	80	80
1921	148	5,994	6,142	59.64	42	196	238

INDIAN STATES.

Return of Patients treated in Hospitals.

Station.	Name of Hospital	No of In-Patients.	No. of Out-Patients.	Total attendance of Out-Patients, Old and New.
Bhopal. . . .	Lady Lansdowne Hospital	685	6,104	21,836
Hyderabad . . .	Victoria Zenana Hospital	3,003	20,112	49,434
Doodbonli . . .	..	...	6,596	10,592
Aurangabad . . .	..	108	6,921	10,577
Gulburga	Sharnapalli Ram Hospital.	36	1,707	3,623
Bidar . . . . .	..	..	2,959	8,554
Jammu	King Edward Memorial Zenana Hospital.	130	3,275	20,216
Kapurthala . . .	Victoria Jubilee Hospital.	593	23,390	23,982
Mattancherry . . .	Women's Hospital .	1,237	18,809	40,825
Trichur	Maternity Hospital .	816	14,001	21,447
Patna State . . .	Lady Dufferin Hospital.	4,214	270	10,281
Ditto	Hendley Female Dispensary.	..	6,100	15,323
Nahan	S Z. Hospital . . .	54	3,581	12,149
Rajkot, C. S. . . .	Rasulkhanji Zenana Hospital, Rajkot.	427	2,735	7,342
Rampur State . . .	Zenana Hospital . .	193	1,679	4,758

Return of Patients treated in Hospitals—*contd.*

Station.	Name of Hospital.	No. of In-Patients.	No. of Out-Patients.	Total attendance of Out-Patients, Old and New.
Srinagar, Kashmir	Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital.	678	8,399	23,366
Trivandrum	Women's and Children's Hospital.	2,381	22,471	52,298
Quilon	Victoria Jubilee Hospital.	1,430	17,153	35,049
Alleppey	District Hospital	384	20,195	33,473
Rewa	Zenana Hospital	...	12,523	30,934
Baroda	Jamnabai Dispensary.	150	27,943	...
Do.	State General Hospital.	1,622	...	...
Tonk, Rajputana	Walter Female Hospital, Tonk	128	8,054	31,659
Bharatpur	Maji Sahiba Dargal Kaur's Hospital for Women.	258	4,014	30,970
Alwar	Lady Dufferin	179	19,197	38,417
Jaipur	Mayo Hospital	945	7,471	37,395
Kishangarh	General Hospital	14	4,287	11,718
Beawar	Female Dispensary, Beawar.	61	5,504	13,504
Dholpur	Lady Hardinge	322	3,332	9,023
Jodhpur	Jaswant Female Hospital.	145	3,994	19,185
Kota State, Rajputana	Victoria Hospital	232	7,798	21,615
Bikanir	Zenana Hospital	330	2,689	11,122

APPENDIX II.

Regulations for Prizes and Scholarships.

1. *Queen-Empress Medals.*

Four gold medals shall be offered annually to the Medical Colleges, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi, for the woman student who passes highest in the first division of the final M. B. examination

Should no woman student gain a place in the first division, a silver Queen-Empress medal shall be awarded to the one who passes with the highest number of marks in the second division

These medals shall be awarded by the University authorities.

2. *Viceroy's Medals.*

Five silver medals shall be offered annually to the Medical Schools at Agra, Ludhiana, Poona, Calcutta and Madras, for the woman student (Sub-Assistant Surgeon) who passes highest in the final qualifying examination, provided she obtains at least 60 per cent. of the available marks.

These prizes shall be awarded by the Examining Boards.

3. *Dufferin Prizes.*

(a) A prize consisting of the interest of a sum of Rs. 500 given by Mrs. Behramjee Malabari of Bombay, to be awarded to the student at the Agra Women's Medical School, who, in the annual final examination, stands highest in Clinical Medicine and Surgery, provided she obtains two-thirds marks, and that her conduct during the past twelve months has been in every way satisfactory.

(b) A prize of the value of Rs. 30 shall be offered annually to the best woman student in the subjects of midwifery and gynaecology in the medical school at Ludhiana.

The prize shall be awarded by the Principal, on the results of the final examination and school work.

4. *Henry Fawcett Prize.*

The following prize is offered annually by Mrs. and Miss Fawcett in memory of the late Mr. Henry Fawcett :—

A prize of Rs. 240 to be called the "Henry Fawcett Prize" will be awarded annually for the best essay written by an Indian woman medical graduate within two years of qualifying. Preference will be given to those who show original thought on subjects connected with the conditions of childbirth, infant mortality and sanitary problems in India.

Scholarships in India.

Applications from Students in India.

1. The Council offers a certain number of scholarships annually for women students commencing the study of medicine in the various medical colleges of India.
2. The scholarships are of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem and are open to women from all parts of India who intend to study for the M.B. or L.M.S. degrees.
3. Scholarship holders shall be bound to serve the Association for at least two years after qualification, if called upon to do so. This does not imply any obligation on the part of the Association to provide employment, although the effort will always be made to do so.
4. Applications should be accompanied by a recommendation from the Principal of the Medical College in which the applicant proposes to study.

The agreement which scholarship holders are required to sign will be found overleaf at A.

5. Should a scholarship holder appear unlikely, from any cause, to become a useful member of the medical profession, her scholarship may be withdrawn. In such a case, or in case of any misconduct on the part of the student, the scholarship may be suspended by the Principal until the decision of the Council can be arrived at.

United Kingdom Scholarships.

The Regulations for these scholarships are at present under revision, but information can be obtained regarding them by application to the Joint Secretary.

(A)

Form of Agreement for Scholarship.

An Agreement made this _____ day of _____
between the Council of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund or National Association
for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the women of India (duly registered under Act XXI of
1860) hereinafter called the Council, and _____ residing
at _____
hereinafter called the student.

Whereas the said student has produced a certificate of successfully passing the _____
_____ and also a certificate
signed by _____ a member of the Indian Medical Service, or of
the Women's Medical Service for India showing that the said student is physically fit to
study and practise medicine, and has also furnished a satisfactory certificate of good moral
character.

It is hereby mutually agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto as following,
viz. :—

- (i) The said Council shall at their option pay to the said student, or to
_____ Medical College.
- (ii) The said student shall diligently study the prescribed course of the Institution
referred to in Article (i) of this agreement for a period of _____
years from the month of _____
- (iii) The said student shall conform to the rules of the _____
Medical College, and obey the orders of the Principal of the aforesaid Institu-
tion during the course of her study.
- (iv) The said student shall, if required by them so to do, serve the said Council
for a period of two years immediately after she has passed the final
- (v) _____

- _____ fails to serve the Council, if required to do so, for two years.
- (vi) The said Council shall be at liberty to terminate this Agreement and
discharge the said student from the _____ Medical
College at any time during the course of her study if she does not in their
opinion show sufficient aptitude for the profession she has undertaken, and for
which she has been granted the scholarship referred to in this Agreement.

In witness whereof the said parties to this Agreement have hereunto set their hands this
_____ day of _____ 19 _____

For the Council of the Countess of
Dufferin's Fund.

Joint Secretary to the
Council.

Witness _____

Witness _____

Signature of the student.

Witness _____

Witness _____

Signature of guardian, if minor.

Witness _____

Witness _____

NOTE.—This form is not required until a scholarship has been sanctioned—when it is
forwarded direct from the Council to the Principal of the Medical College, for completion
and return.

APPENDIX IV.
(TABLE A.)

Women's Hospitals in India staffed entirely by women.

Name of station.	Name of medical woman in charge.	Name of Hospital.	By whom supported.	Approximate value of buildings.	No. of beds.
		ASSAM.		Rs. A. P.	
Habiganj, South Sylhet, Aseam	E. Greenwood, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	Habiganj Mission Hospital	American Welsh Presbyterian Mission.	25,000 0 0	16
Quetta	Miss Ivy Kees, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	BALUCHISTAN. Lady Dufferin Sandeman Hospital.	Provincial Revenues Municipal Funds. Subscriptions.	42,557 0 0	20
Quetta	E. G. Stuart, M.B. (Lond.)	Zenana Mission Hospital	Some beds supported by English subscribers but chiefly maintained by local fees, donations.	30,000 0 0	75
Loralai	A. C. Polette Roberts	Dufferin Zenana	From private donations	45,000 0 0	8
Fort Sandeman (Zhob)					
Sibi	Miss A. Alfred, L.M. & S.	Melvor Female Hospital	Provincial Revenues Local Funds. Private subscriptions.	30,000 0 0	Indoor 3, Family wards 5.
Berhampore	Dorothy D. Daintree, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY. Baptist Mission Hospital	Baptist Mission Medical Auxiliary.	25,000 0 0	25
Calcutta	Miss Hamilton Brown, M.B., Ch.M., W.M.S.	Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital	1. Countess of Dufferin's Fund 2. Government grant. 3. Municipal grant. 4. Private subscriptions.	7,24,389 5 8	104
Managhat					

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Women's Hospitals in India staffed entirely by women—continued.

Name of station.	Name of medical woman in charge.	Name of Hospital.	By whom supported.	Approximate value of buildings.	No. of beds.
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY— contd.		Rs. A. P.	
Ahmednagar	Ruth P. Hume, M.D. and Harriet J. Clark, M.D.	American Mission Hospital for Women and Children.	Women's Board of Missions, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.	65,000 0 0	60
Bombay					
Borsad	Miss S. L. McEldberry, M.B. & Miss S. M. Boyd, M.B. (Edin.)	Roberts Zenana Mission Hospi- tal.	Irish Presbyterian Mission	30,000 0 0	20 Not yet com- pletely furnished.
Broach	Miss L. E. Dunn, M.B.	Zenana Mission Hospital	Women of the Irish Presby- terian Church.	1,00,000 0 0	30
Hyderabad, Sind	Miss B. J. Vakil	Women's Hospital	Countess of Dufferin's Fund Association, Hyderabad, Sind.	30,523 0 0	26
Karachi	Dr. Constance Hart, W.M.S. .	Lady Dufferin Hospital . . .	Government grant. Grants from public bodies and public subscription.	2,54,322 0 0	75
Larkana					
Nasik	Dr. Ethel Landon	Hospital of the Zenana Bible Medical Mission.	Chiefly by subscriptions from Canada to the Z.B.M.M.	87,500 0 0	34
Almora	Miss J. M. C. Grey, I.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S., L.F.F. & S. (Glas.)	Mission Sanitarium for Tuber- culosis.	Private subscriptions, fees from patients, Government grant.	19,790 0 0	30
Poona City	Dr. Grenfield, M.B., Ch.B. and Dr. Rankine, M.B., Ch.B.	St. Margaret's Hospital . . .	Church of Scotland	1,00,000 0 0 (with site and equipment).	60 of which ten are for maternity.
Poona City					

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Women's Hospitals in India staffed entirely by women—continued.

174

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

Name of station.	Name of medical woman in charge.	Name of Hospital.	By whom supported.	Approximate value of buildings.	No. of beds.
Delhi	Dr. D. M. Scott, M.B., Ch.B.	DELHI.		Rs. A. P.	
Delhi	Dr. G. T. Campbell, M.D., Ch.B., W.M.S.	St. Stephen's Hospital.	Cambridge Mission and S. P. G. Grant from Imperial Government Rs. 2,00,000.	44,500 0 0	100
Delhi	Dr. H. L. Keane, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)	Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital.	Investments and Government grants.	10,000 0 0	110
Alwar	Sugna Bai, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	Victoria Zenana Hospital.	Alwar State.	1,00,000 0 0	60
Bahawalpur	Dr. Z. E. DaCosta	INDIAN STATES.			
Bettiah	Dr. A. L. Mackenzie, M.B. (Brux), W.M.S.	Lady Dufferin Hospital.	His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur.	38,000 0 0	60
Bhopal State, Central India	Miss E. A. Paul, M.B., B.S.	Jubilee Female Hospital.	Bettiah Raj.	50,000 0 0	20
Bharatpur		Raj Dufferin Hospital.	Her Highness Begum Sahiba, the Ruler of Bhopal G.C.I.E., C.I., G.B.E.	90,000 0 0	55
Bikanir	Miss G. A. Postawalla, M.B., B.S., 1st Lady Assistant Surgeon.	Lady Lansdowne Hospital.	State	60,392 0 0	40
Darbhanga	2nd Lady Assistant Surgeon.	Maji Sahiba Daryab Hospital for Women.			
Dholpur, Rajputana	C. A. Goodall, L.M.P.	Zenana Hospital.	H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir.	50,413 11 10	24
Gwalior, Lashkar	K. H. Parkinson, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	Raj Dufferin Hospital.	Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Darbhanga.	33,000 0 0	38
Ujain		Lady Hardinge Hospital.	Baptist Missionary Society assisted by State grant of Rs. 1,500 p. a.	20,000 0 0	16 and 2 cots.

Hyderabad, Decan	Dr. Evans, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)	Victoria Zenana Hospital	Hls. Trustees Highness the Nizam & Government	9,75,000 0 0	125
Gulbarga	Mrs. R. Fardunji	Gulbarga Zenana Hospital	Ditto	£ 10,000 0 0	6
Jamuna	L. J. Mall, L.M.S.	King Edward Memorial Hospital	Kashmir Durbar	The hospital is a <u>private one</u> .	10
Masroda	Dr. E. Smith	State General Hospital	Baroda State	..	72
Masroda Residency	Phoebe, A. Ferris	Mrs. Wm. Butler Memorial Hospital	Women's Portion Missionary Society of Freehold & Pleasant Church, U. S.	65,000 0 0	50
Meerwar	Mrs. Q. Houlton, S.A.S.	Female Dispensary, Meerwar	Municipality and District Board	6,700 0 0	16
Mysore	Nangal Ind, Sub Assistant Surgeon General, L.R.C.P., M.B.O.S. (Lond)	Mayo Hospital	Jalpur Durbar	..	30
Mysore	Dr. G. M. Friend-Peterson, M.D.	Jaganat Female Hospital	Marwar Durbar	60,000 0 0	32
Nagpur	Dr. G. M. Friend-Peterson, M.D.	Victoria Jubilee Hospital	Hls. Highness the Maharaja of Keshpurthala	31,000 0 0	26
Nagpur	Mrs. Mary Longmire, M.D., Ch.B. (Glas)	Khannawati C. E. Z. Mission Hospital	1. By the C. E. Z. Missionary State. 2. Yes and Donations.	Operating Theatre added 1,000.	24
Nagpur	Mrs. L. A. Scott, S.A.S.	General Hospital	State	29,000 0 0	6
Nagpur	Mrs. Jessie Newton, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glas)	Victoria Hospital	H. H. the Maharaja of Koda	65,440 0 0	22
Nagpur	Mrs. Kahlhoff	Women's Hospital	Cochin Surbar	..	62
Nagpur	P. Gour Ammal	Maternity Hospital	Ditto	..	59
Nagpur	Mrs. L. Almaso, L.M.S.	Shamsher Zenana Hospital	H. H. the Maharaja of Sirmur	13,045 0 0	22
Nagpur	Dr. Freney Camp, M.D.	Lady Dufferin Hospital	H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala	10,000 0 0	27
Nagpur	Mrs. E. Walker-Paul, M.D.	Female Hospital, Rampur State	State	..	20
Nagpur	Mrs. F. Isaac, Assistant.	Female Hospital, Rampur State	Kashmir State	65,720 0 0	50
Nagpur	Dr. Rukhmabai, L.R.C.P., E. M.D. (Bomb)	Zenana Hospital	Kashmir State	65,720 0 0	50
Nagpur	Jankal Bai, F.S.A.S.	Zenana Hospital	Kashmir State	65,720 0 0	50
Nagpur	Dr. J. A. Vaughan, M.B., D.S. (Lond)	Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital	Kashmir State	65,720 0 0	50
Nagpur	Mrs. M. deSouza	Walter Female Hospital	H. H. the Nawab Saibab Bahadur, Tonk State.	10,000 0 0	4
Nagpur	Mrs. L. F. Carnaby	Victoria Female Hospital	Jind Durbar	25,400 0 0	8
Nagpur	Mrs. L. F. Carnaby	Walter Zenana Hospital (closed)	Jind Durbar	25,400 0 0	8

Women's Hospitals in India staffed entirely by women—continued.

Name of station.	Name of medical woman in charge.	Name of Hospital.	By whom supported.	Approximate value of buildings.	No. of beds.
		INDIAN STATES—contd.		RS. A. P.	
Trivandrum	Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose, B.A., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), L.M. (Ind.)	Women and Children's Hospital	Travancore Durbar	2,49,500 0 0	91
Quilon	Miss E. Samuel, M.B., B.S.	Victoria Jubilee Hospital	As above	23,860 0 0	42
		MADRAS PRESIDENCY.			
Chirala, Guatpur District	M. Baer, M.A., M.D.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Hospital.	United Lutheran Church, U. S. A.	50,000 0 0	24
Conjeveram	Miss A. D. Veliath, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	Maternity Hospital, attached to Municipal Hospital.	Municipal Committee	12,800 0 0	20
Erode	Dr. Pollard, M.B., C.M. (Lond.)	London Mission Hospital for Women.	London Mission	25,000 0 0	36
Guntur	Anna, S. Kugler, M.D.	American Evangelical Lutheran Mission Hospital.	Board of Foreign Missions	2,00,000 0 0	100
Ilissan	M. S. Gnanamuthu, L.C.P. & S.	Redfern Memorial Hospital	Wesleyan Mission . . . . .	..	18
Masulipatam					
Madura					
Bobbili	Miss A. Shilong	Women and Children's Hospital	Local Funds	5,000 0 0	12
Maunras	Dr. O'Brien Beadon, M.B., D.S. (Lond.), W.M.S.L.	Government Victoria Hospital for Casto and Goshia Women.	Government	3,22,000 0 0	82
Madras City	Dr. M. McNeil Dr. M. Alexander.	Rajah Hospital	United Free Church of Scotland	2,00,000 0 0	65
Madanapalle	Louisa, H. Hart	Mary Lott Lyles	American Arcot Mission	50,000 0 0	45
Bellary	Mrs. A. D. Carmody	Victoria Memorial Women's and Children's Hospital.	Government	4,442 0 0	20

Women's Hospitals in India staffed entirely by women—continued.

Name of station.	Name of medical woman in charge.	Name of Hospital.	By whom supported.	Approximate value of buildings.	No. of beds.
		PUNJAB—contd.		Rs. A. P.	
Batala	S. L. Brierly	Star Hospital	Funds from England . . . . .	...	15
Bilwari	Miss Bisset, Ch.B. (Aberdeen).	Farrer Hospital	Baptist Mission Medical Auxiliary and Municipal and District Board grant and fees.	15,000 0 0	25
Ferozepore Cantonment	Miss M. Allen, M.D.	Frances Newton Hospital	American Presbyterian Mission Government grant.	20,000 0 0	30
Gujrat	Dr. Hector, M.B., Ch.B.	Dow Memorial Hospital	Endowed by Miss Dow, Montreal, Canada, for the Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions.	58,000 0 0	30
Jandiala	Miss A. J. Lacey, Certificated Medical Practitioner (Madras).	Francis Henry Wright's Memorial Hospital.	Church of England Zenana Missionary Society. Private subscription, D. B. Grant and fees.	4,000 0 0	8
Jhelum	Miss J. P. Simpson, M.D.	" Good Samaritan "	By the women of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.	17,932 0 0	33
Karnal	Dr. Sauger-Davies, M.B., B.S.	St. Elizabeth's Hospital	S. P. G. Mission Society, Municipal Committee and Government.	1,22,325 0 0	25 & 2 cols.
Lahore	Dr. A. O'Reilly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., W.M.S.	Lady Aitchison Hospital	1. Grants-in-aid from Punjab Government. 2. Local bodies. 3. Countess of Dufferin's Fund 4. Local subscriptions.	1,40,017 0 0	50
Ludhiana	Miss E. M. Brown, M.D., with staff of 5 Doctors.	Memorial Hospital and Victoria Memorial Dispensary.	Missionary contributions, fees, rents of rooms by private patients, Grants-in-aid from Municipal Committees, District Board and Government.	1,20,000 0 0	150
Lyalpur	Dr. Singha, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.).	Women's and Children's Hospital	District Board, Lyallpur	30,000 0 0	12

Montgomery	Dr. Alexander	Narcy Fulwood Hospital	American Mission	15,000 0 0	25
Mulvan Cantonment	E. I. Dodson, L.S.A. (Lond.) M.D. (Brit.)	C. M. S. Z. Hospital	Church Missionary Society	30,000 0 0	60
Mulan City	Miss Shaw, L.M.S.	Victoria Jubilee Zuzana Hospital	Municipal Committee, Mulvan	..	30
Narawal	Miss M. English, Sub-Assist. ant Surgeon.	C. E. Z. Mission Hospital.	C. E. Z. Mission and District Board, Simkot.	..	12
Patal	Edith L. Young, M.D., B.S. (Lond.)	Rahmatpur Mission Hospital	From home by voluntary sub- scriptions, aided by Municipal and District grants.	Hospital and subordinate Staff Build- ings 27,000 Rs. 20,000 Rs. 20,000 for Doctors and Nurses and Nurses cost Rs. 11,000.	36
Pattar	Dr. Maria White, M.D.	White Memorial Hospital for Women and Children.	United Presbyterian Church	30,000 0 0	28
Rawalpindi	Mrs. Cowie, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)	St. Andrew's Mission Hospital.	S. P. O. Mission and Private subscriptions.	Nominal rent of Rs. 28 per annum.	6
Rawal	Dr. A. Newton, M.B., Ch.B.	Lady Foyham Young Charvan Dispensary	District Board	..	-
Rawal	Miss Francis, L.M.P.	Zuzana Mission Hospital	S. P. O. Mission, Delhi, District Board, Surgeon, and Municipal Committee, Rawan.	Hired premises	12
Shikot City	W. Jengeward, M.D.	Memorial Hospital for Women and Children.	American United Presbyterian Church of North America, assisted by grants from vari- ous bodies.	15,000 0 0	60
Simla	Dr. A. Scott, W.M.S.	Dufferin Block, Elpon Hospital	Countees of Dufferin's Fund and Municipal Committee, Simla.	..	25
Agia	Dr. M. V. Webb, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)	UNITED PROVINCES. Lady Lyall and Maternity Hos- pital, attached Women's Medical School	Provincial Government	2,51,047 0 0	76 Lady Lyall Hospital, 48 Maternity Hospital, 40
Alahabad	Dr. S. H. Commissariat, F.R.C.S.I., W.M.S.	Dufferin Hospital	Alahabad Dufferin Fund	78,821 0 0 (Dufferin Hos- pital), 19,000 0 0 (Lady Doctor's quarters).	..

Women's Hospitals in India staffed entirely by women—concluded.

Name of station.	Name of medical woman in charge.	Name of Hospital.	By whom supported.	Approximate value of buildings.	No. of beds.
		UNITED PROVINCES— continued.		R. A. P.	
Almora	Miss E. Shephard, M.B., B.S. (Durham) (on furlough).	Zenana Mission Hospital .	London Missionary Society .	4,000 0 0	10
Almora					
Darjiling					
Brindaban	Dr. L. B. Hoffmann	Sarah Creighton Hospital .	American Methodist Episcopal Church Mission.	..	25
Benares	Dr. L. M. Ghose, F.R.C.S.I., W.M.S.	Jehwari Memorial Hospital .	Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Benares Branch, assisted by grants from various bodies.	1,01,381 0 0	50
Benares	Temporarily closed	Victoria Hospital	Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.	..	50
Bulandshahr	Mrs. R. Rajput, Sub-Assistant Surgeon (Ludhiana).	Lady Porter Hospital	District Board	25,587 0 0	22
Khurja	Miss Irene Periera, M.B.	Lachman Das Jatia Zenana Hospital.	District Board	60,000 0 0	20
Cawnpore	Dr. H. Little, M.A., M.D., Ch.B. (Aberdeen), W.M.S.	Dufferin Hospital	Local Fund	65,000 0 0	33
Cawnpore	K. A. Dawson, M.D. (Brux)	St. Catherine's Hospital	S. P. G.	70,000 0 0	50
Fatehpur	Miss MacKenzie, M.D., C.M. (on furlough) Dr. G. Minthorn, Physician in charge.	Broadwell Hospital and Memorial Dispensary.	Women's Union Missionary Society of America.	30,500 0 0	15
Jahanabad (Fatehpur District).	Miss MacKenzie, M.D., C.M. (on furlough).	Murray Dispensary Hospital .	Women's Union Missionary Society of America.	3,000 0 0	10
Jhansi	Allice L. Ernst, M.D.	Mary and Maria Ackermann-Hoyt Hospital.	Women's Union Missionary Society of America.	60,000 0 0	50
Lucknow	Ethel A. Douglas, M.B., B.S. (Lond.).	The Lady Khunaird Memorial Hospital.	Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.	..	50
Lucknow	Dr. A. M. Watts, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glas.), W.M.S.	Dufferin Hospital	Central Committee, Provincial Committee, Local Committee, District Board and Municipal Board.	1,09,125 0 0	47

Enara, Ballia District	Esther, A. Tiahi Bakh.	.	.	.	Women's Foreign Missionary Society of America.	800 0 0	4
Tilauria.	Cora L. Kipp	.	.	.	Methodist Episcopal Church.	90,000 0 0	100

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THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

The National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

Thirty-second Report of the Central Committee for the year 1916.

IN presenting its Thirty-second Annual Report of the National Association for providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India the Central Committee is glad to be able to again present a statement indicating steady progress throughout the country.

The objects for which the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was inaugurated continue to be steadily attained in various centres in India, and a separate account of the work accomplished in this direction is given under a special heading at the end of this volume.

The report contains the statistics and details of the main operations of the Fund during the past year, and it also includes a précis of the work accomplished in Baluchistan, Mysore, North-West Frontier Province, and certain Native States which do not publish separate reports. Those who are interested in the details of relief which has been afforded in Assam, Bengal, Berar, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, the Central Provinces, Madras, the Punjab, and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, can obtain the Provincial reports through the respective Honorary Secretaries of these Branches.

Sir Reginald Craddock who was acting as President of the Dufferin Fund Committee was formally succeeded by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford when His Excellency the Viceroy arrived in India.

Lady Chelmsford held her first meeting of the Central Committee at Simla on the 9th May 1916.

Her Excellency, who desires it to be known that she takes the keenest interest in the work so successfully carried on by her predecessors, has already

had opportunities of studying the work of the Association in several important centres in India. The Lady President, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Austen Smith, I.M.S., Surgeon to the Viceroy, visited and inspected hospitals and medical institutions in Simla, Delhi, Agra, Rangoon, Calcutta, Dehra Dun, Jaipur, Udaipur and Ajmere during the year, and Her Excellency has been much gratified at seeing the steady progress which has been made in many directions and at the excellent work which is being performed by medical women.

Major L. Cotterill, R.A.M.C., was Honorary Secretary to the Central Committee from the 27th April 1916 to the 9th October 1916, when he resigned his post of Surgeon on the Viceroy's staff. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Austen Smith, I.M.S.

Mr. E. J. Buck who has held the posts of Assistant and Joint Secretary for 28 years resigned his post from the 1st January 1917.

Mr. Buck has therefore been connected with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund since its inception, has worked under the wives of seven Viceroys and been associated with over a score of Honorary Secretaries.

He signified his intention in July of resigning his post at the end of the year. Her Excellency the Lady President proposed a special vote of thanks to Mr. Buck for his most valuable services to the Association at a meeting of the Central Committee held on the 15th September 1916, and this was unanimously adopted by the Central Committee. Mr. Buck was invited to postpone the date of his resignation till the 31st March 1917, which he kindly consented to do.

The Central Committee has also suffered a loss by the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir G. R. M. Chitnavis, K.C.I.E., who vacated his seat on the Committee from the 8th February 1917.

Dr. Margaret I. Balfour, M.D., W. M. S., has been appointed Joint Secretary of the Association *vice* Mr. Buck, and during the last five months she has visited nearly all the important centres of the Fund. By her appointment the medical women working in India secure what they have long desired, a Secretary of their own service at the headquarters of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

As regards her visits, Dr. Balfour writes :—

"My tour through India lasted nearly 5 months and during that time I visited 111 hospitals, 16 medical schools and colleges and 26 non-medical girls' schools and colleges.

"With one exception I visited each station at which a member of the Women's Medical Service was posted. At some of these hospitals very

excellent work was being carried on, notably at the Dufferin Hospital, Lucknow, and the Victoria Hospital in Calcutta, where the surgical work done by Dr. O'Brien and Dr. Webb respectively was of the highest standard.

"Outside of the Women's Medical Service, I saw equally good work at the Cama Hospital, Bombay; the Memorial Hospital, Ludhiana; the Rainey Hospital, Madras; the American Mission Hospitals at Guntur and Vellore; and the State Zenana Hospital at Hyderabad.

"Lack of funds was an urgent question in many of the hospitals and difficulty in getting good assistants was a matter almost equally acute. Candidates for medical education were few. In the north, the female medical schools at Ludhiana and Agra have each 50 students. In the south and east, where there are no separate arrangements for women students, the numbers are smaller—at Calcutta 12, Dacca 2, Cuttack 5, Madras 11, Ahmedabad 3, Poona 10. Eighty-three women were studying in different Medical Colleges, while 34 joined the new Lady Hardinge College at Delhi last October.

"I visited many centres of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund and must remark on the very successful work among indigenous *daïs* being carried on by Dr. Stuart at Quetta and by Dr. Henderson at Nagpur. In these centres it has been recognised that continued influence and supervision are necessary when working amongst such an ignorant class.

"Somewhat similar work, though not under the Fund, is being carried on at Amritsar, Delhi and Bhopal. Many midwives are being trained not only by the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund but by local bodies.

"In many cases the training is good, especially in the south where there is almost unlimited clinical material, but everywhere there seems to be a necessity for more thorough supervision of these women. Provision for this is occasionally made, as for instance in the Calcutta Corporation scheme where a supervisor is placed in charge of each group of 4 midwives. In Delhi two excellent nurse midwives work in co-operation with the city *daïs*. By the exercise of infinite tact and patience they are doing much to bring the work up to a more modern standard. I consider that regular supervision of the work of *daïs* in cities is absolutely necessary as a part of any training scheme."

In Annexure I of this report will be found details regarding the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital for Women and the Training School for Nurses at Delhi, and Annexure II contains an account of the opening of the first unit of the new Hospital College Wards and Sarai by Her Excellency the Lady Chelmsford, C.I., on the 17th March 1917. Although

Medical
College,
Hospital, and
Training
School for
Nurses at
Delhi.

this event does not fall within the period under review, it is considered advisable to include it as a part of this report.

Dr. Kate A. Platt, M.D., B.S., W. M. S., Principal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital at Delhi, has been a Member of the Central Committee throughout the year, and her advice and assistance in many matters have continued to prove of much value to the Committee.

The scheme proposed by the United Provinces Government for provincializing the Female Medical School at Agra, and transferring its control from the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the Local Government referred to in last year's report has been carried into effect from the 1st January 1917; and the Provincial and Central Committees of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund will consequently be relieved of the control of these institutions from that date.

The Women's Medical Service for India, which is supported by the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 per annum from the Government of India, has now completed its third year, and the Committee is glad to say that it continues to prove of valuable assistance to many important centres.

The Committee has recognised for some time past that the position and prospects which the Association have been able to offer to ladies entering the Women's Medical Service have not been sufficiently attractive to induce the best class of medical women to come out to India, and it will be the Committee's endeavour to improve these conditions as far as possible. For the Committee fully recognises the necessity of securing the medical women of the highest standard not only for professional work among the women of India but also for the highly important duties connected with the training of women doctors in India, whether these latter be of the first class, the Assistant Surgeon, or the Sub-Assistant Surgeon grades.

During the past year the Committee has made several attempts to procure medical women from the United Kingdom for important posts in India; but the war, which prevents the Committee in this country from obtaining at the moment further financial assistance towards the completion of its schemes, has also prevented women accepting work in India. Those who have been approached on the subject have all replied that they feel it incumbent on them to perform war work at the moment, and would prefer to wait till peace is declared before taking up work in this country.

In these circumstances, the Committee has no option but to do the best it can with the limited staff of medical women who are already in India, and it has been obliged in more than one case to refuse leave to several ladies who have been anxious to avail themselves of this privilege.

Medical
School and
attached
hospitals at
Agra.

Women's
Medical
Service
for India.

The Committee is glad to state that after a careful examination of its financial position, and having curtailed certain of its provincial grants, it has been enabled to raise the cadre of members of the Women's Medical Service from 28 to 33, and it trusts the day is not far-distant when this total may be raised to 50.

The General Rules and Regulations of the Service, together with those which have been laid down for the Provident Fund, and for Travelling and Leave, are again published in the Appendices of this report for general information.

The names of the ladies who are now in the Service will be found in Appendix VI of this report.

The Committee has particularly requested all Provincial and Local Branches concerned to see that in all cases where it provides the salary of a Medical Woman that she should be provided with the services of a competent Assistant Surgeon.

All medical women who are desirous of joining the Women's Medical Service for India are invited to send in their applications and recommendations to the Honorary Secretary, Viceroy's Camp, in order that their names may be duly registered and their claims may be considered as vacancies in the Service occur.

For the benefit of ladies who may not be enrolled in the Service proper, but who are otherwise engaged in furthering the aims and objects of the National Association for providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, the Committee would repeat the remarks already contained in earlier reports.

Medical
Women other
than Members
of the
Women's
Medical
Service.

The funds at the command of the Association, as will be seen from the financial statements later on, are strictly limited, and it should be clearly recognised by those who accept posts under the Fund that it is essentially a charitable, and more or less struggling Association, which endeavours to provide as full medical relief as possible to women of all classes in India with a comparatively very small income.

The Committee thinks it well to again point out that, owing to the steady annual increase in the number of ladies who possess the higher degrees in medicine, the Association cannot guarantee to provide employment carrying a suitable remuneration immediately it is required, or indeed within any given period. The number of appointments, apart from those which come under the Women's Medical Service, and especially those carrying the recognised pay of the higher grade, are strictly limited, and the most the Central Committee can do is to endeavour to fill such vacancies as arise with

the best material at its disposal. In all cases where the Central Committee is asked to recommend a lady for a post in a Native State, or for a particular hospital, the claims of every registered candidate for employment receive full and impartial consideration. It should also be borne in mind that the final selection and appointment of candidates for a considerable number of posts, as well as the terms during which it is considered expedient they should hold those posts, rests with the local authorities concerned. The fact, moreover, that the Central Committee has assisted students, who have been recommended by the Principals of Medical Colleges in India as likely to prove successful medical women, with scholarships during their college careers, does not in any way render the Committee responsible for providing them with permanent employment under the Association. Nor does it guarantee to provide with first grade posts immediately on their return to India, ladies whom it may have recommended to the United Kingdom Branch as worthy of assistance in order that they may take the higher degrees in medicine.

The Central Committee would also remind Honorary Secretaries of Provincial and Local Committees that a list of candidates for employment is always maintained in its office, and to state that if ladies who wish to proceed on leave would notify their desire as early as possible to their Local or Provincial Committee, it would much facilitate the work of those who have to arrange for filling their posts during their absence.

Now that the Medical Service for Women in India has been successfully launched by the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, the Central Committee has resolved to discontinue as far as possible the system which has hitherto been followed of giving small doles, or grants-in-aid, to various centres under the control of Provincial Branches. The Committee has arrived at this decision in the belief that it can best assist Local Branches by providing the services of a salaried Medical Woman where suitable hospitals exist, and it also hopes that when it relieves a Provincial or District Branch from this charge that the local authorities will be able to provide the rest of the funds required for the maintenance of the hospital.

The usual number of transfers and changes have occurred during the year and amongst the most important may be mentioned the following :—

Dr. Margaret I. Balfour, W.M.S., has been appointed Secretary to the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund ; and Dr. Agnes Scott, M.B., has been admitted to the W. M. S. and appointed Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, *vice* Dr. Balfour.

Dr. Paula T. Copeland, W.M.S., severed her connection with the Association, as she was declared by a Medical Board to be physically unfit for further work in India; and Dr. Helen Lauder, W.M.S., who worked in Kashmir for many years, has also retired from the service, and has taken up an appointment in England.

Dr. Margaret C. Murphy, W.M.S., and Dr. Charlotte L. Houlton, W.M.S., who were appointed to the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi, have since been deputed to England: Dr. Murphy to prepare for the Professorship of Anatomy, and Dr. Houlton for the Professorship of Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

Dr. Ruth Wilson, B. Sc., M.B., Ch. B., was admitted to the Women's Medical Service during 1916 and was also posted to the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

Dr. Dagmar F. Curjel, M.B., Ch. B., M.D., was admitted to the Women's Medical Service and placed in charge of the Ripon Hospital, Simla, *vice* Dr. Yamini Sen, W.M.S., transferred to Shikarpur. Dr. Curjel was subsequently transferred to Agra, and was replaced at Simla by Dr. Millicent Jervis, L.M.S., who was posted to the Service during 1916.

During the year, Dr. Adeline M. Watts, W.M.S., was also transferred from Agra to Benares; Dr. Florence Dissent-Barnes, W.M.S., from Benares to Karachi; and Dr. Maher A. D. Naeroji, W.M.S., from Delhi to Amritsar.

In Appendix III are given details of women and children treated by female agency in *zenana* hospitals, wards, and dispensaries throughout the country.

Patients
treated during
the year.

It will be seen that in Native States no less than 703,940 patients were treated in hospitals officered by women. This bears eloquent testimony to the generous support given by the Ruling Chiefs to the movement for providing female medical aid for women.

As the majority of these hospitals undoubtedly owe their origin to the efforts of the Dufferin Fund, and as a considerable number are now officered either by Medical Women nominated by the Central Committee, or by ladies who were materially assisted in their medical studies by the Association, the Committee considers that it has every right to take to itself substantial credit for the success attained in this direction.

The actual number of women treated in (a) hospitals mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund was 310,556 and the number treated in (b) hospitals, assisted by the Dufferin Fund was 512,676.

The work accomplished by Missionary Societies is not here reviewed, and the tables contain no details of patients treated by many midwives who have received their training through the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

There are, moreover, a number of private female practitioners in India, many of whom have been at some time or other connected with the Association, and some of whom have received scholarships and direct assistance at its hands; but the Association is not in a position to obtain details of the useful work accomplished by these ladies.

The Committee trusts that Honorary Secretaries and Medical Women will continue to see that returns are submitted on the principle which has been laid down by the Government of India for the State hospitals.

One of the purposes of the returns is the comparison they afford of the work accomplished in institutions of corresponding size and scope, but such comparison is difficult, or impossible, if in one case the figures representing patients treated are the number of the total *visits* or *attendances* of new and old patients, while in another they are the number of the *individuals* or of *new patients* only. If statistics are to be of any value, they must be compiled on one uniform basis. If, for example, the same person attends for 10 days, she should not be counted 10 times, but if she re-appears as a fresh case she should be counted again. The returns should include both those patients remaining from the previous year and those admitted during the year under report. The Central Committee, having had its attention drawn to the probable inaccuracy of some of the returns, again desires to make the position quite clear.

Appendix IV shows the total number of women and children treated during 1915 in *all* the hospitals and dispensaries in certain Provinces in India. It will be seen that no less than 15,219,665 women and children were treated during the year.

The Committee has received lists from the Provinces giving the numbers of the students at present in the principal medical colleges and schools in India (Appendix I). These show that there are 120 European and Indian ladies studying for the full M. B. course, 32 as assistant surgeons, and 137 as sub-assistant surgeons; 538 nurses, *dais*, and compounders are also being trained.

The Central Committee assists a certain number of students in each Provincial Centre with scholarships to help them in their medical studies, but the demand for these awards continues to far exceed the number at the disposal of the Committee.

Of the 289 who are being trained in medical work, no less than 81 are being supported with scholarships by the Dufferin Fund, 68 are in receipt

of Government scholarships, 22 are being trained with university or school scholarships, 15 are in receipt of Lady Hardinge's special scholarships, 9 are being educated at the expense of Native States, 1 is assisted by the local District Board and 41 are in receipt of scholarships from other sources.

The question of making certain modifications in the rules for the award of United Kingdom scholarships is still under consideration.

The rules for the award of eighteen Central Committee scholarships to the students at the Lady Hardinge Medical College at Delhi, referred to in last year's report, were approved, with certain modifications, by the Central Committee in September 1916.

All details regarding scholarships granted by the Central Committee can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary of the Central Committee, or to the Principals of the Medical Colleges of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Delhi, and particulars regarding those given by Provincial Committees on application to the Honorary Secretaries of Provincial Branches.

The Central Committee continued their subsidies as usual to four local branches in Assam; and the income from grants by Government and local bodies was Rs. 13,041 against 14,138 in the previous year. The usual annual subsidy of Rs. 180 was received from the Rani of Bijni, and the Local Administration continued its annual contribution of Rs. 5,240 to the Fund. The number of patients treated was 49,703 against 50,755 during 1915. As this latter total included the statistics for thirteen months the result is satisfactory. The midwife's quarters at Bilashipara were built by the generosity of the Zemindar of Chapar Estate. Two medical women were added to the staff, *viz.*, one for Karimganj and the other at Maulvi Bazar, the services of the midwife at the former station being transferred to the Municipality.

Summaries
reports of
Provincial
Branches

Assam.

The Bengal Branch reports that the total number of patients treated in the various institutions aided by the funds of the Branch, 103,888 against 107,691, is less than during 1915, but the latter covers 13 months, while the present report covers a period of only 12 months. The number of *pardah* patients, however, instead of showing a proportionate decrease shows a steady and continued increase, the figures being 18,734 against 12,867. In the majority of institutions a greater number of *pardanashin* ladies availed themselves of the medical relief provided by the Dufferin hospitals, and there is no doubt that the usefulness of the Association is steadily increasing, and that its sphere of action is gradually expanding.

Bengal.

Her Excellency Lady Carmichael returned in April last, after six months' absence in England. The Executive Committee desire to

The work accomplished by Missionary Societies is not here reviewed, and the tables contain no details of patients treated by many midwives who have received their training through the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

There are, moreover, a number of private female practitioners in India, many of whom have been at some time or other connected with the Association, and some of whom have received scholarships and direct assistance at its hands; but the Association is not in a position to obtain details of the useful work accomplished by these ladies.

The Committee trusts that Honorary Secretaries and Medical Women will continue to see that returns are submitted on the principle which has been laid down by the Government of India for the State hospitals.

One of the purposes of the returns is the comparison they afford of the work accomplished in institutions of corresponding size and scope, but such comparison is difficult, or impossible, if in one case the figures representing patients treated are the number of the total *visits* or *attendances* of new and old patients, while in another they are the number of the *individuals* or of *new patients* only. If statistics are to be of any value, they must be compiled on one uniform basis. If, for example, the same person attends for 10 days, she should not be counted 10 times, but if she re-appears as a fresh case she should be counted again. The returns should include both those patients remaining from the previous year and those admitted during the year under report. The Central Committee, having had its attention drawn to the probable inaccuracy of some of the returns, again desires to make the position quite clear.

Appendix IV shows the total number of women and children treated during 1915 in *all* the hospitals and dispensaries in certain Provinces in India. It will be seen that no less than 15,219,665 women and children were treated during the year.

The Committee has received lists from the Provinces giving the numbers of the students at present in the principal medical colleges and schools in India (Appendix I). These show that there are 120 European and Indian ladies studying for the full M. B. course, 32 as assistant surgeons, and 137 as sub-assistant surgeons; 538 nurses, *dais*, and compounders are also being trained.

The Central Committee assists a certain number of students in each Provincial Centre with scholarships to help them in their medical studies, but the demand for these awards continues to far exceed the number at the disposal of the Committee.

Of the 289 who are being trained in medical work, no less than 81 are being supported with scholarships by the Dufferin Fund, 68 are in receipt

of Government scholarships, 22 are being trained with university or school scholarships, 15 are in receipt of Lady Hardinge's special scholarships, 9 are being educated at the expense of Native States, 1 is assisted by the local District Board and 41 are in receipt of scholarships from other sources.

The question of making certain modifications in the rules for the award of United Kingdom scholarships is still under consideration.

The rules for the award of eighteen Central Committee scholarships to the students at the Lady Hardinge Medical College at Delhi, referred to in last year's report, were approved, with certain modifications, by the Central Committee in September 1916.

All details regarding scholarships granted by the Central Committee can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary of the Central Committee, or to the Principals of the Medical Colleges of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Delhi, and particulars regarding those given by Provincial Committees on application to the Honorary Secretaries of Provincial Branches.

The Central Committee continued their subsidies as usual to four local branches in *Assam*; and the income from grants by Government and local bodies was Rs. 13,041 against 14,138 in the previous year. The usual annual subsidy of Rs. 180 was received from the Rani of Bijni, and the Local Administration continued its annual contribution of Rs. 5,240 to the Fund. The number of patients treated was 49,703 against 50,755 during 1915. As this latter total included the statistics for thirteen months the result is satisfactory. The midwife's quarters at Bilashipara were built by the generosity of the Zemindar of Chapar Estate. Two medical women were added to the staff, *viz.*, one for Karimganj and the other at Maulvi Bazar, the services of the midwife at the former station being transferred to the Municipality.

Summaries
reports of
Provincial
Branches

Assam.

The *Bengal* Branch reports that the total number of patients treated in the various institutions aided by the funds of the Branch, 103,888 against 107,691, is less than during 1915, but the latter covers 13 months, while the present report covers a period of only 12 months. The number of *purdah* patients, however, instead of showing a proportionate decrease shows a steady and continued increase, the figures being 18,734 against 12,867. In the majority of institutions a greater number of *purdah* ladies availed themselves of the medical relief provided by the Dufferin hospitals, and there is no doubt that the usefulness of the Association is steadily increasing, and that its sphere of action is gradually expanding.

Bengal.

Her Excellency Lady Carmichael returned in April last, after six months' absence in England. The Executive Committee desire to record

with grateful thanks their high appreciation of the very valuable advice and assistance given by Her Excellency.

Towards the close of the year under review Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, President, Central Committee, paid a visit to Calcutta, and with a view to giving Her Excellency an opportunity of meeting the members of the Executive Committee a special meeting was convened on the 4th January 1917. The meeting was presided over by Her Excellency Lady Carmichael. The addresses delivered by Their Excellencies are printed in Annexure V to this report.

At the beginning of the year Captain W. L. Harnett, I.M.S., Honorary Secretary, was recalled to military duty, and Mr. W. R. Gourlay, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, was elected in his stead.

There are 19 medical women serving in the various Dufferin hospitals and wards. Of these medical women one possesses European qualifications (Dr. M. V. Webb, L.R.C.P. & S.) and belongs to the Women's Medical Service for India. She is in charge of the Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital at Calcutta. Of the remaining 18, 2 are M. B.'s, 3 are holders of the Calcutta Medical College certificates, and 13 are of the sub-assistant surgeon class. Altogether there are 29 women's hospitals and wards working under the auspices of this Branch.

Improvements and additions have been carried out during the year at the Dufferin Hospital, Dacca, the women's wards attached to the Faridpur Charitable Dispensary, the Sadr Hospital at Pabna, and the Women's Hospital attached to the Sadr Hospital at Noakhali.

The grant paid to the Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital at Calcutta was Rs. 10,000. A further grant of Rs. 2,500 was paid from the Quadrennial Repair Fund Account for carrying out certain pressing and necessary repairs to the hospital. In addition to these, the hospital received the Government grant of Rs. 12,000 and a further grant of Rs. 5,269, being an amount equivalent to the subscriptions realised by the hospital during the year 1915.

In 1915 a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the methods of the various investments of the funds of this Branch, to take the advice of the Solicitor to the Government of India on the legality of certain investments and to regularise the existing investments where necessary. The Solicitor was of opinion that the Bengal Branch could not be registered under Act XXI of 1860, without altering the constitution of the parent association which has already been registered under that Act. He therefore advised

that all that was necessary for the Branch to do, was to obtain, in accordance with Section 14 of the Rules and Regulation of the Central Association, mortgage-deeds from the estates to which loans had been made. Steps have been taken to obtain mortgage-deeds from almost all the estates to which loans had been given.

The amount of subscriptions realised by the Bengal Branch during this year was Rs. 560, of which Rs. 500 was from His Excellency the Viceroy. This is exclusive of subscriptions received for the Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital at Calcutta.

The report continues :—"The financial condition of the Fund during the year under review was not unsatisfactory. All the available money at the disposal of the Fund was invested in Court of Wards Estates at 6 per cent. per annum, and a further sum of Rs. 30,000 which became available towards the close of the year will be invested. The total accumulated funds at the disposal of the Branch amount to about Rs. 3 lakhs and a half. To this was recently added a sum of Rs. 27,000, the amount subscribed by the public towards the endowment of beds in the Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital at Calcutta. The interest so derived ranges from twenty to twenty-one thousand rupees. But this no longer suffices to meet the increasing demands on the Fund. The Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital exhausts the great bulk of the funds available. The expenditure on the hospitals amounts to Rs. 58,500 and the expenditure on mufassil institutions, scholarships and other miscellaneous charges about Rs. 8,000. There is no reserve, and no new deserving applications for assistance can be entertained unless some old one drops out. The Committee has had to face another difficulty. For the maintenance of the Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital, the Government of Bengal promised in 1914 to give a grant of Rs. 12,000 and in addition to give a further grant equivalent to the amount of subscriptions realised from the public in the preceding year, up to a total limit of Rs. 21,000 in any one year including the grant of Rs. 12,000. The Secretary of State, to whom the matter was referred for final approval, sanctioned the continuance of the grant for 5 years with effect from the 1st April 1914. Thus the Government grant will be received up to the 31st March 1919. After this date the Government will review the whole situation, and will substantially reduce the grant. The Government of Bengal expect that during this period the Provincial Committee will make strenuous efforts to make the administration of the hospital thoroughly efficient from the financial as well as from the medical point of view by securing a greater measure of financial support from the Indian public. The future financial policy

to be followed in connection with the hospital was considered at a Committee Meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 3rd July 1916. It was felt that it would be necessary to ask a few of the members of the Executive Committee to go into the matter thoroughly, and to report to the Committee. A Sub-Committee was accordingly appointed consisting of Her Excellency as President and Sir S. P. Sinha, the Surgeon-General, and the Financial Secretary (with power to add to their number) as members."

The *Berar* report deals with the four hospitals with which that branch is connected.

A new operation room and some minor improvements to the buildings at the Amraoti hospital were completed during the year, and the buildings are now more convenient. Miss Hunt, L.M.S., who was in charge for a couple of years, resigned on the 20th August 1916, and was succeeded by Miss Reubens, M.B. (Bombay), on a short-term agreement. The Committee, finding that its funds were insufficient to pay for a full staff as well as a fully qualified and experienced medical woman successfully, asked several local bodies which contribute to the support of the hospital to increase their donations.

Plague interfered seriously with the work of the hospital during the latter portion of the year, and is partly responsible for the small amount of work done.

The new Lady Hardinge dispensary in Akola city was opened during the year. The building is well designed, commodious and well situated, and is a credit to the Hospital Committee. Work on the main hospital in the Civil station is progressing well, and the site besides being private and quiet is a convenient one for patients and their friends. There were 167 in-patients treated during the year in temporary accommodation rented in the town, and the attendance of out-patients in the unhealthy season reached an average of 150 a day. A feature of this dispensary is that all patients who can afford it are required to pay one anna for medicines; this demand is met cheerfully, and the funds of the hospital benefit appreciably. The Committee hope to obtain further funds after the war to complete the buildings of the main dispensary. Dr. George, W.M.S., who was in charge throughout the year, has organized the work of the dispensary admirably, and has been doing useful work in lecturing to some ladies of Akola on First Aid and Home Nursing.

Mr. Mote and his friends have continued to furnish money for the extension and improvement of the Sai Bai Mote Hospital, Shegaon, and at the end of the year an operation room, a maternity ward and two more

private wards were nearly ready. The limited accommodation previously available for in-patients was well used, and the out-patients' attendance was good, but plague interfered with the working of the hospital. Miss Lobe was in charge throughout the year and her work is highly praised.

At the Yeotmal hospital the number of patients has gradually increased, and had reached about 80 per diem during the unhealthy season. Miss Jaole was in charge throughout the year.

The Provincial Committee regret to record the death of Mr. Milner, their Honorary Engineer, who had given very valuable assistance in dealing with the extensive building work of the past three years.

The position of the Countess of Dufferin Fund in *Bihar and Orissa* during the year under report remained the same as in 1915. The question of forming a Provincial Branch Committee was considered by the Local Government during the year, and it has been decided that the constitution of this body will await receipt from the Bengal Branch of the share of the King Edward Memorial Fund money due to Bihar and Orissa. The Bengal Committee have intimated that the allotment of this money will be considered in May of the current year.

Bihar and
Orissa.

In the meantime the funds at the disposal of the Provincial Committee, excluding the individual incomes of local institutions, consists, as before, of two annual contributions, one of Rs. 50 from the Sambalpur Municipal Committee and one of Rs. 75 from the Sambalpur District Council. Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 744. This was incurred in payment of the salaries of the medical women employed in the Women's hospital at Puri and in the Women's dispensaries at Sambalpur, Deoghar (Santal Parganas) and Jamui (Monghyr).

Two signal instances of private generosity should be placed on record. The first is a donation of Rs. 50,000 made by the Hon'ble Raja Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh of Amawan. Pending the constitution of a regular Provincial Committee it has been decided, with the approval of the donor, to invest this sum and credit the interest to the Fund. The second instance is a promise of Rs. 15,000 made by Rai Bindeswari Prasad of Gaya towards the construction of a long needed new Hindu ward for the Lady Elgin Zenana Hospital at that place.

The report of the Lady Elgin Zenana Hospital at Gaya says that the in-patient and maternity wards are still exclusively confined to *pardanashin* women, and Dr. A. L. McKenzie, W.M.S., the medical woman in charge, states that most of the patients admitted are very wealthy, and in England

the same class of people would never go to a hospital to be treated free of charge. The number of in-patients during the year was 485 against 465 in the previous twelve-months.

There has been a decrease in the number of out-patients in the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Bhagalpur, due to the existence of plague during part of the year. Malarial fever and two brief epidemics of cholera also prevailed. Normal maternity cases however increased. One of the noticeable features of this year's work is that people both in the town and from villages engage hospital midwives instead of ordinary *daïs*.

Brief reports of the hospitals at Darbhanga and Bettiah are given in Appendix VII.

Bombay.

The Bombay report states that at the last annual general meeting held in April 1916, it was resolved to provide additional nurses' quarters at the Cama Hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,000. It was further resolved to appoint the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, and the Solicitor to Government ex-officio members of the Association and the Provincial Committee. At the same meeting Mr. F. R. Wadia was appointed a Trustee of the Miss Clarke Memorial Scholarship Fund in place of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar resigned.

The training school for nurses at the Cama and Allbless hospitals is doing satisfactory work. During a greater part of the year as many pupils as could be accommodated were under training, namely, thirty Indians and six Europeans. Of the six fully trained Indian nurses certified during the year one is engaged as charge nurse at the Municipal Maternity Home, Colaba, one is working on the private nursing staff of this Association and four are engaged in private nursing in Bombay. Both the conduct and work of the pupils have been good.

Financial aid was given by the Political Agent, Mahikantha, Rs. 680; the Collectors of Kanara, Karia, Broach, Rs. 120, Rs. 240 and Rs. 216, respectively; and the Civil Surgeons and Honorary Secretaries, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, Rs. 240 and Rs. 300, respectively.

The Committee desires to offer its most grateful thanks to the Trustees of the Wadia Charities for continuing their generous contribution of Rs. 7,000.

The Edward VII Training Institution for Nurses and Midwives at the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary, Ahmedabad, will be opened in a short time. Thanks are due to the family of the Honourable Sirdar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Ranchhodlal, Baronet, C.I.E., for pecuniary help

given to the hospital for medicine and other purposes in addition to the endowment given by his grandfather. The sad and untimely death of Sir Chinubhai during the year has been a great loss to the institute. The hospital has done very good work in the year and its popularity is steadily increasing, and much of its success is due to the skill, attention, energy and kind treatment of Miss Motibai Kapadia, F.R.C.S.

The Women's hospital at Hyderabad was throughout the year in charge of Mrs. Martin Ellicott, M.D., with whose work the Committee has been satisfied. The increase in the number of patients treated, in spite of the fact that Hyderabad suffered from cholera in an epidemic form for about two months, is creditable. The number of *pardanashin* ladies attending both the in and out-patient departments has been 126 and 3,282 against 46 and 1,863 of the last year. The Committee notes with satisfaction that the hospital is being resorted to by both respectable and *pardah* ladies to a great extent. The number of out-door midwifery cases having increased, the Committee has appointed Mrs. Gregory, a trained midwife, as a third out-nurse on Rs. 15 per mensem with free quarters, on condition that she makes no demands from patients and gives to the hospital funds half of the gifts voluntarily made to her. The townspeople, it is hoped, will utilize her services to the fullest extent. The Committee much regret the death of their old and honest compounder Mr. Lalchand Gulabrai who had faithfully served the hospital for about 26 years.

Dr. M. A. D. Naoroji, W.M.S., was in charge of the Dufferin Hospital at Shikarpar from 1st January 1916 to 21st April 1916, after which she was transferred and was succeeded by Dr. Yamini Sen, W.M.S. Dr. Sen and her staff performed their duties most efficiently and satisfactorily and the hospital is becoming increasingly popular. The hospital was visited by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon who was pleased to make a donation of Rs. 100 to it. The present building is far from suitable, and the Executive Engineer is preparing plans for additions and alterations which will cost over Rs. 50,000.

Miss C. M. Smith, L.M. & S. has been in charge of the Dufferin Hospital at Sholapur during the year under report. The Canvassing Committee appointed since last year by the Collector and President to improve the financial condition of the funds of this Branch could not make any progress on account of plague and lack of business. The Hon'ble Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay had made provision for a grant of Rs. 7,524, but on account of the necessity for economy in public expenditure owing to the situation created by the war the Government have postponed the above grant.

The women's and children's hospital at Surat is fortunate in having the continued services of Dr. Rukhmabai, M.D., L.R.C.P. & S., who has been in charge of it since its institution in 1890, and its increasing popularity is due largely to her personality and efficiency. The new lying-in ward for 20 beds is under construction and is expected to be finished in about six months. A special feature of the year 1916 has been that the Health Officer of the Surat Municipality has assembled the *daiv* (untrained midwives) of the town at the hospital once a month. Elementary principles of hygiene and midwifery were explained to them by friendly talks every time. From 30 to 40 *daiv* have attended the meetings every month. It is not possible to give them a regular course of lectures as they are unable to read or write, but it is hoped that monthly talks with them will make some impression on the *daiv*' minds about the necessity of cleanliness and other hygienic principles and about calling in qualified help when necessary. On the whole, the *daiv* have co-operated satisfactorily. The balance on hand at the close of the year 1916 was Rs. 9,540 as against Rs. 2,736. The increase of Rs. 6,804 is chiefly due to a generous response by the public of Surat to a special appeal for subscriptions made through several joint Honorary Secretaries, most indefatigable among whom was Mr. Ranjit Kalabhai of Surat, and partly to the increase of Rs. 500 in the annual Government grant. The special appeal for subscriptions has been renewed this year, and it is hoped that the result will be a substantial addition to the funds, including "Endowed beds" for the new ward.

An interesting report has been received from the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Lady Dufferin Hospital and the Louise Lawrence Institute at Karachi for the period 1st July 1915 to the 30th June 1916. The total number of new patients, both out-door and in-door, is the highest recorded during the past 5 years, *viz.*, 13,770 and 861, respectively. The large increase in the maternity cases, from 202 last year to 233, was due to the opening of the new maternity wing in November 1915. The opening ceremony was performed on the 6th January 1916 by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon. A munificent donation of Rs. 24,000 in commemoration of Lady Willingdon's visit and as a mark of appreciation of her good work in the cause of women was made by Mr. K. H. Katrak who promised a further gift of Rs. 20,000 at the end of the year, making in all (with earlier donations) Rs. 50,000 which he had given to the hospital. Dr. Olive Leonard-Gumpnich, M.B., Ch.B., Lady Physician in charge, resigned her appointment on the 20th May 1916 after holding charge of the hospital

for six and a half years. The Managing Committee passed a unanimous and sincere vote of thanks to Dr. Gumphrich for her devotion to her work and for the unsparing efforts she has made for the welfare of the three Institutions. Dr. F. Dissent-Barnes, W.M.S., took over charge from Dr Gumphrich, but in March 1917 was transferred to Lahore, and was relieved by Dr. Dagmar F. Curjel, W.M.S. Better sanitary arrangements and wards—for children, surgical cases, and isolation cases—are badly needed, but these works cannot be undertaken until funds are available. It is the Committee's aim to secure the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 in the Endowment Fund so as to relieve pressing anxiety in the future.

The report on the Louise Lawrence Institute records :—

"The most important event during the year has been the opening of the new maternity wing of the hospital, which may be said to have been built as much to provide a training school for the institute pupils as to meet the increased demand for accommodation in the maternity department of the hospital itself." Rules were framed for the working of certain schemes for the training of *dais*, and the Committee hope that good progress will be made on the lines indicated during the current year.

The *Burma* report states that Dr. Ma Saw Sa, W.M.S., was in charge of the hospital at Rangoon throughout the year. Major A. G. Sargent, I.M.S., acted as Honorary Secretary till the 9th November 1916, when Mr. Geo. T. Swann, then acting as Honorary Treasurer, took over the combined duties.

Burma.

The number of in-door patients increased from 1,065 to 1,199 and the out-patients from 9,585 to 11,698.

The financial position is fairly satisfactory so far as recurring expenses are concerned, but there is no surplus to meet new works.

Municipalities were approached and several made immediate donations, which in some cases are to be continued annually. Subscriptions from the public were, as expected, somewhat curtailed on account of the many calls for war funds.

All the buildings received necessary repairs throughout the year. The whole hospital was thoroughly cleaned, whitewashed and painted; furniture and fittings were overhauled and renovated, and all the beds in the main hospital wards were renewed.

Lectures and practical instructions in midwifery were given, and Dr. J. H. Shaldon and Dr. W. P. Murray conducted the examination of nurses in June and December respectively. The percentage of passes was

satisfactory and the examiners expressed appreciation of the knowledge of their duties shown by the candidates. The new scheme by which nurses to qualify require two years' sick nursing training at the General hospital, and one year's midwifery course at the Dufferin hospital is now in force.

The annual general meeting held on the 24th November, at Government House, and presided over by His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler, was attended by the Honourable Sir Pardey Lukis, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Dr. Margaret I. Balfour, W. M. S., Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Central Committee, and a detailed account of the proceedings will be found recorded in Annexure III to this report.

The Central Committee is pleased to record the following particulars which have been extracted from the Provincial Committee's report:—

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford visited the hospital on the 3rd December 1916, and after a thorough inspection of all the buildings, Her Excellency declared open the Electric Lift which has been so generously donated to the hospital by Mr. A. K. A. S. Jamal. Various very important improvements under the direction of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor were at this time under consideration. As a result of Her Excellency's visit, however, it has been considered that the Provincial Committee should, if possible, build an entirely new and up-to-date hospital with provision for extensions likely to meet all need for many years to come. The new hospital will include a larger maternity block, special gynecological ward, operation theatre, a detached out-patient department, and more commodious and comfortable quarters for nurses, matrons, assistant superintendent and the superintendent. A special committee consisting of leading ladies and gentlemen of various communities of Rangoon has been formed to collect funds and already the well-wishers of the hospital are promising substantial help. The Hon'ble Mr. Lim Chin Tsong has generously undertaken to bear the cost of the operation room, while Colonel Prasad, late of the Indian Medical Service, with equal generosity has promised Rs. 10,000 towards the building of the out-patient department. To meet present needs Mr. Jamal has again earned the Provincial Committee's grateful thanks, by giving Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of new beds.

An account of the result of Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford's visit to the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon, is given as Annexure IV to this report.

The Honorary Secretary of the Provincial Committee concludes his report by recording that excellent work was accomplished by Dr. Ma Saw Sa and her staff.

The *Central Provinces* report shows that the operations of the Fund were confined, as in previous years, to Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Saugor. During the year, plague occurred in a severe form both in Jubbulpore and Saugor, but the number of patients treated was well maintained. At the Jubbulpore hospital several necessary structural improvements were carried out, and at Nagpur a much needed ward for European patients is being constructed.

Central
Provinces.

Dr. O'Neill, W.M.S., draws attention to the difficulty of obtaining candidates for the midwifery class now that the training course is extended from one to two years without any improvement in the prospects offered at its close.

The *Madras* report again records progress in the work of the Dufferin Fund and in its affiliated institution the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras.

Madras

The offices of Patron and President of the Fund were held by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland during the year, while Major F. F. Elwes, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S., continued as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer throughout the year.

The higher medical education of women has during the year been handed over to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, owing to the inability of the Madras Government to continue their annual grant to the fund to meet the expenditure on stipends, books, etc., for the University courses.

The report of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital shows that during the year there was a great improvement, especially in the number of in-patients treated, midwifery cases attended and operations performed. Dr. V. E. M. Bennett, M.B., B.S., resigned her appointment as Superintendent early during the year and her place has been ably filled by Miss F. A. Scott, L.R.C.P. & S., a member of the Women's Medical Service for India, whose services were transferred from Nellore to Madras. An Assistant Superintendent was appointed at the beginning of the year, and with two house surgeons forms the medical staff. The nursing staff consisting of a matron superintendent, two staff nurses, eight pupil nurses and ten Indian pupil midwives provides an efficient nursing service.

Twenty-six beds were supported in the hospital by ladies and gentlemen during the year.

The sanitary installation for the hospital which had to be postponed last year for want of funds will shortly be completed, owing to the

munificent donation of Rs. 10,000 for this purpose by Mr. G. Venkatapathi Nayudu, and a further grant of Rs. 2,000 from the Madras Government. By its completion a long-felt and urgent need will be provided. The Committee desire to express its grateful thanks to Mr. G. Venkatapathi Nayudu for so materially helping towards effecting this great improvement.

Only Rs. 70 have been received in subscriptions during the year, and the Central Committee joins the Provincial Committee in reminding the Indian public that it is to them the Association should look in the first instance for support, and trusts that this appeal will receive a more generous response in the future than it has done in the past.

The Government of Madras medical stipends which were provided out of the annual Government grant have been handed to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras with effect from 1st September 1916. The objects of these stipends are to procure medical women with higher qualifications to work under local bodies, to assist municipalities by grants-in-aid when they are unable to defray the cost of employing a more highly qualified lady doctor, and to provide for more medical women with the apothecary diploma. Applications for these stipends should, in future, be submitted to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

No new scholarship has been founded by private individuals since the one founded by the late Maharaja Sir G. N. Gajapati Rao, K.C.I.E., which lapsed in 1890. The Madras Committee again writes :—"It is greatly to be regretted that at present there are no students being stipended by local bodies. There has recently, as formerly, been great difficulty in obtaining lady medical practitioners to take charge of dispensaries and hospitals in the Presidency at the salaries offered. The hospitals at Tiruvannamalai and Pollachi which had to be closed for two years and seventeen days, and nine months, respectively, still remain closed for want of a lady medical practitioner, while the female side of the Municipal hospital at Trichinopoly has been worked by a male assistant surgeon throughout the year. The shortage of lady medical practitioners predicted in previous reports is being felt by district boards and municipalities, and will continue to be felt unless they stipend students and thus obtain a claim on their services. The Committee would therefore once more urge on district boards and municipalities the advisability of training students for service under them after they have qualified. The five years course costs no more than Rs. 1,500."

Miss H. R. S. Williams, a student of the apothecary class, is the present holder of the Krupabhai Sathiandan scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem.

The Travancore State scholarship of Rs. 30 per mensem is held by Miss Kalyani Ammal, third-year apothecary class. The Cochin State scholarship of Rs. 50 per mensem is held by Miss P. Goari Ammal, fourth-year apothecary class. The Hyderabad State scholarship of Rs. 50 per mensem, and the Bharati Lakshmi scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem are at present vacant.

The affiliation of Native States and local bodies with the Dufferin Fund in connection with the institution of scholarships and female medical aid generally is a matter on which there should not be any doubt regarding the very great advantages to those concerned. From their large and varied experience the Committee can be of material help both in technical and in many other matters to such States and bodies who desire to stipend students at the Medical College or obtain suitable qualified doctors for various posts and work. A register is kept both of appointments vacant and of medical women seeking employment.

The "Wadia" scholarship of Rs. 3,000, which is the gift of the trustees of the N. W. Wadia Charities, was this year awarded to Miss H. M. Lazarus, M.B., B.S. (Madras), who is undergoing a post-graduate course in the United Kingdom.

Four hospitals for women were opened during the year, *vis.*, the female side of the municipal hospitals at Bezwada and Ongole, the women and children's dispensary, Madura, and the female side of the District hospital, Kottayam, while the Jubilee Hospital, Berhampur, was re-opened.

The Punjab report states that during the period under review the offices of Patron and Lady President were held respectively by His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lady O'Dwyer. The duties of Honorary Secretary were performed by Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Bayley, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor. The opening balance on the 1st January 1916 was Rs. 39,931-15-1 and the closing balance Rs. 25,853-0-1. Punjab.

The Punjab Government continued their grant of Rs. 2,100, and subscriptions and donations from individuals amounted to Rs. 1,385, while the District Boards of Rawalpindi, Gujranwala and Attock contributed Rs. 240, Rs. 192 and Rs. 180, respectively, for medical tuition as in previous years.

The Central Committee again very kindly gave the services of the following members of the Women's Medical Service—*viz.*, Dr. Balfour, Dr. Knowles, Dr. Curjel, Dr. Jervis and Dr. Naoroji, and contributed Rs. 17,746 towards their salaries.

Five students at the Women's Medical College, Ludhiana, were in receipt of scholarships at the commencement of the year. One left to join the Lady Hardinge Medical College at Delhi.

The sum expended on scholarships was Rs. 1,120. As the "Certificate" qualification will be done away with when the present students have completed their course, the committee will afterwards offer two scholarships for residents of the Punjab of Rs. 30 per mensem tenable for 7 years for study at the Lady Hardinge Medical College.

It will interest members of the Association to know that sanction has been given to the constitution, from the beginning of the coming financial year, of a Central Midwives' Board for the Punjab. The idea is to provide facilities for the training of midwives and *dais* from mofussil districts and towns in which such facilities do not now exist. The training of such women will continue to be carried on also in the various cities where facilities now exist, and it is with the idea of co-ordinating and bringing into line these efforts that the formation of a Central Board is being undertaken. It is proposed to hold examinations in three or four large towns, such as Lahore, Rawalpindi, Multan and Rewari, provided sufficient candidates present themselves, the examiners being appointed by the Central Board, and usually consisting of three, of whom one would be the assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Three standards of training will be required: (1) for English-speaking midwives, (2) for vernacular midwives, (3) for *dais*. The Board will draw up a syllabus for the training of *dais* according to the required standard, and rules to be followed by midwives and *dais* in their practice. The Government has also under consideration the question of starting a school for training of *dais* at Amritsar, the scheme to be worked in connection with the maternity hospital for which the Municipality are providing.

The actual number of patients treated in the Punjab in the hospitals assisted by the Fund and in those in Native States was 115,055.

At the Lady Aitchison Hospital there has been a satisfactory increase in the work. Six family wards have been built and a septic ward arranged for.

The usual reports from the districts are included in the report, and a new Zenana Hospital has been opened at Sirsa.

The *United Provinces* report again records a complete and satisfactory account of the working of the Provident Fund, and shows, as in the previous year, that 28 female hospitals are affiliated to the Provincial Branch and managed by local committees of the Dufferin Fund. The in-door attendance of patients was 16,524 against 16,758 in 1915, and the out-door attendance was 377,713 against 377,836. As the figures for 1915, however, include the results of 13 months' working, the Committee consider that it may be fairly considered that there has been an improvement of some 13,000 patients during the year 1916.

The number of visits paid by the medical women and female sub-assistant surgeons to patients in their houses was 5,867 against 5,997 in 1915. The increase in the number of midwifery cases is satisfactory. Naini Tal again heads the list with the largest number of cases treated, then come Shahjahanpur, Cawnpore, Farrukhabad, Allahabad and Agra.

At a meeting held in August, the Local Committee decided to start the building for the new hospital at Fyzabad, as the promised subscriptions and the annual income from all sources were found sufficient to meet the recurring expenditure for the maintenance of the hospital. The final sanction of Government was accorded in July 1916 for rebuilding the Dufferin Hospital at Gorakhpur at a cost of Rs. 76,369. At Agra a maternity and gynaecological ward was constructed at a cost of Rs. 29,950 from provincial revenues; and the construction of the new children's ward will shortly be commenced at Allahabad. A contagious diseases ward has been built at Bara Banki, and a project has been sanctioned for the construction of a new hospital for men at Ghazipur and the conversion of the present building into a women's hospital. A lying-in room has been built at the Kheri hospital at a cost of Rs. 4,000, while at the Lucknow hospital, in addition to the erection of a new spacious dining room in the Quinton wing for the probationer nurses, and the construction of a large sitting room and a bed room in the sisters' quarters, new quarters were built for the assistant surgeon. At Meerut additional servants' quarters have been constructed and a boundary wall has been built.

During the year the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals inspected thirty hospitals affiliated to the Provincial Branch, seventeen non-affiliated institutions and three other female dispensaries; and, on the whole, found the hospitals in excellent condition, and the work done very satisfactory. He suggests certain additions and improvements which will doubtless be carried out when funds permit.

The Dufferin hospitals at Agra have been provincialised from the 1st January 1917 and the Provincial Committee of the Dufferin Fund have been relieved of the administration of these institutions from that date. In December 1915 sanction was accorded to the scheme for making the Women's Medical School a self-contained institution separate from the Men's Medical School, and plans and estimates for the additional buildings which will be required in connection with the provincialisation of the Female Medical School and Dufferin hospitals have been submitted to Government.

The medical staff employed at the various hospitals in the Provinces is : 7 English qualified medical women, including 5 members of the Women's Medical Service ; 3 medical women licentiates in medicine and surgery ; 13 medical women of the certificated class and 47 female sub-assistant surgeons.

Over two years ago a scheme was sanctioned for the replacement of sub-assistant surgeons by assistant surgeons at twelve centres, but up to now it has been possible to provide only four centres, with the result that the remaining eight are still held by sub-assistant surgeons. An assistant surgeon was entertained and posted to the Cawnpore hospital, but her services had to be dispensed with. Miss M. E. Ashton, with English qualifications, has been entertained from the 15th March on Rs. 150 a month and posted as a temporary measure to the Allahabad hospital.

Of the members of the Women's Medical Service, Dr. A. M. Watts was transferred from Agra to Benares on the departure of Dr. Dissent-Barnes to Karachi, who has since been transferred to Lahore. On the transfer of Dr. Watts, Dr. C. L. Houlton was appointed first Medical Woman and Dr. L. M. Ghose was posted as the second medical Woman to Agra. The departure of Dr. Houlton has been a great loss to the hospitals at that centre and a matter of deep regret to all those connected with their administration. Dr. D. F. Curjel assumed charge of her duties as first Medical Woman at Agra in September 1916 till the 14th March 1917, when she proceeded to Karachi, Dr. S. H. Commissariat filling her place at Agra.

The following remarks are made regarding the educational work of the Association at Agra :—

Six students appeared for the final examination in April 1916 and all of them passed. Ten students appeared for the junior qualifying (2nd-year) examination and all of them passed.

In 1915-16 twenty students appeared at the 3rd-year sessional examination and all were promoted to the 4th-year class, and of the twelve pupils who appeared at the 1st-year sessional examination all were promoted to the 2nd-year class. Of the 59 students on the rolls during the year ending the 15th May 1916, 15 were new admissions. Of the 59 students, 36 were Indian Christians, 18 Hindus and 5 Muhammadans. Thirty-six belonged to these Provinces, 13 to the Punjab and 10 were from other Provinces. Of the 16 who were removed from the rolls during the year, 6 passed the final examination, 3 were removed and 7 resigned or left otherwise, the number on the rolls at the close of the year being 43. Twenty-five candidates appeared for admission in August 1916, of whom, 18 were finally selected for admission. Of these, 15 are Dufferin scholars, one is financed by the Central Provinces Educational Department and two are private students.

The Central Committee is pleased to record the Inspector-General's entire satisfaction with the very efficient condition of the important institutions at Agra over which Major O'Meara exercises control. In spite of the large amount of extra work which he has had to do owing to the absence of other officers on military service, there has been no diminution in the interest and zeal with which he has performed his duties as Principal, and no diminution in the success which has attended his labours.

The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals specially mentions the good work done by the Dufferin Hospital at Lucknow and the Ishwari Hospital at Benares, paying a warm tribute to the services of Dr. M. O'Brien, W. M. S., and Dr. A. M. Watts, W. M. S., respectively, in charge of those institutions.

The scheme for the training of female compounders, which came into force in December 1914, was continued during the year under review at Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Moradabad, Aligarh and Bareilly.

The financial statement appended shows the income and expenditure of the Central Committee for the year 1916. The opening balance in hand was Rs. 11,366-13-8. The closing balance was Rs. 11,011-1-1.

Financial
Status of the
Association.

A sum of Rs. 1,96,000 was received from the Shakarpura Court of Wards Estate and Rs. 54,000 from the Hasanpura Court of Wards Estate in payment of the loans taken by these Estates. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was also received from the Bank of Bengal in refund of the amount which was put into the Bank in 1915 as a short term deposit.

The ordinary income of the fund derived from interest on investments during the year amounted to Rs. 44,057-15-1, of which Rs. 3,452-9-5 pertains

Central
Committee

to Trust Funds. The interest on investments of the Women's Medical Service for India amounted to Rs. 9,588-14-1.

A sum of 3 lakhs was invested during 1916 as a short term deposit at 4 per cent. per annum in the Alliance Bank of Simla, Simla, on account of the Countess of Dufferin Fund.

During the year the Government of India granted the fund the usual subsidy of a lakh and a half towards meeting the cost of the "Women's Medical Service for India", of which Rs. 50,000 was invested in a short term deposit with the Alliance Bank of Simla, Simla, at 4 per cent. per annum.

The ordinary expenditure of the Central Committee during the year was Rs. 26,712. The expenditure on grants-in-aid towards the objects of the Association amounted to Rs. 11,390 as described below :—

- (1) Rs. 5,400 to the United Provinces Branch for the Agra hospital and school.
- (2) Rs. 3,230 to the Baluchistan Branch, towards the salary of a medical woman at Quetta and the expenses of the Lady Dufferin Dispensary at Fort Sandeman.
- (3) Rs. 1,560 to the Assam Branch, towards the salaries of the midwives at Dhubri, Gauhati, Goalpara and Jorhat.
- (4) Rs. 1,200 to the North-West Frontier Branch.

The Committee spent Rs. 6,278 on various scholarships, Rs. 20 in gratuities, books and medals and Rs. 3,500 towards improving the accommodation in the Dufferin Block of the Ripon Hospital at Simla.

The total working expenses of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 5,524.

The ordinary expenditure of the Women's Medical Service for India during the year was Rs. 1,32,371. The expenditure on salaries of medical women amounted to Rs. 1,17,369, including Rs. 6,039 on account of deductions for Provident Fund. Leave allowances and travelling expenses of medical women amounted to Rs. 9,781 and Rs. 4,356, respectively. A sum of Rs. 865 was spent on account of house rent.

The share of office expenses for the Women's Medical Service for India amounted to Rs. 5,648.

Statement showing the total income of each Provincial Branch (Subordinate Branches included) for the year 1916, and the sources whence derived, viz. :—

Branches.	(1) Funds invested.	(2) Interest from invested funds.	(3) Donations from the public. Receipts from entertainments, etc. Contributions to hospital building funds, etc.	Total of columns (2) and (3).	(4) Grant from the Government of India. Grants from the Provincial Governments.	(5) Grants from District Boards.	(6) Grants from Municipal funds.	Total of columns (4), (5) and (6).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Committee—Dufferin Fund, including Women's Medical Service for India	9,67,038	50,191	5,508	55,762	1,50,000	..	...	..
Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund United Kingdom for 1915	6,87,442	34,258	..	24,258	..	..	...	...
Bengal	68,749	1,947	1,042	2,996	..	1,827	635	2,673
Punjab	15,392	480	1,029	1,509	411	612	...	2,712
Madras	92,000	3,220	1,385	4,605	2,100	...	...	...
Berar	43,100	415	70	485	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan	95,378	4,988	24,983	29,970	5,442	5,630	5,800	16,872
Bombay	23,800	713	657	1,370	2,099	...	645	9,744
Assam	1,62,260	4,953	13,523	18,483	4,500	8,258	20,856	33,614
Central Provinces	8,300	313	...	313	5,210	5,545	2,216	13,041
United Provinces	1,79,621	7,490	5,188	13,078	3,800	3,745	6,765	14,598
Barma	7,15,339	31,769	1,00,536	1,35,325	58,672	66,762	13,828	1,38,762
Mysore . . . . .	..	..	16,969	16,969	13,793	349	7,077	21,219
Bihar and Orissa	11,000	600	...	660	...	...	...	...
	62,434	3,063	9,345	12,408	3,000	4,855	1,130	8,985
TOTAL	31,25,270	1,47,865	1,80,310	3,28,191	2,56,057	97,621	57,963	4,11,640

* This sum includes the share bequeathed to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund from the residue of the Estate of the late Miss Jane Tulloch of 27, Dawson Place, Baywater.

In concluding this report, as the Committee thinks it advisable to furnish the means of estimating the value of the work done, it will be necessary to summarise some facts and figures of operations of the Association. Final Summary.

Branches.—Including the United Kingdom Branch, there are fourteen Provincial Branches working under the Central Committee.

Committees.—Attached in some manner or affiliated to the Provincial Branches, there are about 140 Local and District Associations or Committees engaged in furthering the objects of the Association.

Hospitals.—It will be seen that in Appendix III statistics are given of the work accomplished in about 221 hospitals, wards, and dispensaries of various kinds for the treatment of women, many of which are officered by women or have women attached to them; and a number of these institutions are directly governed by, or affiliated to, the Association: many, however, are quite independent of it; but all are doing the same work—providing *female* medical relief to the women of the country.

Approximate value of Institutions.—Including the cost of hospitals built by the Fund, a large number of buildings which have been presented to it, and others maintained from independent sources, the total value of institutions engaged in furthering the objects of the Association is now computed at over 62 lakhs.

Patients.—In hospitals more or less controlled and assisted by the Association, or at their homes, and in Native States, about 1,527,172 women and children received medical aid during the year under review.

Medical Women.—There are 93 Medical Women of the first grade employed in the various zenana hospitals and institutions in India.

In addition, 76 second grade surgeons, and 242 sub-assistant surgeons, etc., besides a large number of midwives and nurses not included in these statistics, are also employed.

Female Students.—The Branch returns show that 120 Medical Women are at present studying for the University course, 32 as assistant surgeons or medical practitioners, and 137 as sub-assistant surgeons. In addition, 538 midwives, nurses, and compounders are undergoing training of some nature in various classes of the medical colleges, schools and hospitals in the different Provinces.

Receipts.—The total receipts of the Central Committee, since the Association was incorporated, including the Women's Medical Service for India, have up to date amounted to Rs. 23,35,854. This does not include a sum of nearly seven lakhs subscribed towards the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund which was inaugurated by Lady Curzon in 1901-02.

Disbursements.—A sum of Rs. 11,81,050 has been re-allotted by the Central Committee to Provincial Branches, or expended in grants-in-aid within their limits for various objects. This includes a sum of Rs. 3,38,450 on account of the Women's Medical Service for India.

Investments.—The amount now invested by the Central Committee, Provincial and District Branches, is Rs. 31,25,270, including Rs. 3,00,000 on account of the Women's Medical Service for India.

United Kingdom Branch.—The Report of the United Kingdom Branch for 1915 shows that the amount received by it in subscriptions and donations was £70. A sum of £72 was also received on account of interest on investments under the control of the United Kingdom Branch. The total invested fund in the Branch was £4,583 which includes the share bequeathed to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund from the residue of the Estate of the late Miss Jane Tulloch of 27, Dawson Place, Bayswater. The value of this share at present represents approximately an annual income of £140.

Lady Dufferin reports that the United Kingdom scholarship students have done well and been successful during 1916.

Miss E. W. Paul passed the finals for the Conjoint Board examination of the Royal College of Physicians; obtained a post at once (in February 1916) in the North Staffordshire Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent, temporarily, and in March 1916 became a House Surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, Sunderland. She returned to India in September 1916 intending to try for a post there.

Miss M. Olivera passed the finals for the Conjoint Board examination in January 1916; took a short course on anæsthetics at the Endell Street Military hospital, and in March 1916 obtained a post as House Surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, Sunderland.

Miss A. L. O'Reilly was working at the D. L. Northern hospital, Liverpool, in September 1916.

Miss I. Kees on leave from India passed the Conjoint Board finals in January 1916, and applied for an extension of leave to enable her to take up a post in England. She is not a scholarship holder, but received a grant of £30.

Miss Alton passed in April 1916 for the M. R. C. S and L. R. C. P. She worked at the Great Northern hospital from August 1915 to February 1916, but gave this up to have more time for reading for the M. D. (London), and took up instead a half-term post as Clinical Assistant at the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street. She was working in June 1916 still for the M. D. She is not a United Kingdom scholarship holder, but received a grant of £50.

Miss L. deMenezes passed the finals F. R. C. S. (Dublin) in July 1914. She took up practical work in Edinburgh until October 1915 and then became a House Surgeon at the Borough hospital, Birkenhead. She was still there in March 1916.

H. AUSTEN SMITH,
Lieut.-Colonel, I M.S.,
Honorary Secretary.

SINCLAIR:
15th April 1917.



ANNEXURE I.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital for Women, and the Training School for Nurses, Delhi.

The main objects of the Medical College and Hospital for Women at Delhi which was initiated by the late Lady Hardinge and is named after her, have been explained in previous reports. Before summarising the work accomplished during the year under report it may be useful to give a brief description of the institution. The college and hospital buildings together with the hostels for students and nurses and the residences for the staff are grouped in one large compound of over 50 acres, situated in the Imperial enclave not far from the old city and railway station. The College buildings consist of three blocks, the central group containing a large lecture theatre, library, museum, offices and rooms for students and professors. On either side of it are situated the two science blocks with well equipped laboratories and lecture rooms. Beyond the main college building is the students' recreation room on three sides of which are the hostels, which provide separate accommodation for Hindus, Muhammadans, Sikhs and Christians (including Parsees and those who have adopted the European mode of living). Further on are the hospital buildings, which include a few cottage wards. Progress has to some extent been retarded by the war, but most of the buildings are now ready. A hospital unit was formally opened by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford in March 1917.

2. The main feature of the year under report is the actual commencement of teaching and the opening of the hospital for patients. The first session began in October 1916. There are at present on the rolls 30 students of whom 4 are Hindus, 2 Muhammadans, 2 Sikhs, 10 Indian Christians, 8 Eurasians and 4 Europeans. The hospital is daily gaining popularity. Accommodation for in-patients is being gradually extended, and a total number of 1,368 patients were so treated during the three months ending December 1916. In the Training School for Nurses 9 students were admitted. The College has been affiliated to the Punjab University and prepares students for the M.B., B.S. Examination of that University.

3. A brief reference may be made to the financial position of the institution. Owing to the war and the fact that the cost of the scheme was originally somewhat under-estimated, the money available is insufficient to carry through the entire building programme as originally contemplated. An appeal made by the late Viceroy, at the opening ceremony in February 1916, elicited generous response, and large contributions were received from Ruling Chiefs and the public, in addition to the amounts mentioned in the preceding year's report. But further substantial help is necessary and, it is hoped, will eventually be forthcoming. The number of subscribers is too large to admit of mention in this brief report, but detailed lists have been duly published in the Press.

4. The following is a list of scholarships and medal founded or awarded in connection with the institution :—

(a) Three scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 a month for six years offered annually by the Governing Body of the institution.

(b) Three scholarships each of the value of Rs. 25 a month offered annually by the Central Committee of the Dufferin Association.

(c) Four scholarships each of the value of Rs. 25 a month offered by Rai Bahadur Sardar Narain Singh to Sikh girls.

(d) A scholarship of Rs. 20 a month offered annually by Bai Dhunibai B. Malabari in memory of the late Mr. Malabari to that Parsee, Hindu or Muhammadan student who does the best work in Physiology.

(e) A scholarship of Rs. 15 a month offered annually to the most deserving student, by the wife of the Hon'ble the Maharaja Ranjit Sinha of Nashipur, in memory of the late Lady Hardinge.

(f) A scholarship of Rs. 15 a month offered by Kumari Shri Rupali Bai, daughter of the Thakur Sahab of Limbdi, for a period of five years, for a student from Kathiawar or Gujarat.

(g) Three scholarships of Rs. 25 per mensem are offered annually by the Punjab Dufferin Committee to girls resident in the Punjab.

(h) One scholarship of Rs. 30 per mensem is offered annually to a Muhammadan girl resident in the North-West Frontier Province.

(i) A gold medal offered annually, as a memorial to the late Lady Hardinge, by Diwan Bahadur Daya Kishan Kaul, C.I.E., to the student who attains the most distinguished position in the Intermediate Science (Medical) Examination.

(j) "The Lady Chelmsford gold medal" offered by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares to the best student of the College.

5. The following are the Members of the College Staff :—

Principal and Professor of Medicine	Dr. K. A. Platt, M.D., B.S. (London)
Professor of Surgery	Dr. Ruth Wilson, B.Sc., M.B., Ch B (St. Andrews).
Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology	Dr. C. L. Houlton, M.B., B.S. (London).
Professor of Anatomy	Dr. M. C. Murphy, M.B. (Calcutta), M. R. C. S. (England), L. R. C. P. (London).
Professor of Physiology and Biology	Miss M. R. N. Holmer (First class in Natural Science Tripos, Cambridge)
Professor of Physics and Chemistry	Miss A. M. Bain, M.A., B.Sc. (Aberdeen).
Secretary and Warden	Miss P. E. Johnson.
Superintendent of the Nursing Institute	Miss Mackenzie.

6. In March 1917, the provisional Committee, which until then had controlled the affairs of the institution, was replaced by an Association which was registered under Act XXI of 1860. A copy of the "Memorandum * of Association" and the Rules* and Regulations* of that Body is annexed. The following members constitute the present Governing Body :—

President : The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir Percy Lukis, K.C.S.I., K.H.S.

Members : The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Dr. Margaret I. Balfour, M.D., representing the Dufferin Association.

Dr. Agnes Scott, M.B., representing the All-India Association of Medical Women.

Honorary Secretaries : } S. R. Hignell, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Lt.-Col. H. Austen Smith, I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Mr. A. G. Hein, Audit Officer, Delhi, has been elected by the Governing Body as Honorary Treasurer.

* Not printed.

ANNEXURE II.

Opening of the new addition to the Dufferin Block at the Ripon Hospital, Simla.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford opened the new addition to the Dufferin Block at the Ripon Hospital, Simla, on the 29th June 1916, in the presence of a large gathering of ladies, European and Indian. Her Excellency on arrival was received by Mr. F. H. Burton, Deputy Commissioner, and Sir James Roberts, Civil Surgeon, and was conducted to the Block where she was shown round by Lady O'Dwyer and other ladies. A bouquet was presented by Miss P. MacLagan.

Lady Harnam Singh's Address.

The following address was read by Lady Harnam Singh :—

Your Excellency,—Your coming amongst us here this afternoon is but another proof of the interest you have shown in the welfare of women in this country, and it is indeed a happy coincidence that a plan, whose inception was largely due to Her Excellency the late Lady Hardinge, should at its consummation be honoured by Your Excellency's presence. To commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria in 1897 an Indian female hospital was opened as part of the Ripon Hospital and became known as the Dufferin Block, the initial expenses in connection with which were met by public subscriptions and the recurring expenditure by the Dufferin Fund and the Municipal Committee. In August 1913 a new Dufferin Block was built at a cost of Rs. 27,808, of which the Dufferin Fund contributed Rs. 7,500, the Punjab Government Rs. 10,000 and the Municipal Committee Rs. 10,308, and in 1914 the status of the hospital was raised by a first-class medical woman, Miss Houlton, being put in charge. It was soon found, however, that the accommodation provided for the outdoor department was insufficient for the needs of the hospital and the question of a new building was raised. It was also suggested that suitable doctor's quarters should be provided near the hospital.

The new addition to the Dufferin Block, which Your Excellency has graciously undertaken to open to-day, consisting of an operating theatre, of an out-door department and of a doctor's quarters, has been erected at a cost of Rs. 29,186, of which the Dufferin Fund subscribed Rs. 7,500, the Punjab Government Rs. 9,500, the Municipal Committee Rs. 7,183, and a generous donation of Rs. 5,000 was received from His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda to cover the cost of erection and equipment of the operating theatre with its accompanying anaesthetising and sterilising rooms. This operation room is thoroughly modern and up to date in character, with its marble floor and tiled walls, and furnishings suitable for all surgical work. The out-door department, situated in the lower part of the new building, consists of a waiting room, consulting room, examination room and dispensary. The rooms are airy and well planned, a special feature being the good light in the examination room, which much facilitates the physical examinations, the minor surgical operations, the surgical dressings, and clinical laboratory work which is undertaken there. The out-door dispensary is open each week day from 8 to 12 noon, and advice, treatment and medicine are given free of charge to all who come. The doctor's quarters, which are placed above the out-door department, are compact and comfortable, and conveniently near the hospital wards. As regards the other work done by this hospital, the in-door department consist of four general and six private wards, in all 24 beds.

In the general wards, where surgical, medical, maternity and gynaecological cases are respectively treated, there is no fee for either medicines or treatment, and suitably prepared food is provided free of charge. In the private wards there is a room rent of 8 annas a day, and the patient has the privilege of keeping one other woman friend or relative in her own room. These private wards are especially suitable for Anglo-Indian and Indian ladies, and in view of the very small fee charged should come within the reach of every woman. Though the hospital returns for last year show a very satisfactory number of patients treated, yet much remains to be done in making the hospital known among the Anglo-Indian residents of Simla and the Indian ladies who live here, as well as among the poorer members of the community. In the general wards the majority of patients are Indian women, some of whom come long distances for treatment, but we feel the work among the poor women and children in this town could be considerably enlarged if all the ladies who are here this afternoon, and who will go all over the hospital and personally get an idea of its aims and scope will by their influence and advice help in breaking down the

against hospital treatment among the poorer and more ignorant classes. For it is, indeed, a sad sight to see women and children as a last resort brought into this hospital in a most critical condition, after their cases have long been neglected at home. In regard to the nursing arrangements in this hospital, the Simla Municipality, realising the importance of having a fully trained nurse in charge, have recently, by providing a suitable salary, enabled us to have a matron who is fully qualified in medical, surgical and maternity nursing. Under the Punjab scheme for training Indian women as nurses, two probationer-nurses are being trained here in the work, and will, we hope, eventually prove useful members of the community to which they belong.

The dispensing, both for the in-door and out-door patients, is undertaken by a qualified woman-compounder.

We are grateful to Your Excellency for showing your personal interest in medical work among women in India, by your presence among us to-day, and we trust that all who are here will be inspired by your example to spread the knowledge of this hospital among all classes of women in this town, and thus to help towards the achievement of that object which is the aim of the Fund inaugurated in 1885 by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, namely, that medical advice and treatment may come within the reach of every suffering woman in India.

Lady Chelmsford's Address.

Her Excellency said:—Lady O'Dwyer, Lady Harnam Singh, and Ladies,—It is a very great pleasure to me to have this opportunity of meeting you here to-day. I should like to thank you all for the very kind welcome which Lady Harnam Singh has given me in your name, and to tell you how much interested I am in the account which is contained in her address of the rise and development of the Dufferin Block of this hospital. I think the name of Lady Hardinge will live in the hearts of the women of India on account of the deep interest she took in all that made for their welfare and happiness, and I feel it a great honour to carry on or bring to completion any work which was begun by her. Lady Hardinge realised that two things were necessary in order that the Dufferin Block of this hospital should be put to the fullest use. These were an operation theatre and good doctor's quarters. It is on the happy completion of both these additions that we have met here this afternoon, and this hospital will always remember how much it owes her,

The Dufferin Fund has now been in existence for over 30 years, and in that time it has done a great work in providing hospital accommodation and medical aid for women in many parts of India, but it has done an even greater work in bringing into prominence the need which existed for that special medical aid. It drew attention to a great want, and set an example of how to meet it—an example which ruling princes and chiefs, provincial Governments and municipalities were quick to follow—, so that to-day there is scarcely any part of India in which some sort of provision is not to be found for supplying the special needs of women and children. But what was sufficient 30 years ago is not enough to-day, and two years ago the Women's Medical Service was started. This service supplies highly trained medical women to take charge of the Dufferin hospitals or female wards, and its institution marks another great advance in the work of the Dufferin Fund.

Whilst I am President of the Dufferin Fund it will be my endeavour to increase and advance the service in every way in my power. The Dufferin Fund does not aim at supplying medical women for every institution in India, but it does aim at setting up a standard, and wishes to show that the very highest degree of efficiency in medical skill and hospital management and equipment is not only best for the people but cheapest in the long run. The supply of highly trained medical women is in my opinion the only way to meet the growing needs of the women of this country. It is to achieve this object that the Delhi Training College has been started. We hope that the medical women who will be trained there will help to supply this demand and fill an honoured place in Indian life.

I hope very much that in the next few years there will be an increase in the interest taken by Indian ladies and Indian women of every class in the simple hygiene of the home. Already some of the highest Indian ladies are showing their interest in a practical way, and only the other day I heard of a Kunwarani who had taken a course of first aid. There is no reason why people should endure needless suffering, and it is a very great thing to know what to do in the case of sudden illness or accident. The success of a Dufferin Block such as this depends largely on the interest taken in it by the Indian women, and I want to ask you to help this one every way you can. You can do this in two ways. First, by making friends with the lady doctor. Her chief interest is her work on your behalf, and your sympathy and friendship will help her to do that in the most efficient manner. Secondly, by spreading a knowledge of the hospital amongst those most likely to need it, by urging them not to wait to make of

it till the patient has become so ill that recovery is almost hopeless. You cannot imagine anything more distressing for the medical woman than to be appealed to too late.

Do not imagine that the hospital is the place to come to when everything else has failed, but look upon the Dufferin Block as the place where you have a friend who will always gladly give you advice and sympathy and may be the means of saving you much suffering and distress.

I have been glad to be here this afternoon and take part in this pleasant little ceremony, and I can assure you that anything which forwards the welfare or happiness of the women of India will always have my heartiest support.

ANNEXURE III:

Lady Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon. Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers of the Dufferin Fund, Burma Branch, was held at Government House, Rangoon, on the 24th November 1916. His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler presiding. Amongst those present were the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Pardey Lukis, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service; Dr. Margaret I. Balfour, M.D., W.M.S., Joint-Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Central Committee; the Hon'bles Mr. A. K. A. S. Jamal, C.I.E., Mr. Lim Chin Tsong, Mr. U Po Tha and Mr. C. Morgan Webb, Messrs. P. A. Churchward, U Kin, V. N. Sivaya, G. J. Swann (Hon. Treasurer), W. M. Turner, S. Solomon, B. Cowasjee, Col. Strickland, Col. Barry, Lt.-Col. Dee, Major Sargent (Hon. Secretary), Drs. T. F. Pedley, A. D. Spence and N. N. Parakh, Mrs. Hla Oung, and Dr. Ma Saw Sa, Lady Superintendent of the Hospital.

The Secretary's Report.

In opening the proceedings, Major Sargent, the Honorary Secretary, said :—The annual report and statement of accounts (being the 29th since the Dufferin Hospital was founded) have already been circulated to subscribers, and copies are now before you, so that it is unnecessary for me to occupy your time by going into details. There are a few points, however, worthy of notice which the report brings out, on which I would like to touch. The number of cases treated at the Dufferin Hospital :—The total number of new cases treated during last year was no less than 10,570, of whom 1,065 were in-patients. These represent entirely separate individuals; but, of course, many patients come a second or third time for advice, or for medicine, and if we count up each visit we find that the lady superintendent and her staff have dealt with the very large number indeed of 22,541 consultations, or a daily average of rather more than 70. This refers to out-patients only, the inside work having to be taken as well. The number of patients ordinarily occupying beds in the hospital is from 35 to 45. The hospital itself, having been built some thirty years ago, is naturally now not so up to date as a more modern building would be, and consequently successfully to minister to these large numbers of patients considerable personal exertion is required from our staff in order to make up the short-comings of our equipment. Perhaps one of the most pleasing features shown by

report is the very generous manner in which the public have come forward and supported us with funds. You will notice the very long list* of subscribers shown on pages 10 to 16. Our very sincere thanks are due to Mr. A. K. A. S. Jamal who, on learning that a lift was much needed in the hospital with which to move patients from floor to floor, immediately presented us with Rs. 9,000, a sum sufficient to provide us with an electric lift of the latest hospital pattern. This is now installed and we expect Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, who intends to inspect the hospital during her stay in Rangoon, will formally declare the lift open for work. You will also notice that a number of our local bioscope companies, the Parsi Theatrical Company, the Kadone Pwe Company, and last but not least, the very well known Burmese Theatrical Company, headed by our local Sir Henry Irving (I refer to Po Sein) have all given us benefit performances from which the institution has derived very considerable sums. I shall not refer further to individuals who have helped us, except to say that a casual glance down the list reveals that we have been strongly supported by the Chinese community of Rangoon; while, if I may be allowed to advance a personal opinion, I think in Burma we might naturally have expected to see rather more Burmese names figuring on the list. The great many war claims at present are somewhat limiting responses to appeals for funds this year, but I am happy to say we are still in a fairly solvent condition, so far as money sufficient to meet our supplies, wages, bills and other recurring expenses is concerned. But without some special assistance we cannot hope to put in hand for many years, the numerous and very desirable, I might say very necessary, improvements which the managing committee have in view. Our greatest want at the moment is perhaps a separate out-patients' department. The number of out-patients attending the hospital has never been so great as it is now and is daily increasing. On certain days there may be as many as 200 out-patients to be seen; and these have to be accommodated and attended to in one of the ground floor wings of the main hospital building. This is very undesirable but unavoidable at the moment. In a hospital building quiet and cleanliness are two essentials, and it does not require me to go into detail to show that with some 200 sick people and their friends and attendants invading the main hospital these two essentials are practically impossible to achieve for several hours in the morning at least. These reasons are quite sufficient to make the provision of a separate out-patients' building necessary. But in addition to this we find that our accommodation for in-patients is becoming cramped and very considerable relief would be afforded if we had put at our disposal as a ward

* Not printed.

the valuable space which at present we must keep for the out-patients' waiting and consulting rooms and dispensary. Our sanitary arrangements at the hospital are, to put it very mildly, primitive, but I do not propose to enlarge on this subject, as the matter is now under discussion with Government at Your Honour's personal request, and I have no doubt will receive the careful consideration and, I hope, the remedies which the position undoubtedly calls for. I am given to understand that we may shortly expect to learn that one of our best known citizens of the Chinese community intends extending to us—as he has done to many other charitable causes in Rangoon—a very generous helping hand; and when I mention that the gentleman's name is Mr. Lim Chin Tsong I am probably not causing any surprise. There is only one other subject on which I should like to touch, and that is the training of nurses at the institution. In similar hospitals in England nurses in order to be trained in this branch of medicine pay the hospital a fee for the instruction imparted to them, in some hospitals amounting to quite a large sum. In the Dufferin Hospital in Rangoon, however, nearly all our nurses, on being approved, are granted scholarships which not only confer free training of them, but also provide them with a small monthly stipend, sufficient to meet their living and clothing expenses. Of course, this tells somewhat heavily on our funds, but at the present moment I think we are right in doing everything in our power to encourage suitable women, particularly from outside districts, to undergo the training. It is, of course, known to you all that the excessively high rate of infantile mortality which unfortunately prevails throughout Burma is due, we might say almost entirely, to lack of knowledge; and therefore a nurse leaving the Dufferin Hospital, thoroughly trained, forms a valuable addition to any community with whom she may take up residence and practice. I feel we should spare no effort to make the numbers of these well-trained nurses available throughout the country as large as possible. Apart altogether from the services rendered by them personally, the benefit of the knowledge which they spread throughout their districts, and the effect which it will have in restricting the very harmful methods which, through ignorance, are at present practised, can hardly be over-estimated. For a nurse to become fully qualified, we have this year introduced a longer, and moreover thorough course of training than has been required up till now. In order to receive her full certificate a nurse now does two years' training in sick-nursing at the General Hospital, during which time we pay her the full scholarship allowances; thereafter she comes to the Dufferin Hospital where she receives a special course of one year in midwifery, making a training of

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three years in all. These nurses, before being accepted as pupils, have to satisfy us that they are women of good character and physique, and of sound intelligence, and I have no hesitation in stating that after undergoing the three years' training just mentioned by me they will leave capable of doing extremely good work. It will probably be of interest to you all to know that at the present moment, in addition to some 31 Burmese, Karen and Anglo-Indians, there are two Chinese nurses being trained at the hospital. Before I close, I should like to offer a word of thanks to two gentlemen, namely Mr. Baird Smith, late treasurer, and Mr. Swann, the present treasurer and secretary, both of whom have spent a vast amount of trouble and energy over the finances and working of the institution.

The chairman enquired if any lady or gentlemen wished to address the meeting.

Dr. Pedley said he would like to say with what pleasure he had heard the report read, especially in the matter referring to the training of nurses. He had been fortunate to be in this country for the last twenty-nine years, from the date of the starting of the hospital in Rangoon in the old wooden bungalow by the jail in 1887. There was then not a single woman in Burma trained as a midwife who could speak Burmese. Since then steady work had been going on in that hospital and he thought there were now 400 to 500 trained women. The work that had been done had had a wonderful effect in reducing the mortality amongst the lying-in women in Rangoon and all about the districts. He thought that this branch of the association might congratulate itself on the splendid work by which the training of nurses was effected. It fell to his lot many years ago to expose as far as possible the terrible state of things that existed in what was then called a system of midwifery by the Burmans. It was most pitiful to any one who saw then what was going on. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, who all these many years had been acquainted with this matter, had given the greatest assistance in this special work in helping them in training those women. He hoped they would be able to turn out still larger numbers than in the past.

The honorary secretary then moved that the report and accounts be passed.

Mr. Jamal seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The honorary secretary said that the next matter was to elect a committee for the year. He begged to move that all the present members be re-elected on the committee. They were the Hon'ble Mr. L. Chin Tsong, Messrs. B. Cowasjee, S. Solomon, J. Stevens, Maung Kin, V. N. Sivaya,

U Po Tha, Lieut.-Col. P. Dee, the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. A. S. Jamal, Dr. Pedley, Dr. Parakh.

The same committee was re-elected with the exception that Mr. Craig took the place of Mr. Stevens.

On the motion of the honorary secretary, Mr. R. G. Nicholl's name was substituted for that of Mr. A. D. Keith, and Sir A. Binning and Mr. W. M. Turner were also appointed on the committee.

On the proposal of the honorary secretary seconded by Mr. Chin Tsong, Dr. Pedley and Dr. Parakh were re-elected honorary medical officers of the hospital for the year.

Dr. Pedley, in thanking the meeting for the honour that had been done in re-electing him, said that both Dr. Parakh and he had been intimately connected with the work of the hospital from its inception.

Dr. Parakh, in also thanking the members of the committee, made a few observations. He particularly suggested the registration of midwives in Burma. The matter was not a very difficult one. It was for Government to give their consent to registration of midwives as was done in England.

The Chairman said they were very fortunate at that meeting in having Lieutenant-General Sir Pardey Lukis, the very distinguished head of the Indian Medical Service, and Dr (Miss) Balfour, the secretary of the committee of the Dufferin Fund. His Honour had worked for many years with Sir Pardey Lukis on the Dufferin Fund central committee and he knew the vast knowledge that Sir Pardey had of the Dufferin Fund work all over India and the great improvement that had been introduced through his influence in various parts of India. He had come to Rangoon at great personal inconvenience on a two days' visit to attend the meeting, and Dr Balfour had made a similar journey at equal inconvenience; and he was sure that the meeting would be very glad to hear what advice they both could give them in Burma for improvements that had taken place in the Dufferin Fund work and the work of the medical women in India generally, with a view to profit by the experience gained elsewhere. He then asked Sir Pardey Lukis to be so very kind as to address the meeting.

Sir Pardey Lukis' Address.

Sir Pardey Lukis said :—

Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I wish to say a few words from the point of view of the Lady Dufferin Association in regard to the position

of the medical woman in charge of the Dufferin Hospital at Rangoon, and, in so doing, I would ask you to bear in mind that the main object of this Association is the provision of efficient female medical aid for the women of India of all classes, all nationalities and all creeds. It was in order to promote this object and to secure efficiency on the part of the *personnel* that the Women's Medical Service was formed in 1913. I was in England when the conditions of service were under consideration, and I had several informal consultations with leading medical women in London, amongst whom I may mention Doctors Scharlieb and May Thorn. As a result of these consultations, one point became very clear to me, *viz.*, that, if we wish to secure the services of really efficient medical women, they must be placed upon an equality with medical men and not be treated merely as subordinates only being allowed to perform such operations or treat such cases as the Civil Surgeon may think fit to allot to them. You will agree I am sure, that the maintenance of this equality is the only condition under which medical men and medical women can work together in harmony without professional jealousies and bickerings. Now, what is the position at Rangoon? You have an able and fully qualified medical woman—a Burmese lady for whose services you specially asked—and how do you treat her? She is not allowed to perform any operative gynaecological work nor to engage in private practice. You are, in fact, employing a fully qualified medical woman to perform the duties of a monthly nurse and she is obliged to send to the General Hospital all cases requiring surgical interference. It is not surprising, therefore, that any fully qualified medical woman should object to occupy such an anomalous position, and I feel it my duty to warn you as to the disastrous effect this is likely to have upon recruitment for the Women's Medical Service. This is a point, however, which will be dealt with by Dr. Balfour, the newly appointed Secretary to the Central Committee of the Lady Dufferin Fund, who is now touring through India and Burma with a view to acquaint herself with local wants, and who is present here to-day. There is, however, one aspect of the case that I wish to bring to your notice as regards the refusal of the right of private practice. As I said just now, the object of the Lady Dufferin Association is to provide female medical aid to the women of India of all classes, all nationalities and all creeds. If you refuse to allow your medical woman the right of private practice, you confine the benefits of the Association to the poorer classes who can attend the hospital, whilst you refuse it to both Burmese, Indian and European ladies who would prefer to be attended by a woman but who can afford to pay for her services and who do not wish to

attend as hospital patients. I understand that three main arguments are being brought forward in support of the present ruling :—

- (1) that the conditions in Burma are entirely different from those prevailing in India,
- (2) that, in the present condition of your Dufferin Hospital, it would be dangerous to permit the medical woman to operate,
- (3) that she is now allowed consulting practice and that nothing further is necessary.

As regards the first contention, I am unable to understand why Burmese women should have less need than their Indian sisters for efficient attendance by a member of their own sex. Then, as regards the second contention, all I can say is that, if your Dufferin Hospital is in such an unsatisfactory condition, no time should be lost in setting your house in order, and in providing your medical woman with an efficient staff. As regards the last contention, namely, that the medical woman is allowed consulting practice, and that this suffices, I cannot agree that the medical woman should be deprived of a privilege which the medical officers themselves enjoy. Is it likely, moreover, that a medical officer in his private capacity will call in as a consultant the medical woman who is officially, to all intents and purposes, his subordinate, to whom he is in the habit of dictating what operations she shall perform and what class of cases she may be allowed to treat? That being so, the medical woman in charge of the Dufferin Hospital will depend entirely for her consulting practice upon the good will of the independent practitioners of both sexes now practising in Rangoon.

Dr. Balfour's Address.

Dr. Balfour said :—

Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I wish in the first place to endorse all that Sir Pardey Lukis has just said as regards the position of the medical woman in charge of the Rangoon Dufferin Hospital and the effect which this must have in recruiting for the Women's Medical Service. The Women's Medical Service was founded three years ago largely in order that medical women, whether Indian or English, of the highest standard of work might be attracted to practice in India. Certain conditions for their employment were laid down by the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund, were agreed to by the Provincial Committees, and were published widely in England and in India. Medical women were recruited and are still being recruited under these conditions. Rule No 13 states that private practice will be allowed provided that it does not clash with

official duties, and Rule No. 19 states that each member will have full professional control of her hospital. Private practice could not be said to interfere with the superintendence of a comparatively small maternity hospital and a medical woman cannot be said to have full professional control if she is required to send all cases requiring surgical interference to other practitioners. There is no doubt that if this state of affairs became known in England, as sooner or later it must, it would prevent medical women of the class we wish from coming forward, and the money which the Government of India has entrusted to the Central Committee for improving the standard of women's medical work will be largely wasted.

Putting aside the question of the Women's Medical Service, there is another point which I should like to touch on. I have seen many Dufferin Hospitals and in all of them, in fact I may say in all competent women's hospitals, there is a large amount of gynaecological work done, that is the treatment of the special diseases of women. This, along with improvement of the conditions of childbirth, is a crying necessity for the women of India. But no such work is done in the Dufferin Hospital at Rangoon. It is not that the need does not exist, because the returns show that 1,600 cases of such diseases have attended the out-patient department this year up to date. This is a large proportion being about one-fifth of the total out-patients. Many of these cases require hospital treatment, but Dr. Ma Saw Sa and her assistant have to send all such cases to the male hospital for treatment by male doctors. It may be said that Burmese women do not mind treatment by medical men so much as Indian women, but I think the mere fact that 1,600 women have applied for treatment at the women's hospital shows that they wish such treatment from their own sex and in an institution so largely supported by the Dufferin Fund they ought to get it.

I wish to say another word about the nursing arrangements. A large number of Burmese women are trained here as midwives. Only some of these get any training in general nursing and those who do have to go for that training to the General Hospital. I should like to see all the midwives getting a training in nursing and I should like to see the training in nursing given in the Dufferin Hospital. I have been told that it is possible to give a much more efficient training in the General Hospital. I have no doubt this is so at present, but the standard of nursing in the Dufferin Hospital ought to be sufficiently high to enable it to train its own probationers. I think this is an important point. The statistics show that the mortality during 1915 was 4 per cent. It is impossible, without knowing

more of the cases, to say if this is excessively high or not. But the fact that during the past year 45 women died from childbirth in the Maternity Hospital, excluding the cases requiring surgical interference sent to the General Hospital, ought to make the Committee consider seriously how matters can be improved. There is no doubt that skilful nursing will often save a woman brought to extremity by a difficult or neglected labour. I think that Burmese women should be trained in sick nursing because there is a great field for their services in the homes of the people. As European medicine becomes more popular, hospital accommodation cannot be provided for all, and there are many qualified men and women who can treat them in their homes. But those of us who have done so know how difficult, almost hopeless, a task it is to treat serious illness in a lower class Indian house. If a trained nurse, even one of little education, is provided the task is much more easy.

If a regular training school for Burmese nurses could be established in connection with the Dufferin Hospital under a well paid nursing sister, who would also be responsible for the general cleanliness and sanitation of the wards, the training now being carried on would be greatly improved. A number of passed pupils would be retained on a small salary and sent out to nurse cases in the homes of the people for small fees under qualified medical men or women. By giving them occasional terms of duty in the hospital a proper standard of work would be ensured.

One of the speakers to-day expressed a hope that it would soon be possible to bring in a Midwives' Bill for Burma on the lines of the Midwives' Act of 1905 in England. This bill requires that all midwives shall be trained and registered and that no untrained woman shall attend a case of labour, unless emergent, under pain of legal penalties. India and Burma are probably not yet ready for such a sweeping reformation, but there is no reason why a preliminary measure should not be taken, and the bodies who examine and give diplomas to midwives should not themselves institute a system of supervision and punishment for malpractice and poor work on their own certificate holders which would lead to great improvement in their practice and would pave the way for the more sweeping measure.

Colonel Dee's Remarks.

Colonel Dee said he was pleased to hear the expressions made by Sir Parley Lukis, chiefly his remarks in reference to gynaecological operations. He was one of the most junior members of the committee, having been some four years in Rangoon, and it had certainly been surprising to him that the Dufferin Hospital was purely for midwifery. Gynaecology used to be

practised in the Dufferin Hospital, but for some reason or other it had been stopped, and as a matter of fact, no attempt had since been made to revive it. The reasons put forward for stopping it were that in Burma the conditions were different from those in India. He had been serving both in India and in Burma and he did not see a great difference between the two. The second condition was that the present conditions of the hospital were unsafe for operations. That of course to any practically experienced surgeon was rather silly. A man who could not operate under any circumstances was in his opinion an extremely poor surgeon. The speaker had no hesitation in saying that he would help Ma Saw Sa, and every member should do so, in her operations to be carried out in the future. Another thing that happened in the Dufferin Hospital, to which Sir Pardey Lukis had referred, was that surgical operations which had reference to gynæcology, were sent to the General Hospital. That was utterly wrong. There was absolutely no reason why those operations should not be done at the Dufferin Hospital where there were four medical men, one man being always on duty. The last thing was one that Dr. Pedley had asked him to state; that was in regard to consulting and private practice. The committee had, at one of their recent meetings, arranged that Dr. Ma Saw Sa should be allowed consulting practice. The main point that came up in regard to private practice was as to the nature of the practice. What they thought at that meeting was that if the superintendent had private practice with that particular class of people, that private practice would engage many months ahead the services of the lady superintendent, and that would undoubtedly interfere with her practice in the hospital. That was the only reason why the committee were against her private practice. On the other hand, they were in favour of her having consultation practice.

Sir Pardey Lukis in reply to the last speaker's reference as to Ma Saw Sa's practice, said that he happened to know the rules in connection with obstetric hospitals in India. He was not aware of a single instance of a man holding charge of a gynæcological ward being deprived from taking private practice.

Maung Kin's Remarks.

Maung Kin said a few words in regard to the question whether gynæcological operations should be performed in the Dufferin Hospital as it stood now. There was a meeting of the committee which he attended a few months ago when the question was brought up. It was stated by one of the medical men then that it would be very disastrous to have such operations in the hospital building, and that unless there was a new ward or a new building

apart from that where midwifery operations were performed, those operations should not be done. He wished to know whether in the opinion of the medical men that view was sound or not. So far as he could understand from what Sir Pardey Lukis had said, those operations might be performed with safety in the present building, and if they agreed that they could be performed why should they not go ahead at once. That seemed to be the view of Colonel Dee also. Another thing he wished to bring forward, as a layman and subscriber and member of the committee, was that it was the business of the committee and also of the subscribers to see that the status of the lady doctor of the hospital, who was a very highly trained medical woman, should not be reduced to that of a sick nurse by reason of lack of work in the hospital for a number of years. Experience could only be gained by work done, and it should be done by the lady superintendent. As regards the feelings of Burmese women in regard to medical aid from men, he might say that if they had to make a choice between a lady doctor and a man doctor, all things being equal, they would, like the world all over, choose a lady doctor. That being the case, poor women if they wanted to come to the Dufferin Hospital, for whatever cases they might be, whether gynaecological or any other, that hospital should be for their help. He suggested that subscribers as well as members of the committee should try and make their best endeavours to make the Dufferin Hospital as useful as possible and as popular as possible in the country.

Mr. Jamal and Mr. Chin Tsong also spoke in favour of Dr. Ma Saw Sa being allowed private practice.

Dr. Pedley replied to the previous speakers on the matter referring to private practice to Dr. Ma Saw Sa.

Sir Harcourt Butler's Address.

The Chairman in closing the proceedings proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Lieutenant-General Sir Pardey Lukis and Dr. Balfour for their very interesting addresses. Before doing so, His Honour said he should like to make a few remarks on the general course and trend of the discussion. In the first place he should like to guard himself against any suggestions that he was criticising the work of those who had been before him—of Dr. Pedley and Dr. Parakh—of the splendid work that they had done in building up the Dufferin Hospital from the day that they started in the small wooden bungalow near the jail to the present time when the hospital building was, though not all that could be desired, still run as a hospital and had done invaluable work in Rangoon and from which the women in Rangoon derived

enormous benefit. As time went on and money came in they could make great improvements in the hospital. When he recently went round the Dufferin Hospital, and it was not his habit to propose anything unless he could think of suggesting something better in its place, certain defects as to the sanitation of the hospital were pointed out and these Dr. Pedley, Dr. Parakh and everybody else were acquainted with. He then made up his mind to put things fairly right and put forward a scheme for the better sanitation of the hospital. That was not yet ready. After what they had heard, and especially as Lady Chelmsford was coming here shortly and would visit the hospital, His Honour thought they might go perhaps a little further and try to put the Dufferin Hospital on a more modern basis. He felt confident from what had been said and in view of the generosity displayed previously, that the general public would support any improvement to the Dufferin Hospital. In that connection he wished to thank his friend, Mr. Jamal, for the lift that he had given to the hospital which had added considerably to the comforts of the hospital. He was authorised by his friend, Mr. Chin Tsong to say that he was prepared to provide the cost of an operating room for the hospital. He thanked both those gentlemen for their generosity and their public spirit and he trusted and felt confident that others would, according to their means, follow their generous example. It was not the time for him on that occasion to throw out any suggestions as to how the work was to be done. They would work out their own salvation, remembering the wise words they had heard from Sir Pardey Lukis and Dr. Balfour, who spoke from their experience in India. He was glad to see that they had enlarged their committee by bringing in Sir Arthur Binning and Mr. Turner, because he thought it was of the utmost importance that the committee should be in touch with all classes of the community. He would throw out a proposal later at another meeting, as he did not want to spring anything on them, of a change which he thought would add to the efficiency of the committee. At present they had a men's committee and a ladies' committee working independently of each other. He thought it would be a very much more efficient committee if they had a combined committee larger than at present, and had lady visitors who were serving on that committee. It was quite clear to him from the sentiments that had been expressed in the room, and he might say that he had been approached by a number of members of different communities, that there was a feeling in Rangoon, that the lady superintendent of the Dufferin Hospital should have private practice. It was not a matter in which he would interfere, because it was one which the committee would settle itself. He would throw out a

suggestion, while accepting what had been already said, that the conditions of the staff need not be necessarily stereotyped, as at present. It was an utterly wrong position and one that was not taken in India that the lady superintendent should be treated as resident medical officer. In conclusion, His Honour suggested that if the members of the committee talked over the matter amongst themselves he would undertake that Government would assist in the working of a scheme of management which would meet the wishes of the public and secure the welfare of the hospital. He did not think he had anything more to say, except to thank them for their attendance to show their interest and give the meeting the benefit of their advice, and particularly he proposed a vote of thanks to Lieutenant-General Sir Patdey Lukis and Dr. Balfour for their addresses.

Sir Patdey Lukis on behalf of Dr. Balfour and himself thanked His Honour for the vote of thanks and the meeting terminated.

ANNEXURE IV.

Proposed construction of a New Hospital at Rangoon to be named "Lady Chelmsford Hospital."

A combined meeting of the Managing Committee and the Ladies' Visiting Committee of the Dufferin Hospital was held at Government House, on the 20th December 1916, to consider a proposal to erect a new hospital on a larger and more convenient site. The Lieutenant-Governor Sir Harcourt Butler presided and there were also present: Col. Strickland, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, The Hon'ble Mr. Lim Chin Tsong, The Hon'ble U Po Tha, The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. A. S. Jamal, C.I.E., Lt.-Col. P. Dee, I.M.S., Messrs. J. Craig, Sassoon Solomon, R. G. Nicoll, Maung Kin, V. N. Sivaya, W. M. Turner, Drs. T. F. Pedley, and N. N. Parakh, Mr. Geo. J. Swann (Hon. Secretary), Mrs. Dantra, Mrs. Hla Oung, Mrs. Ohn Gaing, Mrs. Paw Tun, Mrs. Maung Khin, Mrs. Ba Too, Mrs. May Oung, Mrs. Casson, Mrs. Ma Khin, Dr. Ma Saw Sa.

Sir Harcourt Butler's Speech.

In opening the meeting His Honour said,—I have asked you to meet me this morning to discuss the future of the Dufferin Hospital because I have now to put before you a proposal different from that which I placed before you consequent on the suggestion of Lieut.-General Sir Pardey Lukis and Dr. Balfour just before Their Excellencies arrived. The problem before us then was how to improve the existing Dufferin Hospital so as to bring it into line with and more or less up to the standard of Dufferin Hospitals in India. Since then the situation has changed. Col. Strickland has informed me that the present site is congested and inadequate to the enlargements which are necessary. Then Colonel Kanta Prasad has most generously offered R10,000 for an Out-patient Dispensary. And Mr. Lim Chin Tsong, Mr. Jamal and others have suggested to me that if we are going to spend a lot of money in improving the hospital it will be much better to have a new one on a more convenient and extended site. They have also suggested that the new hospital might very appropriately be named the "Lady Chelmsford Hospital," in recognition of the deep interest which Her Excellency has taken in the institution, and the interest which Their Excellencies have taken in Burma generally. I have been assured that such a proposal will receive ample support from the generous and charitably-minded citizens of Rangoon. I think I owe it to

you to announce this proposal to you at once in order that you may not waste your valuable time in considering proposals which may come to nothing in view of the larger proposal put forward. I am naturally reluctant in war time to associate myself with any movements not connected with the war. But the need of a proper hospital for women in Rangoon is so important for the future manhood and womanhood of the province, that I think that without in any way relaxing our efforts for the war funds an exception may well be made in its favour. And I am only too glad to associate myself with a movement to express our gratitude to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford for the keen and friendly interest in Burma and its problems which they have taken here and are taking away with them to-day.

I take this early opportunity of saying a few words regarding their visit. First I would say—"Well done Burma." Burma's war gift to the British Government, now amounting to over 27½ lakhs, her fine exhibition of arts, crafts and industries at Rangoon and Mandalay, and the warmth of her reception of Their Excellencies are worthy of the Province. As you know, His Excellency expressed the wish that it being war time, his reception should be as quiet and as simple as possible. But Burma while eager to help in all ways connected with the war, was determined to give a royal welcome to the representative of our King-Emperor. I think that the visit has been a complete success, and that it augurs well for the future. I am grateful to Their Excellencies, and more than proud of Burma. There are no doubt impatient spirits who are not satisfied without definite promises of help. From the nature of the case, no such promises can be given now. But I take great encouragement from the Viceroy's sympathetic words. This is not the time for me to press the claims of Burma. Our welcome to Their Excellencies is not connected with those claims. The war will occupy the whole attention of the Government of India for some time to come. Nor are we ready with our schemes of communications. I deprecate the idea that the Government of India, as now constituted, are unfriendly to Burma. Sir William Meyer has already shown some interest in Burma. I hope next year that he will come and see our possibilities. I hope Sir George Barnes will do the same. If only they will come they will see, and they will be convinced. Burma has undoubtedly a great future. Have faith in Burma, and have imagination. Burma is a business proposition. There will be many changes during and after the war. We do not exhaust the resources of finance in asking for doles from the Government of India. When our schemes of communication

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lay our heads together, official and non-official, in order to devise practical methods of financing them. Many things may happen before then. Burma is already attracting interest outside India. Of one thing I am certain, that the Viceroy's visit will not have been in vain. I shall cordially support the proposal to erect a new hospital for women, up to date in staff and fittings, to be under the Dufferin Fund and named the Lady Chelmsford Hospital. If, as I understand, you ladies and gentlemen agree, the first step is to consider the question of a site and collect funds.

After a brief discussion in which the Hon'ble Mr. Lim Chin Tsong, Dr. Pedley, and Mg. Kin took part, it was resolved that steps should be taken to collect funds for the erection of a new hospital to be called the Lady Chelmsford Hospital on a central site. To bring the advantages of the proposal before the various communities in Rangoon and to commence the collection of funds the following Special Committee was appointed with His Honour as Chairman :—

European : Messrs. Macdonald, Turner, Nicoll, Lieut.-Colonel Dee, Mrs. Casson, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Parlett.

Burmese : Maung Po Ta, U Po Tha, Maung Kin, Maung Kyaw Zan, U Ba Thein, Mrs. Hla Oung, Mrs. Ohn Gaing, Mrs. Hpay, U Ba Gyaw, U Po Kin.

Mahomedan : Mr. Essof Dooply, Mr. Ebrahim Patali, Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Moolla, Mr. Abdul Rahman, Mr. Maung Bah Oh, Hon'ble Mr. A. K. A. S. Jamal, C.I.E., Mr. Mahomed Goolam Hoosain Surty.

Hindu : Mr. S. Ramanathan Reddiar, S. A. S. Narcheappa Chetty, Mr. A. M. Pillai, Mr. J. R. Das, Mr. S. N. Sen, Mr. Amareband Madhojee, Dharsies Nanjie.

Chinese : Mr. Chan Mah Phee, Mr. Lee Ah Yain, Hon'ble Mr. Lim Chin Tsong.

Mr. R. G. Nicoll was elected Treasurer of the Committee; but as Mr. G. J. Swann, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Burma Branch of the Dufferin Fund, was unable to undertake the duties of Secretary of the Committee, the selection of a Secretary was left to His Honour as Chairman of the Committee.

It was then proposed by Dr. Parakh and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Lim Chin Tsong that the Committee have power to add to their number. This was carried.

The question of including on the Committee representatives from the districts outside Rangoon was next considered. His Honour thought that the best course to adopt would be to appoint separate Committees for each

division. These could be appointed subsequently as soon as the Rangoon Committee had got to work.

The question of the site of the new hospital was next discussed. Opinions were expressed favourable to the site of about 10 acres at the corner of Godwin and Commissioner's Roads, comprising the compounds of the Old Jail House and the present quarters of the Superintendent of the Jail. Colonel Strickland, the Chairman of the Managing Committee, was deputed to make enquiries whether the site would be suitable and could be made available for the purpose.

ANNEXURE V.

Progress of Hospital Work in Bengal under the auspices of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund was held at Government House, Calcutta, at 5-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 4th January 1917. The meeting had been called to give the members an opportunity of meeting the Lady President of the Fund, Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford. Her Excellency Lady Carmichael presided, and among those present were Mrs. A. N. Chaudhury, Mrs. Monahan, Mrs. David Ezra, Mrs. Girard, Miss Sorabji, Mrs. K. Shelly Bonnerji, Mrs. M. R. Mehta, Miss Rutherford, Miss M. V. Webb, L. R. C. P. and S., Mrs. Gall, Mrs. S. B. Mitter, Nawab Sirajul Islam, R. D. Mehta, Esq., C.I.E., Maharajah of Burdwan, the Hon. Surgeon-General W. R. Edwards, C.B., C.M.G., M.D., I.M.S., the Hon. Mr. J. Donald, M.A., I.C.S., Raja Bejoy Singh, W. R. Gourlay, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Honorary Secretary.

Lady Carmichael's Speech.

Lady Carmichael in opening the meeting said :—

Your Excellency,—On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, I welcome you here this evening. The interest which Your Excellency has taken in the work of the Fund has been a source of great gratification to us all and we are specially grateful for the time you have given during your first visit to Calcutta to the activities of this Branch. Your presence here this evening will stimulate us to further efforts to bring relief to our suffering Indian sisters. The Bengal Branch of the Fund commenced its work in 1886, while Lady Dufferin was in Calcutta. The Victoria Hospital was founded on the 8th of April in that year; but the institution did not then occupy the beautiful buildings we now have in Amherst Street. The work of the Bengal Branch from the beginning centres round the Victoria Hospital and in the development of the Branch and of its organization, the Victoria Hospital has been the dominant factor. The hospital has gone on increasing year by year: the total cost of upkeep in 1889 was Rs. 9,000; it rose to Rs. 28,000 in 1901, and now amounts to Rs. 59,000, the figure of our budget for 1916. The efficiency of the institution has fully justified the increase in expenditure.

I would like to tell Your Excellency briefly some details about the work of the Victoria Hospital. When I first came here Dr. Platt was the Lady Superintendent. She was an excellent doctor and had done a great deal to develop the work. She is now Superintendent of the Women's Medical College at Delhi, where I believe she is doing splendid work. Dr. Webb succeeded her here. I think we cannot be too grateful to Dr. Webb. She came to us at a moment when we were in great financial difficulties, when we were not making both ends meet. She has helped us most successfully to pull things together and to reduce our expenses; although at the same time the number of cases, especially of purdah cases, has gone up, the class of patients has improved and we now have as many purdah patients as we have room for. When I came to Bengal, the three delightful cottages given by the Maharani of Bettiah in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, by the Maharani of Hutwa and by the Maharaniadhirani of Burdwan, respectively, were being made very little use of. The experiment has, I hope, shown that high caste widows can take up the profession for the sake of others, and I hope they will do so in increased numbers, for their doing so sets a splendid example to others. The patients, both purdah and non-purdah, are becoming more numerous. In 1914 we had 681 purdah and 958 non-purdah cases, in 1915 there was a slight increase in the numbers of purdah patients and the non-purdah cases went up to 1,154; while in 1916, though there was, for reasons to which I shall refer, a slight decrease in the number of non-purdah cases, there was a very marked increase in purdah cases which number 756. Of midwifery cases, we had 227 in 1914, 268 in 1915 and 269 in 1916.

I feel sure you will be very interested to hear where some of the nurses trained here are now working and how far afield some have gone. I feel proud to think how useful the work of training nurses here has become. Four are now Calcutta Corporation midwives, three are in St. Luke's Hostel, two are at Bombay War work, two are at Delhi in the Lady Hardinge Hospital and others are at Bettiah, Chittagong, Udaipur, Bhagalpur and Ranchi. I have procured from Miss Webb a list of places from which her patients have come. The list shows how widely the work of the Victoria Hospital is known, not only throughout the whole of Bengal (including larger places such as Dacca, Chittagong, Barisal, down to quite small and out-of-the way districts), but also all over India. We have had patients from Jubbulpore, Bombay, Gorakhpur, Multan, Ghazipur, Patna, Bhagalpur, Benares, Sonapur, Assam, Monghyr, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Deccan, Gaya, Lahore, Adrah, Aligarh, Adra, Musbahi, Allahabad, Delhi.

I think this will specially interest Your Excellency as it shows that we do work here not only for our own province, but also for the rest of India.

The great increase in the usefulness of the hospital and the consequent increase in the expenditure of the Branch led the Executive Committee into financial difficulties. It would take too long to go into the details of these. Suffice it to say that the Government has generously come to our help and is giving us grants which last year amounted to Rs. 18,000. They have naturally expressed the hope that the Executive Committee will immediately tackle the difficulties of finance and within a fixed period (April 1919) place the finances on the same solid foundation that characterises the work of the hospital. This question we are now tackling. The hospital receipts are increasing, but I doubt whether we can look forward to any very great expansion in this direction. Our main source of increased revenue must be from the public and Your Excellency's presence here to-day will greatly help us in our endeavour to interest the public and to secure their financial support.

As I have said, the main work of the Branch has been connected with the Victoria Hospital; but the mufassal has not been forgotten. We spend over Rs. 5,000 per annum in subsidising lady doctors and midwives supported by local bodies, such as District Boards and Municipalities. I have seen more of the mufassal in Bengal than falls to the lot of many English ladies in India and the need for the work of the Dufferin Fund in the districts has constantly been borne in upon me. I have found, too, that that need is recognised by those of our members who are acquainted with mufassal conditions. The state of our finances, however, has prevented us during the past five years from developing this side of our work. We welcome very heartily the presence of Dr. Margaret Balfour amongst us and we look forward to receiving great help from her advice. We hope that, with her help, it may be possible for the Bengal Branch further to develop the mufassal work. Dr. Balfour has already seen something of Bengal and she has very kindly come to our meeting to-day and has consented to tell us of the views she has so far been able to formulate.

We hope that Your Excellency will be able to give us much help and assistance during the years you are in India and we welcome you very cordially in our midst.

Dr. Margaret Balfour gave an interesting account of the visits of inspection she had recently paid to the hospitals at Berhampore, Faridpur, Dacca and Mymensingh.

Lady Chelmsford's Speech.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford then addressed the meeting. She said :—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has given me great pleasure as Lady President of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to be present at your Committee meeting this afternoon. I have listened with the greatest interest to the account of your work, and I am glad to realise that in Bengal the Provincial Committee is so zealous for the work of this institution.

There are many great problems in India, but that to which I feel specially drawn, and to which I should like, if possible, to contribute such service as I may be able to render is the work connected with the development and improvement of the condition of the women in India. This work, to my mind, is two-fold—educational and medical. Into the educational I will not enter at present, except to point out that its solution is still in the experimental stage. On the medical side this is not so. The foundations were well and truly laid—and I suppose nothing has contributed more to winning for it the sympathy and interest of the public than the splendid work begun by Lady Dufferin 30 years ago. It is because I realise that here we have a solid foundation on which to build that I am throwing myself enthusiastically into carrying on the work so well begun. But you will allow me to say this, that the structure as we have it now is not sufficient. We cannot rest upon the labours of the past, nor be content with dispensing, however well, the funds that were accumulated and with administering the institutions which were founded.

The demands for medical attendance increase with knowledge. Hospitals become out of date and need extension, or even in some cases demolition and replacing by more up-to-date buildings ; and unless we make a fresh effort to maintain the standard at which the work was begun, there is danger lest the Dufferin Fund should decrease in value and efficiency. I have now seen something of the work and I should like to give you one or two instances where I think we are falling short of the high standard laid down at the outset. I know of one place where the valuable services of a member of the Women's Medical Service for India are largely discounted by there being no matron to assist her, others where there are no assistant surgeons, others where new surgical equipment is required, others where for want of money to be spent on capital outlay administration is unduly costly.

progress we must go back. I hope in the near future to formulate a scheme to improve the present state of things ; and from conversations I have had I feel confident that I shall receive very general support in my endeavour to carry forward the work of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. I think you will agree that we should like to see the Dufferin Hospitals, the model hospitals in every important town. We should like to feel that the institutions so exactly corresponded to the needs of the people that they would come to them in order to obtain early relief from the terrible sufferings they endure, rather than, as is too often the case, when they are too ill for complete recovery to be possible. And further I feel we ought to look ahead and be prepared with up-to-date hospitals where the young women who are now training as doctors at the Lady Hardinge College and elsewhere shall gain experience in professional work.

Turning to your work in Calcutta, I should like to say how pleased I was with what I saw at the Dufferin Hospital, and I should like to compliment Dr. Webb and the Committee on the good work they have done. Your building is very good and in most respects up to date. There are two improvements which I should like to suggest. They are : better arrangements for the reception of the purdah women, and more fans in the nurses' quarters. Besides the treatment of the sick, the Dufferin Hospital in Calcutta has a special value in providing a training school for a large number of nurses. The course is a three years' one and the training received of real value. The demand for trained nurses is far greater than the supply, and I hope all schools and institutions will commend this great profession to their pupils. I am glad to learn that a Nurses' Guild is being started here, and I know the ladies of Calcutta will see to it that it flourishes and grows. One feels that nurses, often far away from their own homes, have a special claim on the community. Before leaving the subject of nurses, I should like to say that it gave me great pleasure to find high caste Brahmin widows in the Dufferin Hospital taking their training as nurses. Nothing, one would think, could be more in keeping with their determination to live a life of service than that they should devote themselves to the alleviation of suffering among their sisters, sacrificing themselves to the living for the sake of the dead. I hope we may soon find others following their fine example.

In conclusion, may I assure the Bengal Provincial Committee that it is the earnest desire of the Central Committee to help and support them in all their undertakings, and that I am confident that the more closely all the Committees work in concert, the greater will be the results achieved by the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

The Maharajadhirajah of Burdwan thanked Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford for having been so kind as to meet the Executive Committee of the Bengal Branch.

ANNEXURE VI.

Opening of the new Hospital building forming part of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital at Delhi.

The new hospital building, forming part of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, Delhi, was formally opened by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, on March 17, 1917, in the presence of about 250 ladies, many of whom were Indians. The origin and organisation of the institution were described in an address by the Principal, Dr. Kate Platt, M. D., B. S., W. M. S.

Dr. Platt's Address.

Dr. Platt said:—Your Excellency,—The scheme for the establishment of a Medical College and Hospital for women owes its inception to the late Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, whose early death in July, 1914, caused such widespread sorrow, especially felt by the women of India who loved their Lady Sahiba very dearly. When Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary came to India for the Durbar in 1911-12 her sympathies for the women of India became very active, and she was eager to show her interest in them by helping in some practical scheme for their benefit. Lady Hardinge suggested to Her Majesty that one of their greatest needs was the provision of medical help and that such help could best be given by their own country women provided that these could be satisfactorily trained. It was true that a certain number of Indian women had received medical education in the existing medical schools, and others had been trained in England, but social and religious custom did not permit of co-education and the close association between the sexes which necessarily must exist in mixed medical schools. Thus very few Indian girls of good class entered the medical profession. For these and other reasons Lady Hardinge urged the establishment of a medical school staffed entirely by women in which medical education of the first order could be obtained. Furthermore she undertook to collect money for this purpose. Her Imperial Majesty graciously approved of the suggestion and Lady Hardinge, with characteristic enthusiasm, began a campaign in which she aroused the interest of the Indian community in her scheme and collected money with which to start it. She threw all her energies into the work, which was not a small one, for it was estimated that the cost of building and equipping a medical college with its necessary adjunct, a women's hospital, would be at least 15 lakhs. At first it

was proposed that the college should be called "Queen Mary's College" in memory of Her Majesty's visit to India. Later it was agreed that the college would form a most fitting memorial of the devotion and sacrifice of its founder, Lady Hardinge of Penshurst—though, without any tangible reminder, her memory will live long in the hearts of the Indian people.

INDIAN SUPPORT.

Lady Hardinge's enthusiasm and her charming, gracious personality gained the interest and help of the Indian people, and I am proud to say that the cost of the College and Hospital has been provided almost entirely by Indians; Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsee, Sikh, all contributed willingly. Lady Hardinge did not spare herself in the work of arousing interest in the scheme so dear to her heart. Her keen practical mind and common sense were applied to the planning of the institution. In this she received the invaluable help and advice of the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, Sir Pardey Lukis, who has in so many ways done much to further the development of medical work among women in India. A building committee under the presidency of Lady Hardinge was formed consisting of Sir C. Pardey Lukis, Sir James Roberts, Mr. Hailey (Chief Commissioner of Delhi), Mr. John Begg (the Architect), Mr. H. T. Keeling (Chief Executive Engineer of New Delhi), Mrs. Wemyss Grant, M.D., and myself the Principal-elect; to which Mr. Cotton acted as Hon. Secretary. Later, Mr. Cotton was succeeded by Mr. S. R. Hignell, and Mr. Hein was appointed Hon. Treasurer. The members of the committee devoted both time and energy without stint to the furtherance of the scheme. Mr. John Begg gave his services gratuitously and designed the admirable buildings you now see. The College and Hospital will be an enduring example of his work as well as a very tangible evidence of his generosity. Our thanks are due not only to him but also to all the other members of the committee who gave their help in all stages of the planning and construction of the College and Hospital as well as in the actual starting of the Medical School. The nurturing of the institution was no small matter and it was only through the freely given help of the committee that, in this time of stress and strain, the many difficulties that presented themselves were overcome.

COST OF THE SCHEME.

Such was the success of Lady Hardinge that by March, 1914, she had collected Rs. 15 lakhs towards the building fund, and on the 17th of the month, three years ago to-day, she laid the foundation-stone of the College. As the plans developed it became obvious that the original estimate of the

cost, Rs. 15 lakhs, was too low, and as it stands at present the total cost will be over Rs. 22 lakhs. When the scheme was initiated the Government of India promised an annual grant of Rs. 1 lakh for maintenance. This, while sufficient in the early stage, will not be enough to maintain a growing institution, and it is confidently hoped that when the war is over the Government will generously come to our aid and augment the grant.

THE DEATH OF LADY HARDINGE.

Within three months of the laying of the foundation-stone by Lady Hardinge we suffered an irreparable loss in the sudden death of our Lady President. No words can express our grief. We felt as if the College had lost its very life and soul. Gradually we realised, however, that to continue the work that she had begun and make it a success would be the finest tribute to her memory. It was what she would have wished. Lord Hardinge took up the duties of the President and we owe much to his never-failing interest.

THE COLLEGE OPENED.

The buildings, under the charge of Mr. Glenn, P. W.^c D., made rapid progress, and on February 17, 1916, shortly before his departure from India, Lord Hardinge was able to perform the ceremony of declaring the College open. It was not, however, till October that the College was ready to receive students. The first 34 students began work at the College on October 8, 1916. Eleven of them held Lady Hardinge scholarships, three College scholarships, three Dufferin scholarships and one a Narian Singh Sikh scholarship. Of these original students, five were Hindus, two Sikhs, two Muhammadans, three Parsees, one Burmese, ten Indian Christians, and the remainder Anglo-Indians and Europeans. We have lost three of these through illness and other causes. We are able to offer annually three College scholarships, three Dufferin scholarships, and nine other Special scholarships through the kindness of the Hon'ble Maharaja Ranjit Sinha of Nashipur, Bai Dhunbai Babu Malabai, Kumari Shri Rupali Bai of Lambadi, Rai Bahadur Sardar Narain Singh, and the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Frontier Province. The Punjab Dufferin Committee are also offering three scholarships to girls resident in the Punjab. In addition to these, two good medals are offered annually: one by the Diwan Babadur Daya Kishan Kaul, C.I.E., in memory of Lady Hardinge, and the other by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, which is to be known as "The Lady Chelmsford Medal."

WORK IN THE COLLEGE.

During this term classes have been held in biology, physics, chemistry, English and mathematics. Next term classes will commence in physiology, anatomy, and materia medica. All students, before entering the College, must have passed the matriculation or an equivalent examination, such as the senior Cambridge or the European school final examination, including mathematics. We have five students sitting for the F. Sc. (medical) examination in April.

Games have been taken up most keenly by the students, tennis and hockey having been played throughout the winter. Hockey is now replaced by badminton, the season having closed with an excellent match between the staff and the students, the latter being victorious by two goals to one. Later we hope also to have croquet. At present the College staff consists of three professors, all of whom are very fully qualified in their several subjects and have been trained in England. The science professors have each two assistants and there is also a warden and secretary. This staff will, of course, increase next year when additional subjects have to be taught.

The college library has already a good nucleus of science books and we have to thank Mrs. Offley Shore for a most generous gift of Rs. 1,500 with which to purchase books of general literary interest. These will be greatly appreciated by the students.

The students have among themselves an Ethical Society which meets about once a week. They invite a member of the staff to take the chair or sometimes to read a paper at their meetings at which all kinds of subjects are discussed, ranging from religion to patent medicines. As the students come from literally all parts of India and Burma, and are of various religions and nationalities, the views expressed are very diverse, and I think this society will greatly help to widen the mental horizon of individual students and bring the members of the staff into touch with the thoughts of the community. There is also a Bible class for Christian students.

HOSPITAL WORK.

At the time that the College buildings were opened the Hospital was hardly begun; the Dispensary, however, was almost ready for use, and in April we were able to begin hospital work, taking a few in-patients as well as out-patients. From that time till the end of February we received and treated in the Hospital 271 in-patients and 4,906 out-patients, with 2,333 return visits. The highest number of in-patients received in the Hospital at

one time was 34. The highest number of out-patients treated in one day was 113, and 172 operations have been performed. Considering our limitation in the way of accommodation, these figures augur well for the success of the Hospital. At present the Hospital is situated a little far from the city, but we planned for the future; and in time to come when the Imperial city is built and the old city spreads to the south, as it inevitably will, we shall be in the centre of a large, well-populated district. I consider that our position will be ideal. Even now, with some drawbacks in the way of situation, we have made most satisfactory progress and patients come to us from distant cities as well as from outlying villages and from Delhi.

The Dispensary is very conveniently planned and is most commodious, it being necessary to provide room for students who in the future will gain some of their most valuable experience in the out-door department.

HOSPITAL COTTAGE WARDS AND SERAI.

The first unit of the Hospital, just completed and now to be opened, provides accommodation for 84 patients. By far the greater part is intended for *purdahnashin* patients and provision in the shape of cottage wards is made for those who wish to bring husband and family. The cottage wards are self-contained and both patient and family can obtain absolute privacy. Each cottage consists of patient's room and bath-room, family room, cook-room, bath-room and lavatory with courtyard. There are twelve of these cottages. Entrance for husband and family is gained from a private road at the back. We have two types of wards in the hospital building. Those intended for *purdah* patients are provided with curtains, and each bed with the space round it, during visiting hours, can be entirely shut off from the rest of the ward, which is practically made into a series of cubicles. The other wards are for non-*purdah* patients and during visiting hours, which are 3 to 6 in the cold weather and 4 to 7 in the hot weather, male relations may see the patients. For the convenience of patients who cannot afford to pay for accommodation in the neighbourhood we have established a Serai with twelve *dalans*; these are free of charge to *bond-fide* relatives of patients. For the separate cottages a charge of Rs. 2 per diem is made to patients who have their male relations with them; to others a charge of Re. 1 is made. This covers rent, medicine, treatment, and nursing. Extra fees are asked for electric lights, fans, special nurses, medicines outside the hospital pharmacopœia, and food. Patients accommodated in the main hospital are free. In the Serai two banias' shops will be established at which food grain, etc., can be obtained at bazar rates.

STAFF.

At present the Hospital staff consists of a physician and a surgeon with a house-surgeon. This staff will be augmented as the number of patients increases. I should like to say here that gynaecological and ophthalmic surgery are being made a speciality. Our training school for nurses is, we consider, one of the most important departments of our work. We are undertaking to give a complete training in medical, surgical, and obstetric nursing. The school is intended mainly for Indian girls. The number of probationers we take for training will depend upon the expansion of the Hospital. At present we have 8 Indians, 2 Bengalis, 2 Madrassis and 4 Punjabis. The Superintendent of the Nursing School has had much experience and success in the training of Indian girls. She will be assisted by a staff of European Sisters and Indian Staff Nurses. As vacancies occur on the staff they will be filled by Indian nurses when we have a number of fully trained ones from which to make our selection.

One reason why I feel personally convinced that the ultimate success of the College Hospital and students is inevitable, is because I have such a very strong conviction that Lady Hardinge infused so much of her own spirit of vitality into the undertaking, even before its birth, that failure would be inconceivable. Her example of devotion and unselfishness should be to us all, students and staff, a never-failing stimulus and encouragement. Her splendid fortitude in the time of Lord Hardinge's narrow escape and severe illness was no less magnificent than the brave way in which, for some time before her death, she went about doing her everyday duties, making no complaint, always bright and ready to listen to other people's troubles though her physical pain must have been constant.

Now we have to look forward, and we do so with the greatest confidence in the assurance that we shall always have the help and sympathy of Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, our President. Her Excellency has already shown the greatest interest in this College by her frequent visits and her ready advice in our many difficulties and we realise that in her we have always a very real friend. We know that she, no less than Lady Hardinge, has at heart the interests and welfare of the women of India, and that one of her chief aims is the encouragement of the various works which have for their object the bringing of medical relief to the suffering women of India.

Lady Chelmsford's Address.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford said :—The women of India can never sufficiently realise the deep debt they owe to Lady Hardinge or the love and zeal with which she laboured on their behalf. The longer I am in India the more it strikes me what a great work Lady Hardinge did in founding this College, and I believe its success in the years to come will only strengthen that impression, but it is not in stones and mortar that Lady Hardinge's name will live. It will live in the hearts of the women of India and the measure of their thanks to her will be shown in the way in which they co-operate in all the efforts which are made to relieve their sufferings and to spread a better knowledge of the laws of health all through the community. In some of the hospitals I have visited, I have been shocked to see cases of quite young women suffering from consumption and distress, to learn what a common disease consumption is in this country. I believe this is a matter in which the women of India, and specially the educated women, could do a good deal. The great preventive and cure for consumption is fresh air, and if the women would accustom their children to sleep with doors or windows open, or on the roofs of their houses, from their earliest childhood, they would arm them with greater powers of resisting cold and fortify them against this dread disease, and they would be thus doing a great deal in the direction of stamping it out. That there are laws of health which cannot with impunity be disregarded is now common knowledge, and I would make an earnest appeal to the women of this country to see to it that they be followed.

The report includes an account of the work of the first term in the college and I should like to congratulate the students on the start they have made. They are the pioneers and on them falls the responsibility for the fame and credit which will eventually accrue to the college. They will be the first to show to the world what this college can produce. I am sure by their steady work and devotion to their calling they will prove themselves worthy of this institution.

The special object our gathering here to-day is to carry our work one step further and to declare open for practical use the first block of the magnificent hospital which is attached to this College. It is up-to-date in every particular and special thanks are due to the Architect, Mr. Begg, who has bestowed so much care on it. It will be a satisfaction to the Chiefs and Princes who contributed so generously to this institution to know that this hospital will stand as a model amongst the hospitals for women in India and

that through their generosity much suffering will be alleviated, not only for the sake of the sick and suffering but also on account of the very valuable training for nurses which this hospital is to provide. We shall look forward to the day when we shall see the remainder of this hospital completed. The provision of nurses is perhaps one of the biggest needs in India to-day and their supply will do more to bring relief to the homes of the people than almost any scheme which could be devised. I shall always take the greatest interest in this side of the work of this college. It is very fitting that this ceremony should take place on this particular date, commemorating as it does the laying of the foundation-stone three years ago. Those who were present on that occasion must look back with satisfaction to the work which has been accomplished in so short a time.

Before concluding, I should like to say one word in reference to the Principal and her staff. Miss Platt has put all the zeal and energy she can command into this work and to her in large measure is due the satisfactory manner in which the College has started on its career, and the staff whom she has collected around her are in every way fitted to second her efforts and are much to be congratulated on the manner in which their work has been performed. It but remains for me to wish the college and its staff and pupils all success and a prosperous career in the service of woman-kind, and to formally declare the Hospital and all its buildings open.

Her Excellency at the same time read out the following message received from Lord Hardinge :—"I am so grateful that Your Excellency has kindly consented to open the hospital units, with private wards and serai, on March 17th. I cannot help feeling what pleasure this would have given the founder, especially on that anniversary, and I congratulate Your Excellency, the Committee and Doctor Platt on the splendid progress that is being made with the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital. May these new wards prove a blessing to Indian women and children."

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND,
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Statement of Accounts for the year 1916.

Account of Receipts and Payments of the Central Committee

RECEIPTS.	Details.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
<i>Cash Balance on 1st January 1916</i> . . . . .	...	11,366 13 8
<i>Income of Fund—</i>		
Subscriptions and Donations, Life Councillors . . . . .	...
Donation by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford	500 0 0	
Subscriptions and Donations, Life Members . . . . .	...
<i>Ditto ditto Miscellaneous</i> . . . . .	...
Contributions from Branches	323 14 0	
Interest on Investments (except Trust Accounts)	40,605 5 8	
Sundry Receipts	1,191 6 0	
		42,720 0 8
<i>Trust Accounts—</i>		
Henry Fawcett Prizes	336 4 0	
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	336 4 0	
Sir John Muir	560 7 0	
Gilchrist Scholarships	2,219 10 5	
		3,452 9 5
<i>Investments—</i>		
Refund of loan by Hasanpura Court of Wards Estate	54,000 0 0	
Refund of loan by Shakarpura Court of Wards Estate	1,96,000 0 0	
Sale-proceeds of investments . . . . .	...
		2,50,000 0 0
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Refund of short term deposit	30,000 0 0	
Refund of scholarship by Madras Branch	239 6 5	
Refund of contribution for repairs to office building	37 11 1	
		30,277 1 6
Carried over . . . . .	...	3,37,817 2 3

of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during the year 1916.

PAYMENTS.	Details.	TOTAL
	R a p.	R a p
<i>Investments—</i>		
Expenses of Tulloch bequest	105 14 0	
Short term deposit at 4 per cent. per annum with Alliance Bank of Simla, Simla.	3,00,000 0 0	
		3,00,105 14 0
<i>Objects of Fund—</i>		
Grants-in-aid, United Provinces Branch	5,400 0 0	
Baluchistan Branch	3,230 0 0	
Central Provinces Branch . . . . .	...
North-West Frontier Province Branch	1,200 0 0	
Assam Branch	1,560 0 0	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...
		11,390 0 0
<i>Scholarships—</i>		
Central Committee	3,890 0 0	
Gilchrist Trust	1,840 0 0	
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	140 0 0	
Sir John Muir	408 0 0	
		6,278 0 0
Gratuities, including Books and Medals	20 0 0	
English Medical Women under Central Committee . . . . .	...
Travelling Expenses of Medical Women in India . . . . .	...
Henry Fawcett Prizes . . . . .	...
Dufferin Block, Ripon Hospital, Simla	3,500 0 0	
		3,520 0 0
<i>Expenses of Fund—</i>		
Advertisements and Printing . . . . .	...
Telegrams	80 0 6	
Postage	62 0 1	
Printing	4,450 11 2	
Stationery	300 0 0	
Light and Heat . . . . .	...
Repairs	442 14 4	
Office Building	3 5 5	
	174 10 8	
		5,523 10 2
Carried over . . . . .	...	3,26,817 8 2

Account of Receipts and Payments of the Central Committee

RECEIPTS.	Details.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs a. p.</i>	<i>Rs a. p.</i>
Brought forward .	...	3,37,817 2 3
<i>Women's Medical Service for India—</i>		
Subsidy from Government	1,50,000 0 0	1,50,000 0 0
<i>Investments—</i>		
Interest on investments	9,588 14 1	9,588 14 1
<i>Provident Fund—</i>		
In cash	339 10 0	...
By deduction from salary, etc.	6,039 7 4	6,379 1 4
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Refund on account of repairs to office building . .	37 11 0	37 11 0
TOTAL .	...	5,03,822 12 8
Closing balance on 31st December 1916 . . . .	...	11,014 1 1
TOTAL .	...	5,14,836 13 9

SIMLA :

The 15th April 1917.

of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during the year 1916—*concl'd.*

PAYMENTS		Details.	TOTAL.
		R a. p.	R a. p.
	Brought forward	...	3,26,817 8 2
Women's Medical Service for India—			
Salaries of Medical Women	R1,11,329 15 11	...	
Ditto on account of deduction towards Provident Fund	<u>R6,039 7 4</u>	1,17,369 7 3	
Leave allowances		9,780 15 7	
Travelling expenses		4,355 10 8	
House rent for Medical Women		865 5 10	
			1,32,371 7 4
Office Expenses—			
Telegrams		80 0 6	
Postage and Receipt Stamps		62 0 1	
Commission on realizing interest, etc.		127 9 7	
Salaries and Wages and Travelling expenses of office		4,460 11 2	
House rent for Office establishment		300 0 0	
Office contingencies		442 14 3	
Office Building		174 10 8	
			5,647 14 3
Advances to—			
Branches		...	...
Investments—			
Short term deposit at 4 per cent per annum with Alliance Bank of Simla		50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
	TOTAL	..	5,14,836 13 9

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,

Account of Receipts and Payments of the Central Committee

RECEIPTS.	Details.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs a. p.</i>	<i>Rs a. p.</i>
Brought forward . . . . .	...	3,37,817 2 3
<i>Women's Medical Service for India—</i>		
Subsidy from Government	1,50,000 0 0	1,50,000 0 0
<i>Investments—</i>		
Interest on investments	9,588 14 1	9,588 14 1
<i>Provident Fund—</i>		
In cash	339 10 0	...
By deduction from salary, etc.	6,039 7 4	6,379 1 4
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Refund on account of repairs to office building	37 11 0	37 11 0
TOTAL . . . . .	...	5,03,822 12 8
Closing balance on 31st December 1916 . . . . .	...	11,014 1 1
TOTAL . . . . .	...	5,14,836 13 9

SIMLA :

The 15th April 1917.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during the year 1911-1912

PAYMENTS.		1911-12	1912-13
	Brought forward	—	1911-12
Women's Medical Service for India—			
Salaries of Medical Women	Rs. 11,120 15 11	—	
Ditto on account of deduction towards Provident Fund	Rs. 1,000 7 4		
Leave allowances		1,000 15 11	
Travelling expenses		1,000 15 11	
House rent for Medical Women		1,000 15 11	
Office Expenses—			
Telegrams		1,000 15 11	
Postage and Receipt Stamps		1,000 15 11	
Commission on reaching interest, etc.		1,000 15 11	
Salaries and Wages and Travelling expenses of office		1,000 15 11	
House rent for Office and other		1,000 15 11	
Office contingencies		1,000 15 11	
Office Printing		1,000 15 11	
Advances—			
Excess			1,000 15 11
Investments—			
Short term deposits at 4 per cent per annum with Alliance Bank of India	20,000 0 0		1,000 15 11
TOTAL			1,000 15 11

B. T. ...

Progressive Account of the Central Committee of the Countess

RECEIPTS.	Ledger folio.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
<i>Income of Fund—</i>		
Subscriptions and Donations, Life Councillors	91	3,59,000 0 0
Ditto ditto Life Members	35	1,18,069 2 11
Ditto ditto Miscellaneous	34	2,55,168 7 0
Contributions from Branches	371	32,765 5 8
Collections in England	29	31,787 1 9
Sundry Receipts	113	2,973 7 6
Interest on Investments (except Trust Accounts)	377	8,68,469 12 7
		16,68,233 5 5
<i>United Kingdom Branch—</i>		
Passage-money allowances	232	598 12 6
<i>Trust Accounts—</i>		
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	200	6,732 1 4
Sir John Muir	120	11,531 10 11
Henry Fawcett Prizes	369	10,328 11 11
Gilchrist Scholarships	319	4,735 7 0
Carried over . . . . .	...	17,02,160 1 1

Progressive Account of the Central Committee of the Countess

RECEIPTS.	Ledger folio.	Amount.
		£ s. p.
Brought forward . . . . .	...	17,02,160 1 1
<i>Women's Medical Service for India—</i>		
Subsidy from Government	383	6,00,000 0 0
<i>Investments—</i>		
Interest on investments	395	22,679 11 5
<i>Provident Fund—</i>		
Contribution by Medical Women	390	34,722 14 6
„ by Association		
Interest for year ending 31st December 1916		
TOTAL . . . . .	...	23,59,562 11 0
Closing balance on 31st December 1916		11,014 1 1
TOTAL . . . . .	...	23,70,576 12 1

SIMLA :

The 15th April 1917.

of Dufferin's Fund up to the 31st December 1916—*concl'd.*

EXPENDITURE.	Ledger folio.	TOTAL.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Brought forward	...	16,99,143 2 1
Women's Medical Service for India—		
<i>Investments—</i>		
Government securities 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes.	394	1,89,571 3 9
Calcutta Municipal Debenture at 4 per cent. per annum	409	49,250 0 0
Short term deposit with Alliance Bank of Simla, Simla	...	50,000 0 0
		2,88,821 3 9
<i>Objects of Fund—</i>		
Salaries of Medical Women	387	3,00,144 7 11
Leave allowances of ditto	385	23,768 2 1
Travelling Expenses of ditto	384	8,827 4 1
House rent for ditto	386	2,495 0 1
Honorarium and Gratuity to Medical Women	407	3,214 1 0
		3,38,448 11 21
<i>Office expenses—</i>		
Telegrams	399	256 4 4
Postage and Receipt Stamps	400	124 4 4
Commission on realizing interest, etc.	402	224 4 4
Salaries and Wages and Travelling expenses of office	395	11,124 11 11
House rent for office establishment	383	1,124 11 11
Office Contingencies	382	1,124 11 11
Office Buildings	381	1,124 11 11
		15,750 11 11
<i>Advances—</i>		
To Branches	...	5,000 0 0
		5,000 0 0
<i>Liabilities—</i>		
Contributions by Association to Women's Medical Service Provident Fund.	...	1,124 11 11
Interest payable on ditto	...	1,124 11 11
Total		21,12,448 11 11

B. W. MARLOW, *Cred.*,
Honorary Treasurer.

Investment Account of Central Committee.

	Nominal value.		Cost.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
<i>Countess of Dufferin's Fund.</i>				
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Bhukailash Court of Wards Estate	2,30,000	0 0	2,30,000	0 0
3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes	55,000	0 0	53,194	10 8
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Kumar Gopika Raman Roy Estate Court of Wards	82,058	3 11	82,058	3 11
Short term deposit at 4 per cent. per annum with Alliance Bank of Simla, Simla N.B.—Certain stocks amounting to £1,535-17-3 and 22 Bank of Madras shares of Rs. 500 each have been bequeathed to the Dufferin Fund by the late Miss Jane Tulloch and are at present held in the name of Lady Dufferin in England.	3,00,000	0 0	3,00,000	0 0
<i>Women's Medical Service for India.</i>				
4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture	50,000	0 0	49,250	0 0
3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes	2,00,000	0 0	1,89,574	3 9
Short term deposit at 4 per cent. per annum with Alliance Bank of Simla, Simla	50,000	0 0	50,000	0 0
Total	9,67,058	3 11	9,54,077	2 4

SIMLA :

The 15th April 1917.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Honorary Treasurer.

APPENDIX I.

Students studying in the Provincial Medical Colleges and Schools of Medicine in India.

Medical College, School or Hospital Class.	University Course.	Assistant Surgeon or Medical Practitioner Class.	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	Midwifery, Nursing or Compounding classes, or attending lectures.
Delhi	23	...	...	24
Poona	10	34
Ahmedabad	2	10
Aligarh	1
Allahabad	14
Agra	59	14
Cawnpore	3
Bombay	56	3	...	...
Calcutta	18	...	11	108
Madras	14	17	...	10
Lahore	9
Patna
Burma	7	54
Hyderabad (Sind)	4
Lucknow	4	1	...	5
Dacca	2	8
Hyderabad (Deccan)	4	7
Cuttack	5	2
Benares	5
Bareilly	1
Patiala	22
Nagpur	6
Jubbulpore
Surat	3
Quilon	11
Trichur	4
Bhopal	5
Karachi	29
Mysore	3
Bangalore	1
Bhagalpur	2
Amraoti	2
Quetta	30
Ludhiana	11	37	94
Amritsar	2
Fasilka	1
Lyallpur	4
Srinagar	6
TOTAL	120	32	137	538

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association.

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
Assam.			
	R		
SILCHAR .	714	.....	Local Board.
GOALPARA .	1,500	.....	Rani of Bijni.
GAUHATI .	900	.....	Local Board.
GAUHATI .	3,590	.....	Government, Local Board and Municipality.
JORHAT .	1,000	.....	Local Board.
GOLAGHAT .	300	.....	Local Board.
BILASHIPARA .	200	.....	Zamindar of Chapor Estate.
DIBRUGAHH .	3,000	.....	Local Board.
SUNAMGANJ .	2,000	.....	Local Board.
SUNAMGANJ .	1,000	.....	Local Board.
STLHET .	3,000	.....	King Edward Memorial Fund.
	1,700	.....	Local Board.
TOTAL .	18,904		
Baluchistan.			
	R		
QUETTA .	9,620	By Municipality and Fund.	R. S. Sant Singh.
SIBI .	1,000	.....
	465	Provincial Revenue and Dispensary Fund.	Public Works Department.
ZIARAT .	2,595	.....
	510		
	2,507		
FORT SANDEMAN.	8,383	Rs. 5,924 value of building erected at the expense of Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.	Rs. 2,459 partly value of building presented by Maula-Dad Khan Nasir and partly value of building erected at the expense of Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
TOTAL .	25,080		

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
Bengal.			
	R		
CALCUTTA .	Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital.	6,84,389	Yes
	The Surnomoyee Hostel.	10,000	.....
	Lady Elliott Hostel .	25,000	By special subscription
DACCA .	Lady Dufferin Women's Hospital.	18,769	Yes.
BURHANPORE. (Murshidabad)	Victoria Zenana Hospital.	9,000	No . . .
CHITTAGONG	Women's Ward attached to the General Hospital (accommodation of 12 beds for in-patients).	5,000	General Hospital Fund.
	One building with one bed.	3,339	....
	Medical Woman's quarters.	1,500	} General Hospital Fund.
	Midwife's quarters .	1,700	
	BIRBHUM .	Lady Curson Zenana Hospital.	9,777	Yes . . .
Mrs. Carstairs' Cottage wards.		2,206	Yes . . .
Female Compounders' and midwives' quarters.		1,103	.....
BOGRA .	Taherunnessa Zenana Hospital.	8,500	No . . .
MYMENSING.	Bidyamoyee Women's Hospital.	8,000	.....

			Presented by Maharani Surnomoyee as boarding house for female students.
			The building was purchased at Rs20,000 by Raja Jogendra Narayan Roy Bahadur of Lalgaon and presented to the Dispensary Committee.
			Presented by Mr. Upendra Lal Rai, Zamindar and Merchant, Chittagong.
			The site was purchased by Government.
			Purchased at a cost of Rs94-1-6. The landlord gave the land free of rent.
			Rupees 503 was given by Raja Satya Niranjan Chakrabarty of Hetampur, Rs500 by Government and Rs100 by the local Fund
			Built by late Nawab Abdus Subhan Chaudhuri of Bogra.
			Presented by late Bidyamoyee Debi Chaudurani of Muktagacha.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).

Bengal—*concl'd.*

		<i>₹</i>		
TIPPERAH	Faizunnessa Zenana Hospital, Comilla.	13,500	.....	Presented by the late Nawab Sahiba Faizunnessa, Chaudhurani of Paschimgaon, Tipperah.
PABNA	Hemangini Dobi's Women's ward.	5,894	.....	Presented by Babu Jogesh Prasanna Bhadluri, Zamindar, Pabna.
	TOTAL	8,08,277		

Berar.

		<i>₹</i>		
AMBRAOTI	Women's Hospital	40,958	.....	By funds locally collected.
SHEGAON	Sai Bai Mote Women's Hospital.	35,873	.....	By the Donors, through the Local Fund Supervisor, Buldana.
AKOLA	} Women's Hospital {	20,000	.....	By funds locally collected and aided by Government.
YEOTMAL		43,281	.....	By funds.
	TOTAL	1,46,112		

Bihar and Orissa.

		<i>₹</i>		
GAYA	Lady Elgin Zenana Hospital and Dispensary.	72,000	.....	By local subscription.
MONGHYR	Lady Mackenzie Zenana Hospital.	7,860	.....	Presented by Raja Kamalawari Prasad Singh.
	Victoria Memorial Hospital.	25,000	.....	Erected by subscriptions from the public of Bhagalpur as a Memorial to the late Queen Victoria.
BHAGALPUR	Rani Shibatarini Hospital, including the Dais' quarters.	14,000	.....	The Hospital building was presented by Raja Shib Chandra Banerjee and the Dais' quarters by the Banaili Estate.
JAMNI (Monghyr District.)	Charitable Dispensary	5,000	No.	
	TOTAL	1,23,860		

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.		
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).	
Bombay.				
ANMERADAB	Victoria Jubilee Hospital for women and children, Jethibai and Rewabai obstetric wards.	<i>R</i> 1,39,638	.....	The late Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E. spent Rs38,000; his son, the late Mr. Madhavlal spent Rs3,000 and his grandson, Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Ranchodlal, Bart. has spent the rest, making large extensions to the building.
HYDERABAD (SIND).	Women's Hospital including Dais' quarters, dead-house, out-houses, operating room and compound wall.	30,435	Yes	The piece of ground on which the Hospital is built was presented to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund Association here by the Hyderabad Municipality.
KARACHI	Lady Dufferin Hospital Main Building and out-houses	1,11,899	.. ..	Chiefly by the late Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, C.I.E.
	Virbajee Katrak Maternity Wing.	71,798	.....	Government of Bombay and Mr. Thomas Cosser, M.L.A.
	Lenise Lawrence Institute (Home for Nurses in training for midwifery work in Sind)	46,700	.....	Public subscription.
	Isardas Asanmal Dispensary.	21,620	.....	Mr. Isardas Asanmal.
	Gulbai Khorshedbai Nanabhai Spencer Nurses' Home	8,561	.....	Mr. Dr. K. N. Spencer, I. M. and S. and public subscription.
SURAT.	Sheth Morarbbai Vajbhukhandas Hospital for Women and Children.	Value of building 29,913 Value of land 23,144	By a grant of Rs1,386 by the Local Branch of the Fund.	A portion of legacy by Sheth Morarbbai Vajbhukhandas R 11,000 By a gift from Bai Dayakore . 37,671 By a gift from Surat Municipality . 2,000
SKOLAPUR	The Lady Esay Dufferin Hospital.	Not known	No	Lent for use only free of rent by the Municipality. Additions and alterations have been done at the expense of the Fund to make the building suitable for hospital purposes. Cost of additions, Rs2,101.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*concl'd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).

Bombay—*concl'd.*

R

SHOLAPUR— <i>concl'd.</i>	The Raja Bahadur Narsinggirji Ward (Operation Theatre).	About 5,000	Yes . . .	Built on Municipal ground just close to the Hospital with the donation of Rs5,000 by Raja Bahadur Narsinggirji.
	Quarters for the Medical Woman with three out-houses for servants.	3,600	Yes . . .	Built on Government land granted at a nominal rent of Rs5 per annum.
	House No. 8,000/51, New Sadar Bazar, Camp.	1,500	No . . .	Presented by Messrs. Cursetji & Sons and A. M. Dalal.
SHIKARPUR .	Victoria Jubilee Lady Dufferin Hospital.	25,000	.....	Presented by Government.
	Bungalow for the residence of the Medical Woman.	9,972	Yes.	
TOTAL .		5,27,780		

Burma.

R

RANGOON .	Lady Dufferin Maternity Hospital.	1,19,538	} Voluntary contributions and donations, grants from Local Government, Central Committee, and Rangoon and other Municipalities.	} Sites given by the Government of India.
	Quarters for Nurses .	31,968		
	Nurses' new quarters (for Results-System-Midwives).	8,403	Built by the Government of Burma.	
TOTAL .		1,59,909		

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	How OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
Central Provinces.			
₹			
NAGPUR Dufferin Hospital for Women.	50,041	Built with ₹14,623 from Provincial Branch, ₹5,000 from Central Committee, and ₹6,852 from subscriptions.	Subscriptions of ₹13,000 were received from Sir Kastur Chand Daga, K.C.I.E., ₹4,500 from the Nagpur Municipality, ₹2,000 from the late Rao Bahadur Appaji Buti towards Hospital Building Fund, and ₹4,366 from Government.
Zenana Ward	4,000	Built by Fund	Subscription of ₹2,500 from the late Seth Bachhraj of Wardha, and ₹500 from Manager, Empress Mills.
Quarters for the Resident Medical Officer, Matron, etc.	14,030	Built by Fund.	
JOBBULPORE Lady Elgin Hospital, including the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's new quarters.	20,000	No	The late Raja Gokul Das.
SAUGOR Women's Hospital	5,854	No	Pandit Ganpat Rao Shrikanth of Saugor contributed ₹7,000 towards its construction.
TOTAL	93,925		
Madras.			
₹			
MADRAS Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women.	1,00,000	-----	Presented by the Rajah of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E.
MANGALORE Women and Children's Hospital.	6,500	Mangalore Municipality.	By the public.
CUDDALORE Dispensary for Women and Children.	10,000	---	Built by Rajah Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.T., C.I.E.
MATTANCHERRY (COCHIN). Women and Children's Hospital.	20,000	-----	Built by the Cochin Government.
TRICHUR Civil Hospital	4,000	---	
VELLORE Jubilee Hospital	22,000	By subscriptions for the public.	Presented by the Jubilee Committee.
VIZAGAPATAM Victoria Hospital for Women and Children.	10,000	---	Presented by Sri Maharaja Gajapati Rao, K.C.I.E.
BOBBILI Rajah of Bobbili's Hospital for Women.	5,000	---	Presented by the Rajah of Bobbili, K.C.I.E.
SALEM Queen Alexandra Hospital for Women and Children.	22,500	---	Public subscriptions and Government grant.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).

Madras—concl'd.			
		₹	
TIRUPPAT-TUR.	Women's and Children's Dispensary.	6,500	..... District Board, North Arcot.
VIZIANAGRAM	H. H. the Maharaja Kumarika of Rewa's Caste and Gosha Hospital.	50,000	..... Presented by H. H. the Maharaja Kumarika of Rewa.
BELLARY	Victoria Memorial Women's Hospital.	10,000	..... V. M. Fund and public subscriptions.
TINNEVELLY	Dufferin Women's Dispensary, Vannarpet.	25,000	District Board of Tinnevelly. R10,000 contributed by Rajah Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Kt., C.I.E.
ADONI	Municipal Hospital for women.	14,000	.. .. V. M. Fund and public subscriptions.
CONJEEVE-RAM.	Women and Children's Dispensary.	12,800	..... Rajah Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Kt., C.I.E.
CALICUT	Women and Children's Hospital.	34,079	..... Partly by subscriptions, chief donor being Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Kt., C.I.E., and partly by the Municipality and District Board.
	Women and Children's Hospital.	40,000	..... By public subscriptions as a Coronation memory.
PUDUKOTTAI	Maharaja's Dispensary for Women and Children.	5,000	..... State buildings.
COIMBATORE	Women's Dispensary	1,000	..... Purchased by the Municipality.
COCANADA	Lady Havelock's Local Fund Dispensary for Women and Children.	45,000	By District Board, Godavari. R5,000 contributed by Mrs. B. Venkataratnam and R13,000 by Raja of Pithapuram for Delivery and Maternity Wards.
DINDIGUL	Women and Children's Hospital.	13,668	Municipality.
PALGHAT	Women's and Children's Dispensary.	3,760	Municipal Funds.
	TOTAL	4,60,307	

Mysore.

		₹		
MYSORE	Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital.	22,622	.....	} By Mysore Government and by contribution.
BANGALORE.	Maternity Hospital	33,034	.....
KOLAR		5,500	.....
CHIKMAGALUR.	} Women's Hospital and Dispensary.	5,500	.....	} Not stated.
HASSAN		4,060	.....

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

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		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
<i>Mysore—concl'd.</i>			
MYSORE . Women's Dispensary attached to General Hospital	₹ 1,500	} Not stated.
BANGALORE Women's Dispensary attached to Victoria Hospital.	1,500	
SHIMOGA . Women's Hospital and Dispensary	6,000	
TUMKUR . Lady Curzon Hospital for Women and Children.	5,242	By Government of India and certain Indian gentlemen in the cantonment.
BANGALORE	1,10,000	...	
TOTAL .	1,94,964		

N.W. F. Province.

DEEA ISMAIL KHAN.	Zenana Hospital	₹ 40,000	From subscriptions, and District and Municipal Funds.
	TOTAL	40,000		

Punjab.

AMRITSAR	Women's Hospital	₹ 20,000	.....	Municipal Committee.
FARILKA (Ferozepore)	Edward Ram Narain Zenana Hospital	1,100	.....
GUJRANWALA	Victoria Memorial Women's Hospital.	9,000	.....	District Board, Municipality and public subscriptions.
HISSAR.	Zenana Hospital	12,000	.....	Private donation
MOGA (Ferozepore).	Civil Hospital	3,200	.....	District Board and Mandi population.
SIRSA (Hisar)	Zenana Hospital	4,767	.....	Municipal and District Funds.
JHANG.	Civil Hospital, Women's Ward.	10,000	.....	Municipal Committee
LAHORE	Lady Aitchison Hospital.	1,40,017	.....	Punjab Branch of Dufferin Fund with grant from Government.
LYALLPUR	Women's Hospital and Ward	40,000	.....	District Board.
LUDHIANA	Women's Ward of Civil Hospital.	10,000	.....	Municipal Committee
	Women's Dispensary and Ward	12,117	.....
RAWAL-PINDI	Quarters for Matron	2,207	.....	} Built by the Municipal Committee.
	Quarters for Female Assistant Surgeon.	3,956	.....
	Quarters for Compounders.	832	.....	} Private subscription.
ROHTAK	King Edward Memorial Hospital	30,154	.....
	TOTAL	3,09,530		

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

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		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.				
AGRA . . .	Lady Lyall Hospital . . .	1,27,003	Yes.	Firozabad Municipality.
	Maternity Hospital . . .	65,650	Yes.	
	Nurses' Quarters . . .	29,095	Yes.	
	Medical Woman's quarters.	35,299	Yes.	
	Hostel for Female Students.	18,000	Yes.	
	Firozabad Women's Dispensary.	6,051	.....
	Pipalmandi Women's Dispensary.	.....	.....
	Tajganj Women's Dispensary.	.....	.....
ALIGARH . . .	Dufferin Hospital with quarters, out-houses, etc.	55,072	Yes . . .	
ALLAHABAD . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	72,533	.....		} All paid by Provincial Government.
	Medical Woman's quarters.	19,000	.....
BAHRAICH . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	32,379	Yes.	Presented by Poor House Committee and District Board.
BARA BANKI . . .	Grigg Women's Hospital.	3,000	.....
	Medical Woman's quarters.	3,000	Presented by the late Rai Narain Bali Bahadur, Taluqdar of Dariabad.
	Maila Raiganj Ward . . .	1,900	Presented by the late Shaikh Nanshad Ali Khan, Taluqdar of Maila Raiganj.
	Operating Room . . .	1,345	Yes.	Built by private subscriptions.
	Sherring Ward . . .	1,437	.....
	Pardahnashin Wards and Chankidar's quarters.	4,168	Built from funds provided by Government.
	Contagious Ward . . .	1,037	Yes.	
BAEILLY . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	56,354	Yes . . .	Rupees 13,000 were contributed by the District Board.
BENARES . . .	Ishwari Memorial Hospital.	1,58,374	Yes . . .	Received grant-in-aid from Government for this purpose.
BIJNOR . . .	Women's Hospital . . .	13,397	Yes . . .	Rupees 1,872 were contributed by District Board.
NAGINA . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	5,644	Yes . . .	Also by subscription especially collected for the purpose.
CAWNPORE . . .	Maternity Ward . . .	41,356	Yes . . .	
	Maternity ward for European patients.	7,584	Yes . . .	Built by Government.
	Nurses' quarters . . .	4,788	Presented by the Hon'ble Lala Bishambar Nath.
	Dais' quarters . . .	4,410	.....
	Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters.	1,077	Yes.	By Victoria Memorial Fund.
	Female Compounder's quarters.	1,864	.....
	Two servants' quarters	1,578	Built from a grant given by Government.
		1,044	Yes.	

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).		Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
			Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—contd.				
<i>R</i>				
FARRUKHABAD	Dufferin Hospital .	22,499	Yes .	The Compounders' quarters were formerly part of the Sadr Dispensary, but were made over to the Fund on the establishment of a branch at Farrukhabad.
	Operation room for the above.	3,000	.....	Built from a donation by Babu Bharat Indu.
FYZABAD	Dufferin Hospital .	5,000	Yes.	
GHAZIPUR	Women's Hospital	11,960	... .	Built from Municipal contribution and local subscriptions.
GONDA .	Dufferin Hospital .	3,751	Yes.	Presented by Mrs Pannal of Isle of Wight.
	May Barrow Hospital .	3,540	..	By grant-in-aid from Government
	Quarters for female compounder, Kaharin and sweeper.	1,031	..	
GOBAKHPUR	Zenana Hospital (under construction).	80,000	..	By Fund as well as by subscriptions
KHURI .	Dufferin Hospital .	2,000	Yes .	
LUCKNOW	Dufferin Hospital .			
		15,162	.....	grant of 14,000 received from Government.
	Quinton Memorial Wing	10,840	.....	Presented by the Quinton Memorial Fund Committee
	Sykes Ward . . .	1,860	} Yes.	By the Provincial Government.
	European Ward . . .	3,608		
	Operation Room . . .	3,300		By Central Fund.
	Medical Woman's quarters.	7,500		By Provincial Fund.
		2,421	.....	By Provincial Government
	Pardah Wards . . .	8,000	..	By Provincial Fund.
	Assistant Surgeon's quarters.	4,160	.....	By Provincial Government.
MISERUT.	Dufferin Hospital, with quarters for the Medical Women, compounders, menials, etc.	80,372	.....	Built from grants from Government and District Board and also from subscriptions.
MIRZAPUR	Jubilee Hospital	15,826	.....	Jubilee Hospital Fund, Mirzapur.
PARTABGARH	Dufferin Hospital	25,269	... .	Presented by Ranu Baghuraj Kuar of Partabgarh.
	Enclosure wall to the above.	5,712	.....	Built from a grant made by Government.
PILIBHIT	Dufferin Hospital .	14,025	Yes.	

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—*concl'd.*

		₹		
RAE BARELI.	Dufferin Hospital .	11,626	Yes . . .	Partly built by Fund and partly by the late Rana Sir Shankar Bakhsh Singh, K.C.I.E., of Khajurgaon.
SAHARANPUR	Dufferin Hospital .	33,262	Yes . . .	A part of the building valued at Rs.500 was presented by Government which also gave a grant of Rs.1,595.
SHANJAHAN-PUR.	Dufferin Hospital .	14,588	.....	Built from Municipal and District Board contributions and local subscriptions. Contributions were also received from the Provincial Committee.
HATHRAS .	Singhari Women's Hospital.	10,000	Yes . . .	Presented by Lala Parmanand.
SITAPUR .	Dufferin Hospital .	48,604	.....	Built from subscriptions.
	TOTAL .	12,86,586		

Native States.

(These institutions are built and maintained at the cost of their respective States.)

		₹		
INDORE .	Maharani Women's Hospital.	80,000	.....	Built by the Indore State.
BETTIAH .	Raj Dufferin Hospital .	86,071	.....	By the Bettiah Estate.
DARBHANGA	Raj Dufferin Hospital .	33,000	.....	By the Darbhanga Estate.
SANGRUR .	Victoria Women's Hospital.	25,000	.....	Jind Durbar.
BHOPAL .	Lady Lansdowne Hospital and Lady Minto Training School and Hostel for Girls.	60,392	.....	By the past and present Begums of Bhopal.
	Lady Hardinge Foundling Home.	5,419	.....	By H. H. the present Ruler of Bhopal.
KAPURTHALA	Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women.	16,362	.....	By H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala.
KOTAH .	Victoria Jubilee Hospital and Women's Dispensary.	65,440	.....	By H. H. the Maharao of Kotah.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of Hospital, Dispensary, &c.	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.		
		Built by Fund	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).	
Native States— <i>contd.</i>				
UDAIPUR .	Walter Zenana Hospital	27,003	.....	By H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur.
ALWAR .	Lady Dufferin Hospital	27,000	.....	} By H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Alwar
	Lady Elgin Wards for Pardahnashins.	11,191	...	
GWALIOR .	Jaya-Arogya Hospital for Women and children at Lashkar.	3,56,000	.....	} By the State.
SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.	Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital.	95,720	.....
REWAH .	Zenana Hospital and Quarters for Hospital Staff.	4,500	.....
PATIALA .	Lady Dufferin Hospital	50,000	.. ..	His Highness the late Maharaja of Patiala.
	Hendley Women's Dispensary.	5,241	.....	} By the Council of Regency.
	Lady Curzon School for the training of nurses, etc.	24,280	.....
RAMPUR .	Women's Hospital	10,000	.....	By H. H. the Nawab of Rampur State.
TONE .	Walter Zenana Hospital.	10,000	... .	By H. H. the Nawab Sahib Bahadur of Tonk State.
BAHAWALPUR	Jubilee Women's Hospital.	50,000	.....	By H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur
BIKANER .	Zenana Hospital	50,414	.....	By the Bikaner Darbar.
JODHPUR .	Jaswant Hospital for Women.	50,000	.....	By H. H. the Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur.
BHARATPUR	Sri Dadaji Sahiba Daryab Kaur's Hospital for Women.	46,326	.....	By the Bharatpur Darbar.
RAJKOT (KATHIAWAR)	Essulkanji Hospital and out-houses and Zenana Medical Officer's Bungalow.	80,000	... ..	By H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Junagadh.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—*concl'd.*

		₹		
RAE BARELI.	Dufferin Hospital .	11,626	Yes . . .	Partly built by Fund and partly by the late Rana Sir Shankar Bakhsh Singh, K.C.I.E., of Khajurgaon.
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	TOTAL .	12,86,586		

Native States.

(These institutions are built and maintained at the cost of their respective States.)

		₹		
INDORE .	Maharani Women's Hospital.	80,000	.....	Built by the Indore State.
BETTIAH .	Raj Dufferin Hospital .	86,071	.....	By the Bettiah Estate.
DARBHANGA	Raj Dufferin Hospital .	33,000	.....	By the Darbhanga Estate.
SANGRUR .	Victoria Women's Hospital.	25,000	.....	Jind Durbar.
BHOPAL .	Lady Lansdowne Hospital and Lady Minto Training School and Hostel for Girls.	60,392	.....	By the past and present Begums of Bhopal.
	Lady Hardinge Foundling Home.	5,419	.....	By H. H. the present Ruler of Bhopal.
KAPURTHALA	Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women.	16,362	.....	By H.H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala.
KOTAH .	Victoria Jubilee Hospital and Women's Dispensary.	65,440	.....	By H. H. the Maharao of Kotah.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of Hospital, Dispensary, &c.	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.		
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).	
Native States— <i>contd.</i>				
UDAIPUR .	Walter Zenana Hospital	27,003	.....	By H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur.
ALWAR .	Lady Dufferin Hospital	27,000	....	} By H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Alwar.
	Lady Elgin Wards for Pardahnashins.	11,191	....
GWALIOR .	Jaya-Arogya Hospital for Women and children at Lashkar.	2,56,000	.....	} By the State.
SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.	Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital.	95,720	.....
RRWARH .	Zenana Hospital and Quarters for Hospital Staff.	4,500	.....
PATIALA .	Lady Dufferin Hospital	50,000	.. ..	His Highness the late Maharaja of Patiala.
	Hendley Women's Dispensary.	5,241	....	} By the Council of Regency.
	Lady Curzon School for the training of nurses, etc.	21,280	....
RAMPUR .	Women's Hospital	10,000	.....	By H. H. the Nawab of Rampur State.
TONE .	Walter Zenana Hospital.	10,000	.....	By H. H. the Nawab Sahib Bahadur of Tone State.
BAHAWALPUR	Jubilee Women's Hospital	50,000	.....	By H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur.
BIKANER .	Zenana Hospital	50,414	.....	By the Ekamr Datar.
JODHPUR .	Jaswant Hospital for Women.	50,000	.. ..	By H. H. the Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur.
BHARATPUR	Sri Dadaji Sahiba Daryab Kaur's Hospital for Women.	46,326	.....	By the Bharatpur Datar.
RAJKOT (KATHIAWAR)	Basulkanji Hospital and out-houses and Zenana Medical Officer's Bungalow.	80,000	....	By H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Junagadh.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*concl'd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).

Native States—*concl'd.*

		R		
TRIVANDRUM	Combined Maternity and Women and Children's Hospital.	232,500	.....
	Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon.	23,860	.....
	Women's side, Alleppey Hospital.	3,590	.....
	Women's side, Nagercoil Hospital.	77	.....
KOTTAYAM	Women's side, General Hospital.	2,000	.....
JAOBA	Victoria Zenana Hospital.	20,000	.....	By the State.
BEAWAR	Women's Dispensary.	3,500	.....	District Board with funds supplied by the Municipality.
BARODA	Victoria Jubilee Ward	28,527	.....	} H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar's Government.
	Jumnabai Dispensary.	1,56,922	.....
NAHAN	Samsher Zenana Hospital.	13,643	.....	By His late Highness Sir Surendra Bikram Parkash, K.C.S.I., Ruler of Sirmoor State.
HYDERABAD (Deccan).	Victoria Zenana Hospital, Hyderabad.	3,70,504	.....	By His Highness the Nizam's Government.
	Rani Cheelam Janka Bai Zenana Hospital, Gulburgah.	9,000	.....	Rupees 6,000 from the Rani Janka Bai of Sirnapally; Rs. 3,000 from Local Fund.
	Zenana Ward, Raichur	7,000	.....	By Local Fund.
	TOTAL	20,40,482		

APPENDIX III.

Return of Patients treated in Hospitals for Women in India.

The following returns of patients treated are divided into three classes, viz. :—

Class A.—Patients treated in Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

„ B.—In Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

„ C.—Native States (which now include the statistics returned by the Mysore Branch).

Assam.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		In.	Out.			
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Silchar . . .	Charitable Dispensary	105	13,732	70	13,907	-
Sylhet . . .		161	3,739	86	3,986	
Sunamganj . . .		21	2,230	136	2,387	
Karimganj . . .		21	153	220	394	
Dhubri . . .		53	4,646	26	4,725	
Goalpara . . .		25	3,709	25	3,759	
Bilashipara . . .		...	...	23	23
Gauhati . . .		106	4,256	113	4,475	
Barpeta . . .		...	...	10	10
Tezpur . . .		...	...	43	43
Mangaldai . . .		...	...	3	3
Sibsagar . . .		1	...	17	18	
Jorhat . . .		39	6,911	210	7,160	
Tura . . .		13	...	20	33	
Aijal . . .		...	...	28	28
Shillong . . .		112	2,605	153	2,870	
Nazira . . .		...	...	64	64
Nowgong . . .	Earle Hospital . . .	31	5,732	55	5,818	
	TOTAL . . .	638	47,713	1,302	49,703	

Baluchistan.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		In.	Out.			
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Quetta	Lady Sandeman Zenana Hospital.	27	5,853	62	6,012	
Quetta	Patel Ward in the Civil Hospital.	185	...		185	
Sibi	McIvor Women's Dispensary.	95	3,002	25	3,122	
Fort Sandeman	Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital.	160	9,349	140	9,649	
TOTAL		517	18,204	227	18,908	

Bengal

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS A.

		PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.				
STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	In.	Out.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
			Treated in Hospital.	Treated at home.		
Calcutta	Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital.	1,756	6,822	—	8,578	
Dacca	Lady Dufferin Women's Hospital.	24	5,600	111	5,735	
TOTAL		1,780	12,422	111	14,313	

Bengal—*contd.*

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund,
CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		In.	Out.			
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Birbhum . .	Lady Curzon Zonana Hospital.	59	4,604	60	4,723	
Cossipore (24-Paraganah).	Kaminimoyee Dasi's Women's Ward attached to the North Suburban Hospital.	179	4,235	186	4,600	
Bankura . .	Lady Dufferin Zonana Hospital.	73	4,802	27	4,962	
Berhampore (Murshidabad).	Victoria Zonana Hospital	543	12,277	253	13,073	
Khulna . .	Women's Ward attached to the Woodburn Hospital.	77	2,749	31	2,857	
Nadia . .	Bani Tara Sundari Women's Ward attached to the Navadwip Garrett Hospital.	15	1,362	126	1,503	
	Women's Ward attached to the Meherpur Hospital.	...	...	17	17	
Bakarganj . .	Women's Ward attached to the Perojpur Dispensary.	47	3,282	24	3,353	
	Women's Ward attached to the Bhola Dispensary.	3	15	46	64	
	Women's Ward attached to the Patuakhali Dispensary.	36	4,503	46	4,585	
	Women's Ward attached to the Barisal Hospital.	238	1,560	60	1,858	
Chittagong . .	Women's Ward attached to the General Hospital.	307	11,142	223	11,672	
	Cox's Bazar Dispensary .	28	4,701	53	4,782	

Bengal—*concl*.Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.
CLASS B—*concl*.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		In	Out.			
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Faridpur .	Women's Ward attached to the Charitable Dispensary.	44	4,723	74	4,841	
	Women's Ward attached to the Madaripur Dispensary.	26	1,477	39	1,532	
Mymensing	Bidyamoyee Women's Hospital.	227	3,738	335	4,350	
Noakhali .	Birendra Kishore Manikya Women's Hospital attached to the Sadr Hospital	163	4,382	182	4,667	
	Women's Ward attached to the Feni Dispensary.	23	211	32	266	
	Women's Ward attached to the Hurrispur Dispensary	"	"	"	"	The post remained vacant throughout the year.
Pabna .	Hemangini Debi Women's Hospital attached to the Sadr Hospital	70	2,425	69	2,564	
	Shahzadpur Dispensary .	"	"	89	89	
Bangpur .	Kundi Dispensary .	"	"	20	20	
	Ulipur Dispensary	"	"	24	24	
	Kakina Dispensary	"	"	12	12	
Tipperah	Faizunnesa Zenana Hospital, Comilla.	27	7,800	96	7,923	
	Chandpur Dispensary	"	"	23	23	
TOTAL		2,125	80,114	2,187	84,426	

Berar.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Amraoti . . .	Women's Hospital . . .	174	4,396	11	4,581
Akola . . .	Women's Hospital . . .	167	9,455	100	9,722
Shegaon . . .	Sai Bai Moti Women's Hospital.	53	7,296	557	7,906
Yeotmal . . .	Women's Hospital . . .	50	3,887	72	4,009
Ellichpur City . . .	Women's Ward, City Dispensary.	...	...	19	19
Yeotmal . . .	} Main Hospital . . . {	...	...	1	1
Akola . . .		52	130	533	715
Buldana . . .	Main Hospital . . .	1	...	35	36
Chandur Bazar . . .	} Branch Dispensary {	1	42	13	56
Daryapur . . .		...	...	47	47
Anjangaon . . .		...	...	36	36
Marsi . . .		...	6	59	65
Chandur Railway . . .		6	...	46	52
Basim . . .	.....	...	...	57	57
Khamgaon . . .	} Branch Dispensary {	...	...	2	2
Mehekar . . .		...	...	24	24
Darwaha . . .	} Branch Dispensary {	...	...	227	227
Digras . . .		...	...	25	25
Jalgaon . . .		2	...	65	67
Akote . . .		1	...	26	27
Karanja . . .		20	...	28	48
Deulgaon Raja . . .	} Branch Dispensary {	...	...	13	13
Manghur Pir . . .		...	...	15	15
TOTAL		527	25,212	2,011	27,750

Bihar and Orissa.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS A.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.				REMARKS.
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.	
			Treated in hospital	Treated at home.		
Gaya . . .	Lady Elgin Zenana Hos- pital.	485	5,654	682	6,821	
Bhagalpur . .	Rani Shibatarina Hospi- tal.	405	5,583	626	6,616	
Monghyr . . .	Sadr Hospital . . .	444	9,017	85	9,546	
Bankipore (Patna)	General Hospital, Women's Ward. f	426	7,840	240	8,506	
	TOTAL .	1,760	28,096	1,633	31,489	

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.				REMARKS
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.	
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home		
Sambalpur . .	Sadr Dispensary, Women's Department.	167	11,331	169	11,667	
Deoghur (Santal Pargana).	Women's Hospital .	8	165	..	173	
Puri . . .	Pilgrim Hospital, Women's Ward.	262	2,553	...	2,815	
Jamui (Monghyr District).	Charitable Dispensary .	18	2,460	30	2,508	
	TOTAL .	455	16,509	199	17,163	

Bombay.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS A.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Ahmedabad . .	Victoria Jubilee Hospital . .	1,931	9,076	91	11,098
Hyderabad (Sind) .	Women's Hospital . .	631	10,872	...	11,553
Belgaum . .	Civil Hospital	253	...	51	304
Satara	Civil Hospital	4	...	56	60
	TOTAL . .	2,869	19,948	158	23,015

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Karachi	Lady Dufferin Hospital . .	1,037	14,413	242	15,692
Dhulia	Bapat Dispensary . . . .	...	3,884	25	3,909
Poona City	Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Dispensary.	62	...	44	106
	King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women and Children.	81	2,512	...	2,593
Godhra	Panch Mahals and Bewakantha Branch.	...	32	283	315
Sholapur	Lady Reay Dufferin Hospital.	202	9,231	...	9,433
Shikarpar	Victoria Jubilee Lady Dufferin Hospital.	478	6,634	105	7,217
	TOTAL . .	1,860	36,705	699	39,265

Burma.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Rangoon	Lady Dufferin Maternity Hospital	1,199	11,698	...	12,897
	TOTAL	1,199	11,698	...	12,897

Central Provinces.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS A.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Nagpur	Dufferin Hospital	520	6,948	762	8,230
	Bapu Rao Gangabai Dispensary.	7	5,242	...	5,249
Jubbulpore	Elgin Hospital	443	6,248		6,691
	TOTAL	970	18,438	762	20,170

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home	
Saugor	Women's ward of the Main Dispensary.	202	3,051	144	3,397
	TOTAL	202	3,051	144	397

Madras.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund:

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Madras . .	Victoria Hospital for Caste and Goshn women.	2,486	12,790	...	15,276
	TOTAL .	2,486	12,790	...	15,276

North-West Frontier Province.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Dera Ismail Khan	Municipal Zenana Hospital	238	5,375	...	5,613
	TOTAL .	238	5,375	...	5,613

Punjab.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Amritsar . .	Women's Municipal Hospital and Ward.	1,100	27,675	1,032	29,807
Karnal . .	King Edward Memorial Hospital.	365	5,791	149	6,305
Jhang . .	Women's Civil Hospital	310	14,081	95	14,486
Lahore . .	Lady Aitchison Hospital	930	7,082	...	8,012
Simla . .	Dufferin Block, Ripon Hospital.	464	6,395	...	6,859
	TOTAL .	3,169	61,024	1,276	65,469

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS A.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Agra .	Lady Lyall Hospital .	1,512	..	..	1,512
	Maternity Hospital .	971	..	..	971
	Lady Lyall Dispensary .	...	12,877	..	12,877
Aligarh .	Dufferin Hospital .	921	6,717	97	7,735
Allahabad .	Dufferin Hospital .	1,079	12,101	296	13,476
Bahraich .	Dufferin Hospital .	261	7,035	27	7,323
Bara Banki .	Grigg Women's Hospital .	309	7,468	87	7,864
Bareilly .	Dufferin Hospital .	661	10,288	231	11,180
Benares .	Ishwari Memorial Hos- pital .	736	11,029	250	12,015
Bijnor .	Mrs. Markham's Women's Hospital .	136	5,691	72	5,899
Bijnor (Nagina)	Women's Hospital .	94	4,000	150	4,244
Cawnpore .	Dufferin Hospital .	491	9,813	363	10,697
Farrukhabad .	Dufferin Hospital .	223	4,441	310	4,973
Fyzabad .	Dufferin Hospital .	405	7,891	82	8,378
Ghazipur .	Women's Hospital .	582	6,797	83	7,462
Gouda .	Dufferin Hospital .	187	7,228	40	7,455
Gorakhpur .	Dufferin Hospital .	231	6,545	108	6,884
Kheri .	Dufferin Hospital .	283	4,002	54	4,339
Lucknow .	Dufferin Hospital .	1,043	9,118	...	10,160
Meerut .	Dufferin Hospital .	500	16,213	180	16,902
Mirzapur .	Dufferin Hospital .	202	6,050	90	6,342
Partabgarh .	Dufferin Hospital .	215	4,210	51	4,476
Pilibhit .	Dufferin Hospital .	219	7,048	75	7,342
Rae Bareilly .	Dufferin Hospital .	233	5,171	184	5,588
Saharanpur .	Dufferin Hospital .	311	7,423	156	7,950
Shahjehanpur .	Dufferin Hospital .	331	10,397	366	11,094
Sitapur .	Dufferin Hospital .	323	8,089	17	8,429
Singhara (Hath- ras).	Women's Hospital .	277	7,495	139	7,911
TOTAL .		12,734	205,227	3,517	221,478

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—*concl'd.*

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Agra . . .	Pipalmandi Dispensary .	...	7,928	120	8,048
	Tajganj Women's Dispensary.	...	6,609	76	6,685
	Firozabad Women's Dispensary.	...	7,155	35	7,220
Azamgarh .	Women's Dispensary .	272	7,960	43	8,275
Benares . .	Bhelupur Women's Hospital.	...	9,264	22	9,286
	Women's Hospital . .	206	10,211	22	10,439
Budaun . . .	Sahaswan Women's Hospital.	...	5,277	30	5,307
	Ujhani Women's Hospital	1	4,626	4	4,631
Ballia . . .	Women's Hospital attached to Sadr Hospital.	38	2,273	19	2,330
	Lady Porter's Hospital for Women.	181	6,025	10	6,216
Banda . . .		320	2,426	...	2,746
Dehra Dun . .	Women's Hospital . .	104	5,989	97	6,190
		106	5,962	76	6,144
Etawah . . .	Shamshabad Women's Hospital.	97	5,138	33	5,268
	Mrs. Rustomji's Dufferin Hospital.	139	2,918	*	3,057
Fatehpur . .	Anson Women's Hospital	212	8,675	15	8,902
Gonda (Ualrampur).		93	4,993	46	5,132
Hardoi . . .	Women's Dispensary . .	83	6,316	81	6,480
	Women's Dispensary . .	72	3,335	72	3,479
Hamirpur . .		292	5,924	96	6,312
Mainpuri . .		725	12,507	80	13,312
Moradabad . .	Victoria Women's Hospital.	90	8,713	76	8,879
	Women's Dispensary . .	74	4,359	15	4,448
Moradabad (Amroha).	Combined Hospital . .	68	4,599	51	4,718
Muttra . . .	Women's Hospital . .	277	5,700	123	6,100
		167	6,198	462	6,827
Naini Tal . .	Crosthwaite Women's Dispensary.	62	2,677	85	2,824
Orai (Jalaun) .	Women's Hospital . .	111	3,352	41	3,504
Saltanpur . .	Amethi Women's Hospital				
	TOTAL . . .	3,790	167,139	1,830	172,759

* Not available.

Native States (which now include the statistics returned by the Mysore Branch).

CLASS C.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.				REMARKS.
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.	
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Indore	Maharani Women's Hospital.	339	11,029	33	11,401	
Alwar	Lady Dufferin Hospital	273	17,208	623	18,104	
Kotah	Victoria Jubilee Hospital	232	7,445	143	7,819	
Bharatpur	Sri Dadaji Sahiba Daryal Kaur's Hospital for Women.	295	4,180	..	4,475	
Bikaner	Zenana Hospital	225	11,249	1,535	13,009	
Jodhpur	Jaswant Hospital for Women	81	3,677	400	4,158	
Jaipur	Zenana Wards, Mayo Hospital.	987	14,843	150	15,980	
Tonk	Walter Zenana Hospital	201	7,311	350	7,863	
Beawar	Women's Hospital	94	10,954	163	11,211	
Gwalior	Jaya-Arogya Hospital for Women and Children, Lashkar.	1,032	14,415	..	15,447	
	Civil Hospital, Ujjain	323	9,218	40	9,586	
Rewah	Zenana Hospital	10	6,975	...	6,985	
Baroda	Jamnabai Dispensary	...	34,443	...	34,443	
	Jubilee Ward of the Lady Dufferin Hospital.	505	...	.	505	
Nabha	Shamsher Zenana Hospital	42	3,938	110	4,090	
Kapurthala	Victoria Jubilee Hospital	449	24,708	...	25,157	
Patiala	Lady Dufferin Hospital	453	6,798	...	7,281	
	Headley Women's Dispensary	...	6,555	...	6,555	
Sangrur	Victoria Women's Hospital.	39	6,794	2	6,835	
Bahawalpur	Jubilee Women's Hospital	299	11,336	1,203	12,838	
Faridkot	Lady Dams Rani Saroj Kaur Zenana Hospital.	33	11,994	...	12,027	
Bhopal	Lady Lansdowne Zenana Hospital, Bhopal.	498	5,128	975	6,601	
	Asfa Shafakhan Dispensary	...	1,000	...	1,000	
	Birjisia Dispensary	...	112	...	112	

**Native States (which now include the statistics returned by the
Mysore Branch)—*contd.***

CLASS C—*contd.*

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.				REMARKS.
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.	
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Hyderabad	Victoria Zenana Hospital, Hyderabad.	2,175	12,574	...	14,749	
	Humamkonda Dispensary	35	3,138	...	3,173	
	Zenana Branch of Civil Dispensary, Aurangabad.	27	3,704	...	3,731	
	Rani Choolam Janka Bai Zenana Hospital, Gulbargah.	32	2,032	...	2,064	
	Raichur Dispensary . . .	16	2,235	...	2,251	
	Civil Hospital, Bidar . . .	...	1,013	...	1,013	
	Dudhnoli Dispensary . . .	...	2,793	...	2,793	
Trivandrum	Combined Maternity and Women and Children's Hospital.	1,775	21,810	...	23,585	
Quilon . . .	Victoria Jubilee Hospital . . .	1,161	14,831	91	16,083	
Alleppey . . .	Women's side, District Hospital.	235	17,765	48	18,048	
Nazarecoil . . .	Women's side, District Hospital.	90	14,313	...	14,403	
Kottayam . . .	Women's side, District Hospital.	137	16,454	53	16,644	
Mattanchery . . .	Women's and Children's Hospital	868	18,021	600	19,487	
Trichur	Civil Hospital . . . . .	...	21,245	120	21,365	
	Edward Memorial Maternity Hospital.	381	866	176	1,423	
Ernakulam . . .	Women's side, General Hospital.	...	3,605	10	3,615	
Rajkot	Rasulkhanji Hospital for Women (Kathiawar).	241	1,693	...	1,937	
Jaora	Victoria Zenana Hospital . . .	259	11,977	1,978	14,214	
Srinagar, Kashmir	Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital.	398	7,005	67	7,470	
Bettiah	Raj Dufferin Hospital . . .	1,117	15,133	...	16,250	
Darbhanga . . .	Raj Dufferin Hospital . . .	772	35,211	40*	36,023	*From Aug. to Decr. 1916.

**Native States (which now include the statistics returned by the
Mysore Branch)—*concd*.**

CLASS C—*concd*.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1916.				REMARKS
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.	
			Treated in hospital	Treated at home.		
Rampur	Women's Hospital	229	7,473	100	7,802	From May to Decr. 1916
Bangalore	Victoria Hospital, Women's Department.	989	13,517	.	14,606	
	Maternity Hospital	973	13,500	13	14,494	
	Lady Curzon Hospital	1,735	12,887	6,413	21,005	
Mysore	Vani Valas Hospital	532	9,968	165	10,665	14,627
	General Hospital, Women's Department.	430	14,197			
Kolar	Gold Fields Maternity Hospital, Robertsonpet.	613	37,017	64	37,694	17,504
	Gold Fields Women's Dispensary.	72	17,433			
	Women's Dispensary	48	13,532	...	13,580	
Chickballapur	Women's Dispensary	16	7,234	23	7,293	5,872
Tumkur		37	9,851	20	10,008	
Hassan		24	10,898	72	10,994	
Shimoga			10,181	100	10,281	
Sagar		3	5,709	160	5,872	
Chickmagalur		38	8,470	54	8,562	
Chitaldroog		2	9,882	25	9,908	
Bogra	Tabernunnessa Women's Hospital.	...	4,878	180	5,058	
TOTAL		21,902	665,711	16,327	703,940	

APPENDIX IV—*concl'd.*

hospitals and dispensaries in the Provinces—*concl'd.*

Total number of women and children treated in *all* hospitals and Returns of the official Annual Reports and

noted below during 1915, extracted from the official Annual Reports and Returns of the official Annual Reports and

IN-DOOR PATIENTS.

OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.

Percentage of women in and children treated out-door compared with men.

Grand total in and out-door patients.

Percentage of women in and children treated out-door compared with men.

Grand total in and out-door patients.

Percentage of women in and children treated out-door compared with men.

Grand total in and out-door patients.

Percentage of women in and children treated out-door compared with men.

Grand total in and out-door patients.

Percentage of women in and children treated out-door compared with men.

Grand total in and out-door patients.

Percentage of women in and children treated out-door compared with men.

Grand total in and out-door patients.

Percentage of women in and children treated out-door compared with men.

Grand total in and out-door patients.

Percentage of women in and children treated out-door compared with men.

Grand total in and out-door patients.

Bihar and Orissa.

Madras.

Brought forward

Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).

Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries). Combined Provincial Total

Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).

Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).

Combined Provincial Total

—*contd.*

Central Provinces and Berar.					Punjab.					North-West Frontier Province.					Baluchistan.				
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	723	2,287	203	9,253	370,977	343,577	233,213	817,767	851,632	Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	641	2,211	245	2,007	120,110	123,805	74,768	318,602	321,683
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	103	806	126	1,002	16,885	7,707	9,874	36,864	36,866	Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	00	1,254	166	1,444	28,067	9,025	9,833	43,545	45,027
Combined Provincial Total	826	3,146	419	4,387	206,100	361,281	242,187	883,631	888,498	Combined Provincial Total	641	3,465	411	3,449	148,177	132,830	84,601	362,147	366,710
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	5,000	20,448	3,746	27,001	897,854	810,035	592,678	2,291,437	2,310,093	Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	811	6,053	863	8,477	112,980	48,668	47,248	208,640	214,077
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	811	6,053	863	8,477	112,980	48,668	47,248	208,640	214,077	Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	811	6,053	863	8,477	112,980	48,668	47,248	208,640	214,077
Combined Provincial Total	5,811	27,500	4,609	35,478	1,000,834	858,703	640,926	2,499,077	2,524,170	Combined Provincial Total	1,652	12,106	1,726	16,954	225,960	97,336	94,496	417,280	428,154
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	136	877	67	872	25,913	29,321	18,022	70,206	71,128	Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	136	877	67	872	25,913	29,321	18,022	70,206	71,128
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	136	877	67	872	25,913	29,321	18,022	70,206	71,128	Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	136	877	67	872	25,913	29,321	18,022	70,206	71,128
Combined Provincial Total	272	1,754	134	1,744	51,826	58,642	36,044	140,412	142,256	Combined Provincial Total	272	1,754	134	1,744	51,826	58,642	36,044	140,412	142,256
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	136	877	67	872	25,913	29,321	18,022	70,206	71,128	Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	136	877	67	872	25,913	29,321	18,022	70,206	71,128
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	136	877	67	872	25,913	29,321	18,022	70,206	71,128	Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	136	877	67	872	25,913	29,321	18,022	70,206	71,128
Combined Provincial Total	272	1,754	134	1,744	51,826	58,642	36,044	140,412	142,256	Combined Provincial Total	272	1,754	134	1,744	51,826	58,642	36,044	140,412	142,256

APPENDIX V.

Rules for the Women's Medical Service for India, passed by the Central Committee on the 8th September 1913.

THIS Service shall be called "The Women's Medical Service for India." It shall be included in the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, hereinafter called the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and shall, subject to the provisions of the following rules, be under the direction and control of the Central Committee of that Association, hereinafter called the Central Committee.

Constitution.

2. The Service shall, in the first instance, consist of twenty-five first class medical women* or such number not exceeding twenty-five as the Central Committee may appoint. One-fifth of the number appointed shall form a leave reserve.

3. Recruitment for the Service shall be made—
 (a) in *India* by a medical sub-committee of the Central Committee which shall include the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary Secretary to the Central Committee and a first class medical woman;
 (b) in *England* by a sub-committee consisting of a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India, to be nominated by the Home Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

Such sub-committees shall perform the duties of a medical board, examine candidates for physical fitness, and give permission to return to duty after periods of invaliding: provided that in *India* the sub-committee may, by general or by special order, delegate their powers to temporary boards of local medical officers, medical women being included in cases of recruitment, invaliding and return to duty after sick leave.

4. The Central Committee shall decide what proportion of the members of the Service shall be recruited in *England* and in *India*, respectively. In the original constitution of the Service duly qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, shall have first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration shall be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of *India*.

5. No one shall be a member of this Service who—
 (a) is not a British Subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British *India* or who is not a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of *India* or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of *India*;
 (b) is less than 24 or more than 30 years of age: provided that this condition shall not be enforced in the case of qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund;
 (c) is not a first class medical woman, *i.e.*, does not possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act;
 (d) cannot produce a certificate of health and character.

* *Vide* rule 5 (c) *infra*.

Provided that the Central Committee shall, at any time, have power to promote to the service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity.

6. Members of the Service shall be appointed by the Central Committee to serve in the several provinces.

7. Members of the Service on appointment shall engage for general service anywhere in India and Burma and shall serve a period of probation in one of the larger hospitals of the province to which they are posted, extending, in the case of those recruited in England, to six months and, in the case of those recruited in India, to three months.

At the end of such period of probation their appointment shall be confirmed or terminated as the case may be by order of the Central Committee, the report of the Provincial Committee called the Provincially concerned.

Conditions of service.

(*vide rule 8 infra.*)

After confirmation, service shall, at any time, be terminable on three months' notice on either side, and the Central Committee shall have power to dispense with the services of any member of the Service on the payment of three months' salary in lieu of notice.

8. Members of the Service shall receive their remuneration as follows—

Pro

to

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and

and the Provincial Committee financially concerned.

9. Members of the Service shall receive a salary of Rs350 during their period of probation, and thereafter a salary of Rs400 from the 1st to the 4th year inclusive, Rs450 from the 5th to the 7th year, Rs500 from the 8th to the 10th year and Rs550 after the 10th year: Provided that no member of the Service shall be confirmed in the Rs400 grade unless she has passed an examination in such vernacular as the Provincial Committee shall prescribe within one year of her appointment: Provided also that in the case of service other than under the Fund such service should not, as a matter of course, count for service as contemplated in this rule.

In addition suitable quarters shall be provided free of rent; or, a house-rent allowance to be determined by the Provincial Committee after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide rule 8 supra*) shall be granted in lieu of it.

10. Members of the Service shall be entitled to travelling allowance on the road and subject to the conditions set out in Appendix I to these rules.

11. Members of the Service shall be entitled to leave according to the regulations set out in Appendix II to these rules.

12. Members of the Service shall join a Provident Fund on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Central Committee.

13. Members of the Service shall be entitled to such other allowances as may be determined by the Central Committee.

14. Members of the Service shall have power to decide in any case, after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide rule 8 supra*), whether private practice does in fact interfere with the performance of official duties.

15. Members of the Service shall retire on attaining the age of 55 years unless the Central Committee, on the recommendation of the Provincial Committee, after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide rule 8 supra*), desire to retain their services for a further period to be determined by them.

Position in
respect of
Central,
Provincial and
Local
Committees,
etc.

15. When appointed to a province, members of the Service shall forthwith become subordinate to the Provincial Committee in all matters, and they shall not correspond with the Central Committee except through the Provincial Committee.

16. The Provincial Committee shall have powers of disciplinary control over members of the Service including suspension, but powers of removal or dismissal for inefficiency, misconduct or other valid cause, shall be vested in the Central Committee only.

17. A member of the Service, who has been recruited in England, shall, in the event of notice under rule 7 or removal or dismissal under rule 16 *supra*, receive a sum sufficient to cover her return journey to England.

18. Every hospital shall be in charge of a Local Committee and a member of the Service in independent charge of such hospital shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Local Committee : provided that if her own action or conduct is called in question she shall retire from the meeting after stating her case.

19. Members of the Service in independent charge of a hospital or other institution shall have full professional control of the hospital or other institution and such powers of administrative control as the Local Committee, with the previous sanction of the Provincial Committee and the Local Government after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*), may determine.

20. Members of the Service and the hospitals or other institutions under their charge shall be subject to such inspection as the Local Government, after consultation with the Provincial Committee and the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*), may determine, due regard being paid to purdah. The Provincial Committee shall have power to depute a member of the Service to inspect hospitals or other institutions within their jurisdiction, reporting to the Provincial Committee.

21. The Central Committee shall have power, in communication with the Provincial Committee, to depute any qualified person or persons to inspect members of the Service and the hospitals or other institutions under their charge.

22. Local Governments shall be requested to frame rules for the appointment, suspension, removal or dismissal of assistant or sub-assistant surgeons, matrons, nurses, subordinate and menial staff, in hospitals, or other institutions in independent charge of members of the Service with due regard to the position of such members on the one hand and of the Provincial Committee and the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*) on the other.

23. Local Governments shall be requested to frame rules, after consultation with the Provincial Committee and the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*), for the inspection by members of the Service of branch dispensaries or other medical institutions in charge of women.

24. The decision of the Central Committee shall be final in all cases.

25. The Central Committee reserve power to alter these rules from time to time after consultation, where necessary, with Local Governments and Provincial Committees.

NOTE.—Rules 5 (c) and 16 were amended as above at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Association held at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, on the 3rd February 1914.

Rule 14 was amended as above at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Association held at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on the 9th May 1916.

Rule 9 was amended as above at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Association held at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, on the 12th February 1917.

Appendices to the Rules for the Women's Medical Service for India.

NOTE.

The following Travelling Allowance, Leave, and Provident Fund rules have been framed for the members of the Women's Medical Service for India, and shall be binding on the Provincial or Local Committees, who will have no power to exceed them without the sanction of the Central Committee. That body, while reserving to itself the right to alter the rules from time to time, as experience may show the advisability, or to vary them in cases of individual hardship, desires it to be understood that the rules shall in general be adhered to and that applications for exceptional treatment will only be entertained for very special reasons.

APPENDIX I.

Travelling Allowance Rules.

1. A member of the Women's Medical Service appointed in England shall receive a sum of £70 to cover her passage and incidental expenses; and shall receive travelling allowance from the port of disembarkation to the station to which she is first appointed under the rules below at the rates for transfers. A member appointed in India shall receive travelling allowance under the rules below at the rates for transfers from her place of residence to the station to which she is first appointed.

2. Travelling allowance is divided into two classes—

- (a) on transfer from one station to another; and
- (b) on ordinary or inspection duty when the member's headquarters are not changed.

Travelling is also divided into two classes—

- (i) journeys by rail or steamer; and
- (ii) journeys by road. This includes all portions of a journey, however short, performed by road between the member's place of residence and the railway station, between the railway station and the new place of residence, between railway stations, road journeys proper, etc. Each portion of a journey performed by road which is followed by a journey by rail shall be considered separately.

3. The travelling allowance for ordinary journeys by rail shall be 1½ first class fares and one third class ticket for a servant, if taken. In the case of transfers the member shall be allowed in addition another third class fare, should two servants be taken, and the cost of conveyance of the excess luggage actually taken up to a limit of ten maunds, in support of which she must attach a certificate. The rates shall be the same for journeys by steamer where board is not included in the fare. Where it is included, only one first class fare shall be allowed.

4. For travelling by road, should the distance travelled exceed 5 miles, the member shall be given an inclusive rate of 8 annas per mile in the case of ordinary journeys; in the case of transfer the rate shall be Rs 1 per mile. For portions of a journey of less

than 5 miles performed by road the member shall receive on ordinary journeys the actual expense of conveying herself, her servant, and luggage up to a limit of R2-8, on production of a certificate from her of the amount actually spent. On transfer the limit shall be R5.

5. The cost of travelling allowances shall be defrayed as follows :—

In the case of transfer from one Province to another, by the Central Committee.

In the case of journeys within the Province, by the Provincial Committee.

Example.—A member travels on ordinary duty from A to B. She travels 3 miles by road from her residence to the railway station at A and by rail from A to X : from X she travels by road 4 miles to railway station Y and from Y by rail to station Z : from Z she travels 20 miles by road to B. She shall be entitled to actual expenses, subject to a limit of R2-8 in each case, for the road journeys from her residence to railway station A, and from railway station X to railway station Y. She shall be entitled to R10 for the journey from railway station Z to B, whether the actual expenses are more or less than this sum. For the railway journeys from A to X and Y to Z she shall receive 1½ first class fares and a third class fare for a servant, if one is taken.

APPENDIX II.

Leave Rules.

All members of the Women's Medical Service shall be subject to the same leave rules.

The following are the varieties of leave admissible :—

- (a) Casual Leave.
- (b) Privilege Leave.
- (c) Furlough.
- (d) Sick Leave.
- (e) Extraordinary Leave.

2. Casual leave is occasional leave for a few days, and may be granted at the discretion of the Provincial or Local Committee. Such leave cannot be combined with any other kind of leave.

3. Privilege leave is earned at the rate of one month for each calendar year of service, but may be granted during the year in which it is being earned, *e.g.*, A, who joins the service on the 1st April 1915, is eligible for one month's privilege leave during the summer of 1915 and for a second month's privilege leave on or after the 2nd April 1916. This leave is meant to provide a month's holiday during the year and not to be accumulated. In the event, however, of its being found impossible to grant any member privilege leave during the year, she may carry the month's privilege leave refused her to her credit. But in no case can privilege leave be accumulated beyond a limit of 3 months. In the event of privilege leave being so refused, an entry should be made by the Provincial Committee so as to enable the leave to be taken to credit, and in the case of transfer, the fact should be notified to the Committee concerned. Privilege leave, taken by itself, can be granted by the Provincial or Local Committee.

4. Furlough is earned at the rate of two months for each year's presence on duty—in which is included privilege and casual leave—and furlough earned and not taken remains at credit throughout a member's service. More than eight months' furlough shall not, however, be granted at one time, and first furlough shall not be granted until

after four years' active service from the date of joining Furlough, moreover, shall not be granted until after three years' active service from the date of the last return from furlough, sick leave, or extraordinary leave exceeding one month. Any privilege leave which is due during the year or which has accumulated in accordance with Rule 3 may be prefixed to furlough.

Study leave shall be added to furlough and shall not exceed three months, at any time, and shall not be less than one month, and shall not exceed nine months in the member's total service. Certificates providing study leave claims must be submitted to the Central Committee.

Any member on study leave shall receive two-thirds of her average monthly pay during such period instead of one-half (see Rule 8).

5 Sick leave can be granted at any time on production of a medical certificate from the Civil Surgeon. Such leave cannot, however, be taken in excess of one year at any time, and in all to a total extent exceeding two years. Any periods of sick leave taken in excess of these maxima must be taken as extraordinary leave. Privilege leave may be prefixed to sick leave in the same way as to furlough.

Extraordinary leave may be granted at any time at the discretion of the Central Committee. Any privilege leave due may be prefixed to extraordinary leave, but extraordinary leave (i) may not be taken without all the privilege leave due being prefixed to it, and (ii) may not be taken when furlough is due or sick leave can be granted. An exception to the latter proviso (ii) is that Provincial or Local Committees may grant extraordinary leave up to a limit of one month where special circumstances exist and where the member can be spared without inconvenience. Any period of extraordinary leave so taken shall not count as active service for the purpose of Rule 4, though, as explained in that rule, it will not operate so as to prevent the member taking furlough until after three years from her return from it.

7. Furlough or sick leave may be extended by the grant of extraordinary leave; and furlough may be extended by the grant of sick leave, on production of a medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Central Committee, but in the latter case the total leave shall not exceed one year and shall be subject to the proviso that the period of extension shall not cause the limit of two years admissible as sick leave to be exceeded.

8. The allowances during leave shall be as follows:—

Casual and privilege leave, the full pay that is being drawn at the time the leave is taken.

Furlough and sick leave, half the average monthly pay of the six months' presence on duty immediately preceding the taking of the leave (see also Rule 4). When such leave is combined with privilege leave, the six months shall be calculated from the date

... and members proceeding out of India must make their own arrangements to draw their allowances in India.

9. Except in the case of casual leave, privilege leave, or extraordinary leave not exceeding one month, leave shall be granted by the Central Committee, to whom applications should be submitted through the Provincial or Local Committee.

Example.—A joined the service on the 1st April 1915. She takes one month's privilege leave in the summer of 1915, 1916, and 1917. In 1918 she cannot be spared and in 1919 only two weeks' privilege can be granted. On 15th April 1920 she takes 2½ months' privilege leave combined with 8 months' furlough, returning to duty on the 1st

March 1921. In the summer of 1921 she takes one month's privilege leave combined with one month's extraordinary leave and does the same in the summer of 1922. In 1923 she cannot be granted privilege leave, and she desires to go on combined leave in 1924. She will have completed three years' active service from her last return from furlough on the 1st May 1924, as the two months' extraordinary leave does not count as active service, and the total amount of furlough earned by her will be $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the period—1st April 1915 to 1st July 1920—the date of completion of her privilege leave—($5\frac{1}{2}$ years) *plus* $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the three years completed on the 1st May 1924, *i.e.*, $\frac{1}{3}$ th of $8\frac{1}{2}$ years, or one year $4\frac{1}{2}$ months. She has, therefore, $16\frac{1}{2}$ —8 months = $8\frac{1}{2}$ months' furlough to her credit and can take 8 months' furlough from the 1st May 1924, and as she is entitled to 2 months' privilege leave which counts as active service, she can actually depart on combined leave on the 1st March 1924.

APPENDIX III.

Provident Fund Rules.

Every member of the Service is required to contribute monthly to the Provident Fund a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of her salary. Subscription on leave of any kind shall be optional. The amount of subscription shall be 5 per cent. of the leave allowances admissible during the leave. The contribution shall be deducted from each month's salary or leave allowances and credited to the member's account in the Provident Fund.

2. The Association shall contribute to each subscriber's account on the 1st April and the 1st October of each year a sum equivalent to the amount of the contributions of the subscriber during six months immediately preceding.

3. Each subscriber's account shall be credited with interest on the amount standing at its credit at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum or at such rate as the Central Committee can invest without risk to the fund of the Association.

4. The sum which accumulates to the credit of a subscriber shall be payable to her—

(1) on retirement after approved service ;

(2) on resignation on account of ill-health,

provided that no subscriber shall be paid the amount of the contribution made to her account by the Association with the interest thereon unless she has rendered not less than 5 years' approved service or unless she is incapacitated by disease contracted in and by the service.

5. The dismissal from the service, by the Central Committee, of any subscriber shall involve forfeiture of the contributions by the Association and the interest thereon.

6. In the event of the death of a subscriber before retirement or after retirement, but before the money has been handed over, it shall be paid to the legal representative of the estate.

7. Absolutely necessary advances against the sum to the subscriber's credit, and ordinarily not exceeding three months' pay, may be made to meet emergent expenditure, at the discretion of the Central Committee. Such advances shall be repayable by instalments to be fixed by the Central Committee in each case.

8. Each subscriber shall be furnished once a year with a statement of her account.

9. The Central Committee may revise these rules as it considers necessary.

APPENDIX VI.

Members of the Women's Medical Service for India.

1. BALFOUR, DR. MARGARET I., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., M.B., C.M., M.D.
2. BARNES, DR. FLORENCE DISSFNT, L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., M.D.
3. BATHO, DR. MARION I., M.Ch., L.M., L.F.P. & S., L.A.H.
4. COMMISSARIAT, DR. SHERIN H., L.M., F.R.C.S.
5. CURJEL, DR. DAGMAR F., M.B., Ch B., M.D.
6. FIELD, DR. VIOLET E., L.R.C.P. & S.
7. GEORGE, DR. JESSIE E., L.M., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S.
8. GHOST, DR. L. M., L.M., L.A.H., F.R.C.S.
9. HOULTON, DR. CHARLOTTE L., M.B., B.S.
10. JERVIS, DR. MILLICENT, L.M.S.
11. KAMALAKAR, DR. DWARKABAI, L.M., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S.
12. LEACH, DR. FLORENCE B., L.M., L.R.C.P. & S., M.D.
13. MACLAREN, DR. HARRIET J. C., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.D.
14. MA SAW SA, DR., L.M., F.R.C.S., D.F.H.
15. MCKENZIE, DR. ALICE M. C. L., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., M.D.
16. MICHAEL, DR. DAISY K. F., M.B., C.M.
17. MURPHY, DR. MARGARET C., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
18. NAOROJI, DR. MEHER A. D., M.B., Ch.B.
19. O'BRIEN, DR. MARY, L.S.A., M.B., B.S.
20. O'NEILL, DR. KATHERINE M., M.B., C.M.
21. PLATT, DR. KATE A., M.D., B.S.
22. SCOTT, DR. AGNES C., M.B.
23. SCOTT, DR. FLORENCE A., L.M., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S.
24. WATTS, DR. ADELINE M., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., L.M.R.C.P.
25. WEEB, DR. MILLICENT V., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S.
26. WILSON, DR. RUTH, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.
27. YAMINI SEN, DR. L.M., F.R.F.P. & S.

APPENDIX VII.

Summaries of Reports of certain Branches and Native States.

Baluchistan Branch.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Duke, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan, in submitting the usual very interesting annual reports on the Hospitals in Baluchistan for 1916, remarks that the new buildings at Quetta, to which allusion is made, are now nearly completed and will be ready for use in a couple of months or less.

Quetta.—Miss E. M. Cardozo, L.R.C.P. & S., in charge of the Dufferin hospital, states as follows :—“ During the year under report (11 months) the hospital has fully maintained its popularity amongst the respectable classes for whom it is reserved. The new hospital is under construction. The donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the building fund given by a generous and philanthropic Parsee gentleman, K. B. Ardeshar Marker, mentioned in the last year's report, was raised to Rs. 15,000 and other gentlemen also have made donations of varying amounts. Mrs. Tupper, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who was engaged on the 1st January 1916, resigned her appointment on the 29th October 1916. The head nurse, Rebecca Ishaq, and compounder, Mary Pascal, did good work. The President, Lady Ramsay, often visited the hospital during the working hours and showed a keen regard for the patients, and Mrs. Pierse, the Vice-President, helped in many ways. The Honorary Secretary, Colonel Duke, also gave invaluable assistance. The total number of out-patients was 20,486 compared with 26,386 last year, of which, 5853 were new cases compared with 6,501 in 1915. The in-patients numbered 97 against 104. The above decrease is accounted for by the fact that these statistics are for eleven months while those of the last report were for thirteen months. The daily average was 72·78 against 89. The major and minor operations were 105 against 87. The number of patients treated in their own homes was 62.”

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Duke, I.M.S. reports that in the Patel ward of the Civil hospital 165 in-patients were treated. The more common diseases were malaria, diseases of the digestive system, and diseases of the eye. Of the 165 patients, 98 were Muhammadans, 52 Hindus and 15 belonged to other castes. Three obstetric cases were admitted.

Sibi.—Miss A. Alfred, L. M. & S., in charge of the McIvor women's hospital, Sibi, reports—

“ The number of new patients treated in 1916 was 3,132, including 95 in-door, against 3,910, including 74 in-door. The numbers in 1915 were for thirteen months. Thirty-five patients were treated in their homes against 81 in 1915. Out of these, 11 were free of charge, against 23 last year. Seven midwifery cases against 22, 59 operations against 65 and 197 cases of disease peculiar to women against 183 were treated. The new hospital sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General for Sibi, last year, was in course of construction during the year and is almost completed. It will be a great boon to the public. It consists of 5 family wards, out-door administrative block, an operating theatre, quarters for the hospital staff and medical

women's quarters. A 5-bed indoor ward is yet to be built. Furniture for the hospital is deficient as yet. The Civil Surgeon, who has taken much interest in the hospital, has very kindly I denation.—An operating stand. Major MacConaghey, the Political Agent, Sibi, has done much to improve the financial condition of this hospital. Lady Rameay, the President of the Baluchistan Branch, and Mrs. MacConaghey continue to be interested in this hospital, by their visits and advice. Mrs. Archer, who had taken a keen interest in the hospital here and at Ziarat ever since 1903 and had shown great sympathy with the poor local and other sick women, has gone to England for good. The Fund also loses a subscriber in her."

Fort Sandeman.—Major C. E. Bruce, I.A., Political Agent in Zhob, in furnishing the following interesting report by the Civil Surgeon, remarks:—

"The Civil Surgeon's report shows that the year has been one of steady progress and the increased attendance is a clear indication that the Dufferin hospital at Fort Sandeman continues to maintain its popularity. With a view to further increase the usefulness of the institution, the necessity of augmenting the monthly contingent grant of the hospital has been represented to me by the Civil Surgeon, Fort Sandeman, and the question is being dealt with separately. If the institution is to maintain its popularity some means of increasing its resources will have to be found. Before the next annual report is submitted, it is, however, hoped some solution may have been found which will enable the work of providing female medical relief to women to be carried on with increased success. In conclusion, I would add that the greatest credit for the satisfactory progress of the institution is due to Major A. Spitteler, I.M.S., who has taken the keenest interest in the Dufferin hospital since his appointment as Civil Surgeon of Fort Sandeman."

Major A. Spitteler, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Fort Sandeman, reports:—

"The hospital is under the administrative control of the Civil Surgeon, Fort Sandeman, and the staff consists of the following:—Miss Roberts, Lady Superintendent in charge, Mariam Bai, midwife and compounder, a female ward servant and a female sweeper. Miss Roberts held charge of the hospital from the 1st January to the 23rd November, when she proceeded on leave. During her absence, as no qualified female was available, the charge of the hospital devolved on Mariam Bai, the midwife and compounder, who worked under the direct supervision of the Civil Surgeon. Under this scheme, the patients attending the hospital were only seen by their own sex, unless the patients expressed a desire to see the Civil Surgeon, a privilege which was largely made use of, as shown by the increased attendance. There were 5,332 new patients treated in the year against 3,640 in 1915, and 9,649 old and new cases were treated against 7,648 in 1915. The number of operations performed was 369 against 426. The average daily attendance was 16.59 as against 13.52. The popularity of the hospital is increasing every year, and it is largely made use of not only by the local people, but by trans-border Pathan women. Owing to the limited accommodation, only a certain number of patients can be admitted into the hospital, and for want of funds even the number of beds in the hospital cannot be fully utilised. The amount of contingent allowance sanctioned for the hospital for dieting, warming, washing, and local purchase of drugs, etc., is very small, and an increased grant will be necessary to maintain the popularity of the hospital. I suggest that the amount of Rs. 35 a month for contingencies be increased to at least Rs. 50 a month. Miss Roberts worked hard during the year under report and owing to ill-health she was compelled to take leave. On account of her mild and sympathetic treatment, the attendance had largely increased. The midwife and compounder, deserves credit for the successful way in which

NATIVE STATES.

Rajputana.

Rajputana.—The Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana forwards interesting summaries of the following hospitals for 1916 :—

- The Jaswant hospital for women, Jodhpur.
- The Victoria Jubilee hospital, Kotah.
- The Mayo hospital, Jaipur.
- The Zenana hospital, Bikaner.
- The Walter Zenana hospital, Tonk.
- The Lady Dufferin hospital, Alwar.
- The Female hospital, Bharatpur.
- The Walter Zenana hospital, Udaipur.
- The Women's dispensary, Beawar.

Jodhpur.—Mrs. Stirling, M.B., B.C.H., B.A.O., returned from leave and resumed charge of the Jaswant hospital for Women at Jodhpur on the 20th January 1916, from female sub-assistant surgeon Miss H. Paul. There were 81 in and 3,877 out-patients treated against 62 in and 3,230 out-patients in the previous year and 400 patients were treated at their homes by the Medical Woman. Twenty-one major and 49 minor operations were performed against 37 minor operations in 1915.

Kotah.—Miss J. Newton, L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P.S., has been in charge of the Victoria Jubilee hospital, Kotah, throughout the year. There was an increase of 737 out-patients as compared with the figures of 1915, which is attributable to malaria after the heavy rainfall. There were 232 in-patients treated against 235 in 1915. The number of operations performed was 312 against 343 in the previous year.

Twenty-one midwifery cases were treated in the hospital. Fifteen midwifery patients were treated at their homes by the Lady Superintendent, 8 by the female sub-assistant surgeon and 51 by both the midwives attached to the hospital. No *dai* class was held at Kotah in 1916. Three *dais* were sent to the Ajmere *dai* training class in August 1916. Of these, two only were admitted, and one was sent back on account of old age and loss of vision. Of the two admitted, one was left of her own accord.

Jaipur.—F. P. S., has been in charge of the hospital throughout the year. There was a decrease in the number of both in and out-door attendance as compared with 1915. Nangi Bai continues her study at the Agra Medical school in the sub-assistant surgeon class as a Jaipur State student. The building of the new block for families in memory of Lady Hardinge is in progress. No *dai* class was held at Jaipur during the year. Three *dais* were sent to the Ajmere *dai* class for training in July 1916, of these, two only were admitted. Of the two admitted, one was discharged on the 4th October 1916.

Bikaner.—Miss J. Marsh, L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P.S. and M.D., has been in charge of the Zenana hospital, Bikaner, throughout the year. There were 223 in and 12,784 out-patients treated against 199 in and 7,084 out-door patients in the previous year. The number of operations performed was 118 major and 493 minor against major and 439 minor operations in 1915. There is no female hospital.

on the hospital work during Miss Roberts' absence. Through her hard work and tactful dealing with the patients the popularity of the hospital was maintained, and extra work was thrown on her shoulders during the days I attended the hospital, as she had to prepare patients for operations and administer chloroform in addition to attending the out-patients. The hospital is largely made use of by patients for diseases peculiar to women, and has done a good deal in mitigating the suffering of a class who do not attend a civil hospital for such complaints, and I consider every endeavour should be made to maintain the popularity of the hospital."

Mysore Branch.

The following report on the working of this Branch has been kindly forwarded by Rao Babadur Rajakaryapravina, T. V. Armugam Mudaliar, Esq., M.B., C.M., Honorary Secretary. The number of patients treated during the period under report was 207,153. Four pupils, *viz.*, Miss Domingo, Micholamma, Arokiamary and Mrs. E. Rozario, who, as stated in the previous report, were still under training, completed their course during 1916 and passed the necessary qualifying examination. Four pupils were admitted during the period under report and were under training on the 31st December 1916. The midwifery classes were conducted at the Maternity hospital, Bangalore, by Dr. Miss R. Govindrajala, M.D., at the Maternity hospital, Robertsonpet, by 1st class lady apothecary Mrs. L. H. Rozario and at the Vani Vilas hospital, Mysore, by Miss Ayacheammaul, L.M.S.

North-West Frontier Province Branch.

Dehra Ismail Khan,—Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Irvine, I.M.S., Chief Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province and Honorary Secretary, forwards the following report by Dr. Alice M. Headwards, L. R. F. P. & S., L. M., in charge of the Municipal Zonana hospital :—

"The hospital was closed during the time I was away on leave. Work done during the year has been satisfactory, the numbers showing an increase all round. New out-door patients treated numbered 5,375 against 4,325 last year; new in-door patients 238 against 221; and maternity cases (normal and abnormal) 98 against 77. The increase in the number of maternity cases coming into the hospital is very satisfactory, particularly as the number includes 7 or more Muhammadan patients who came in of their own accord for normal confinements. They have all along been opposed to coming into hospital and we hope for an increase in their number this year. The Muhammadan purdah woman training as a *dai* passed the examination for *dais* held in Lahore early in the year. An attempt is being made to teach indigenous *dais* who work in the city. They are given lectures weekly, and receive a small amount of money to induce them to attend regularly. The scheme has only lately been started and is at present in an experimental stage. If successful, it is hoped to expand it, so that the majority of patients attended by the *dais* in the city will benefit considerably."

NATIVE STATES.

Rajputana.

Rajputana.—The Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana forwards interesting summaries of the following hospitals for 1916:—

- The Jaswant hospital for women, Jodhpur.
- The Victoria Jubilee hospital, Kotah.
- The Mayo hospital, Jaipur.
- The Zenana hospital, Bikaner.
- The Walter, Zenana hospital, Tonk.
- The Lady Dufferin hospital, Alwar.
- The Female hospital, Bikaner.
- The Walter Zenana hospital, Udaipur.
- The Women's dispensary, Bikaner.

Jodhpur.—Mrs. Stirling, M.B., B.C.H., L.D.S., resumed from June and resumed charge of the Jaswant hospital for Women at Jodhpur on the 24th January 1917. From female sub-assistant surgeon Miss H. Paul. There were 51 in and 1,000 out-patients treated against 62 in and 3,200 out-patients in the previous year and 26 patients were treated at their homes by the Medical Women. Twenty-one major and 21 minor operations were performed against 27 minor operations in 1916.

Kotah.—Miss J. Newton, L.R.C.P. & S., L.D.S., has been in charge of the Victoria Jubilee hospital, Kotah, throughout the year. There was an increase of 737 out-patients as compared with the figure of 1915, which is attributable to malaria after the heavy rainfall. There were 224 in-patients treated against 210 in 1915. The number of operations performed was 212 against 165 in the previous year.

Twenty-one midwifery cases were treated in the hospital. Fifteen midwifery patients were treated at their homes by the Lady Superintendent, 1 by the female sub-assistant surgeon and 51 by both the midwives attached to the hospital. No day class was held at Kotah in 1916. Three day were sent to the Ajmer day training class in August 1916. Of these, two only were admitted, and one was sent back on account of ill age and loss of vision. Of the two admitted one refused to remain and left after two weeks.

Jaipur.—Miss L. E. Fryer, M.B., L.R.C.P. & S., L.D.S., has been in charge of the female wards of the Mayo hospital, Jaipur, throughout the year. There was a decrease in the number of both in and out-door attendance as compared with 1915. Nangi Bai continues her study at the Ajmer Medical school in the sub-assistant surgeon class as a Jaipur State student. The building of the new block for females in memory of Lady Hardinge is in progress. No day class was held at Jaipur during the year. Three day were sent to the Ajmer day class for training in July 1916. Of these two only were admitted. Of the two admitted, one was discharged on the 24th October 1916.

Bikaner.—Miss J. Marsh, L.R.C.P. & S., L.D.S., and M.D., has been in charge of the Zenana hospital, Bikaner, throughout the year. There were 245 in and 12,784 out-patients treated against 199 in and 17,064 out-door patients in the previous year. The number of operations performed was 115 major and 690 minor against 175 major and 439 minor operations in 1915. There is no female sub-assistant surgeon in the hospital.

Tonk.—The work of the Walter Zenana hospital, Tonk, was carried on by female sub-assistant surgeon Imaman during the year under the supervision of the State Surgeon, Tonk State. There was a decrease in the number of both in and out-door patients treated, as compared with 1915, which is probably due to the want of a Lady Superintendent. Thirty-one major and 316 minor operations were performed against 25 major and 358 minor operations in the previous year.

Alwar.—Female sub-assistant surgeon Bala Bai has been in sole charge of the Dufferin hospital at Alwar. There were 273 in and 17,831 out-door patients treated against 830 in and 19,590 out-door patients in 1915. The number of operations performed was 67 major and 1,051 minor against 102 and 1,292 respectively of last year. Miss B. K. Choudhri, L.M.S., remained in charge of the hospital from the 1st October to the 20th November, 1916.

Bharatpur.—Female sub-assistant surgeon Mrs. Patwardhan was in charge of the Women's hospital at Bharatpur up to the 27th August 1916, when she resigned her appointment. Since then male sub-assistant surgeon Ram Sahai of the Victoria hospital there has been working in her place in addition to his own duties. There were 295 in and 4,180 out-door patients treated, as compared with 308 in and 4,261 out-door patients in 1915.

Udaipur.—The Walter Zenana hospital, Udaipur, remained closed during the year 1916.

Beawar.—Female sub-assistant surgeon Miss Q. Houlton has been in charge of the Women's ward of the Charitable dispensary at Beawar throughout the year. There was an increase of 998 out-patients, as compared with 1915, due to malaria after the heavy rainfall and the popularity of Miss Houlton. The operations performed were 836 as compared with 621 of the previous year. Of these, 68 were important major operations. The female sub-assistant surgeon is zealous and popular and doing good work which is appreciated.

Hyderabad (Deccan).

The Director of His Highness the Nizam's Medical Department has kindly furnished the following interesting summary of work done in the Women's medical institutions of the State during 1916:—

Victoria Zenana Hospital, Hyderabad.—During the year under report 12,574 out-door and 2,175 in-door patients, making a total of 14,749, were treated in this hospital. Of the in-patients, 1,036 cases were obstetrical. There were 1,139 patients admitted to the general wards. The number of operations performed was 656, 204 of these being obstetrical. Miss N. Evans, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edinburgh), held charge as Senior Visiting Surgeon throughout the year. Miss A. D'Costa and Mrs. P. Partridge held the post of Senior and Junior out-patient surgeon, respectively. Mrs. O. Watts performed the duties of Senior Resident Surgeon and Miss I. Horsley and Miss F. Ross, that of Assistant Resident Surgeons, assisting the Senior Surgeon in all the major operations. The training of *dais* is making progress. A large number after passing have been appointed to district dispensaries.

Dudbaoli Dispensary, Hyderabad.—There were 2,798 new and 4,776 old patients treated in this dispensary, the minor operations performed being 57. This report deals with a period of 223 days only, as the Zenana department was closed for the remaining part of the year.

Gulbargah Women's Hospital.—The number of out-patients treated was 2,032, and in-patients 32, making a total of 2,064.

Aurangabad Dispensary.—The number of out-patients treated was 3,701, against 3,677 last year. The number of in-patients was 27. There were 31 labour cases, 27 of which were natural labour conducted by the *dai* and 4 instrumental cases conducted by the medical woman. The number of surgical operations performed was 35.

Hanamkonda Dispensary.—The number of out-patients treated was 3,138 and in-patients admitted 35, making a total of 3,173.

Bidar Dispensary.—The number of out-patients treated by the female assistant surgeon at the dispensary was 1,013. There are at present 5 female students in the local medical school.

The work done in the State hospitals set apart for the treatment of ~~various~~ venereal diseases in 1916 is given in the summary below, which has been received from A. E. ~~Canning~~ Canning, the Resident of Travancore and Cochin :—

Quilon.—Jubilee Victoria hospital.—The number of patients treated during the year was 1,161 in the in-patient department and 1,180 in the out-patient department, of whom 91 were treated in their own homes. There were 231 cases of fever, 139 were obstetric cases. During the latter part of the year Dr. K. Raman Tambo long leave, resigned, and Dr. K. Raman Tambo, who has been in charge of this institution since he completed last year are now being trained by Mr. J. H. B. Smith, who is now undergoing training.

Nagercoil. District hospital transferred and hospital services of the latter were discontinued.

Kottayam.—District Hospital
to this hospital. There was an average
of 95-53 per day; and the whole was very satisfactory
side since her appointment to the post.

Cochin.—Mattanchery, Ernakulam and Trichur.—The Women and Children's hospital, Mattanchery, the King Edward Maternity hospital, Trichur, and the female side, Trichur Civil hospital, continued to carry on the work of female medical aid throughout the year. In the General hospital, Ernakulam, the female patients were separately treated in the out-patient department by posting a female sub-assistant surgeon in charge from the 5th of November 1916. The results of the work in the above four institutions for the year were as follows:—Total women and children treated in 1916, 45,890; daily average attendance, 443·70; number of operations 1,411; and midwifery cases normal 409, abnormal 102. A medical woman, 6 female sub-assistant surgeons, 3 matrons, 4 nurses, 5 female compounders and 17 midwives worked in the cause of female medical aid in the State during the year. Stipends are offered to indigenous midwives (untrained) practising in the State to undergo training in the King Edward Maternity hospital for a period of 6 months on Rs. 10 each. Four of these were trained and sent out to practise among the people and four others admitted to undergo training during the year. Two medical scholarships are provided by the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and a third by the State Medical department; the institution of three more scholarships is under consideration. Of the three stipendiary female medical pupils who were prosecuting their studies—one in the Madras Medical college and two in the Rayapuram Medical school—one passed out from the latter institution and was taken on into the State medical service during the year. The remaining two—one on a stipend of Rs 50 and the other on Rs 30 per mensem—are still under training.

Central India.

Bhopal.—The Agency Surgeon in Bhopal furnishes the following report by Dr. Hilla Banarjee Batliboi, L.R.C.P. & S., L.M., Superintendent of the Lady Lansdowne hospital:—

"The number of patients treated during 1916 was 6,601 made up as follows:—New in-patients 498; daily average 20·2, against 352 and 17·09 respectively in 1915. New out-patients 5,128; daily average 55·3, against 5,093 and 72 11. Patients treated in their own homes 975 against 907. The number of visits paid was 1,118 against 1,689 in 1915. One hundred and ten major and 103 minor operations were performed; of the former, 77 were obstetric. Thirty-four maternity cases were attended to in hospital, of which 13 required operations. Fourteen cases were attended to in their own homes, of which 10 required operations. Five girls are being trained in compounding and nursing in the Lady Minto school for nurses and are already of some use in the hospital. The Lady Hardinge Infant Home had to be closed for nearly four months, as 3 infants died within a fortnight and Mrs. Karan, the matron in charge of it, had to go away. It was re-opened in December 1916, and has 8 infants, all of whom are thriving very well. It is in charge of Mrs. Murphy, the present matron of the Lady Lansdowne hospital. The *dais* employed in connection with the State dispensaries conducted the following cases in the districts named:—Ashta 24, in addition to 181 under Mrs. Deen's supervision; Raesen 19; Barasia 15; Rehti 57; Goharganj 15; Deori 17; and Shahjahanabad 33 under Dr. Fateh Mohammad."

Gwalior.—The Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner to the Gwalior State reports:—

"Medical aid is given to females on an extensive scale at the Jaya Arogya hospital for women, Lashkar, and in the women's section of the Ujjain Civil hospital. Both these institutions remained in charge of qualified medical women assisted by an able staff. The total number of patients treated at these hospitals was 25,033, of which 1,860

out of their prejudice against leaving their homes at such times ; till this is accomplished, arrangements should be made to bring the indigenous *dais* under the control of the Zenana hospital. I have made many suggestions from time to time to have this done. Perhaps now that a Chief Medical Officer has been appointed the matter will be taken in hand. The hospital buildings are in good repair and the staff continues the same."

Srinagar.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.V.O., C.I.E., Resident in Kashmir, forwards a carefully prepared report by Dr. Janet Vaughan, M.B., Superintendent of the Diamond Jubilee Zenana hospital :—

"The number of patients treated during the year was 398 in-patients and 7,005 out-patients, against 810 in-patients and 11,196 out-patients in the previous year. Sixty *purdah* ladies were treated as in-patients, and 916 in the out-patient department. Forty-five maternity cases were treated in the hospital and 67 in their own homes by the hospital staff, against 51 and 39, respectively, last year. There were 84 major and 432 minor operations performed.

I was appointed as Superintendent of this hospital in place of Dr. Helen Lauder, and have taken over charge from the afternoon of the 22nd December 1916. Miss J. Perry, L.M. & S., the House Surgeon, who was officiating during the absence of the Superintendent, resigned her post after handing over charge of the hospital to me, and paid into this office the sum of Rs. 200 in lieu of one month's notice. Miss H. Paul, the matron, is on six months' combined leave from the 15th November 1916. The new out-door dispensary in the hospital compound has been completed but has not yet been opened for work."

Rajkot.—Miss C. M. Wickham, L.R.C.P. & S., the Medical Woman in charge of the Rasulkhanji hospital, states that the number of out-patients treated during the year was 1,693, as against 1,977 of the previous year, and the number of in-patients 244, as compared with 235 in 1915. No changes occurred this year in the working of the hospital.

Patiala.—Miss Freany Cama, M.D., Superintendent of the Lady Dufferin hospital, again furnishes useful particulars of the year's work :—

"In the year now ended 483 in-patients and 6,798 out-patients have been treated in the Lady Dufferin hospital, against 508 in-patients and 6,576 out-patients in 1915. In the Hendley women's out-door dispensary 6,555 out-patients were treated against 5,883 of last year. The work has gone on steadily and the popularity of the hospital is increasing, as is seen from the number of patients that come in from the surrounding districts. During summer I had several calls from His Highness' family at the hills which of course kept me away from the hospital for some time, and besides I had no proper assistant. This accounts for the slight decrease in the number of in-patients. Our new house surgeon was appointed only in September last.

"Mrs. Komchand is still matron of the Lady Dufferin hospital, and looks carefully after the patients' comforts and cleanliness of the hospital, which draws the attention of visitors. The staff *dais* still continue their good work. The total number of operations performed in the Lady Dufferin hospital during the year was 723, out of which 198 were major and 525 minor, against a total of 475 in 1915. The total number of maternity cases attended to in the Lady Dufferin hospital was 30 against 31 last year, out of which 15 were normal, 13 abnormal, and 3 instrumental. Thirteen cases were attended at home.

"Under the new house surgeon, Miss R. D'Souza, the compounders' classes are making the usual progress, but unfortunately these classes were stopped for a time as my assistant had to take over charge of the Hendley women's dispensary in addition to her own work."

The reading classes, under Mrs. Bala Singh, continue as before and are also making steady progress. My best thanks are due to Dr. Pandit Ganga Bishen, officiating Medical Adviser of the Patiala State, for his ready help and generous support.

The Lady Curzon School.—The classes in the Lady Curzon school have been making a very steady progress under Miss Jackson, the matron of the school, and there is still a greater demand for admittance than can be allowed. In October last 7 *dais* were sent up for their midwifery examination and 5 passed obtaining certificates. This year 9 new *dais* have been admitted for the training course in midwifery."

Bahawalpur.—Miss Z. E. Da'Costa, L. R. C. P. & S., in a short report on the working of the Jubilee women's hospital, for the year 1916, states:—"Last June the members of Council were good enough to engage the services of Miss Brown as my Personal Assistant and I am grateful to them for the additional help. One of the pupil *dais* was promoted to staff *dai* in place of *dai* Bassai who was pensioned. Otherwise the staff, who have worked well, continues the same as last year. There were 11,396 new out-door patients and 30,113 new and old, and the daily average was 82.29. The number of new in-door patients was 299, and new and old, 4,573, and the daily average, 12.49. The patients treated at home were 1,203. There were 133 major and 405 minor operations performed. There were 31 maternity cases. There was an increase in the number of patients, both out-door and in-door, as compared with last year's figures but the operations were less."

Nahan.—The Superintendent, Medical and Sanitary Department, Sirmoor State, Nahan, reports as follows:—

"During the year, the total number of patients treated at the Shamsheer Zenana hospital, Nahan, was 3,933, out of which 43 were treated as in-door patients. The total number of operations performed was 99, out of which 3 were major operations. There is scope for training women for compounding and nursing at the hospital, but unfortunately the local people do not take advantage of the opportunities offered to them by the Darbar. One fact worthy of notice is that the hill people have now begun to appreciate the value of Western medical treatment and they induce their women folks to seek proper medical advice when necessary."

Jind (Sangrur).—The Chief Medical Officer in the Jind State reports a very satisfactory increase in the number of out-patients treated in the Victoria women's hospital during 1916, due to the increased popularity of the hospital among the women of Sangrur.

Darbhanga.—The Honorary Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bihar and Orissa, forwards the following report from the Civil Surgeon of Darbhanga:—

"Mrs. B. K. Choudhri, L.M.S., was in charge of the Lady Dufferin hospital from the 1st January to the 23rd July 1916, when she was succeeded by Mrs. L. Fox Cornabe, L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P.S., L.M. The number of out-door patients treated during the year was 35,211, against 39,563 in the previous year. There would have been a much larger attendance in 1916, but owing to the heavy floods during August and September 1916, a great number of patients were prevented from attending. The number of in-patients was 772 against 790 in the previous year. The number of operations performed was 253, of which 89 were important, against 401 and 107 respectively of the previous year. There have been no improvements to the hospital buildings or furniture, and no changes in the subordinate staff of the hospital."

Rampur.—Sahabzada Abdussamad Khan, C.I.E., Chief Secretary, Rampur State,

has very kindly furnished an interesting report on the women's hospital at Rampur City, by Dr. F. Mervyn-Smith, B.A., M.B., Ch. B., etc. the Medical Woman in charge :—

"Early in the year 1916, the hospitals—men's and women's—were removed from their insalubrious surroundings in the heart of the city of Rampur to a spacious mansion about a mile away. With some alterations and additions this is now the General hospital which was opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Meston, in February 1916. The major portion of this building is devoted to the male patients. A small annex separated from it by a dividing wall is the women's hospital. For in-patients there are wards for twenty beds. There is also an out-patient consulting room with dispensary attached. Bathing rooms and an operation theatre are badly needed, but I am told that this part of the hospital is not yet completed and the necessary buildings are to be erected later. The staff consists of a Lady Superintendent, a native matron, one *dai* and four ward coolies. There is no compounder nor sub-assistant surgeon, so that when a large operation has to be performed a Surgeon must be called in from the men's department. To this purdah women object and this militates against the usefulness of the hospital. A clerk to do the routine clerical work is also needed. For a population of nearly a hundred thousand, wards for twenty beds are quite inadequate. I have had to refuse a number of patients for want of accommodation. If the women's hospital were strictly purdah, it would be far more largely resorted to. No doubt when His Highness the Nawab is satisfied that the hospital is doing good work, the needed additions to buildings and staff will be forthcoming. In the early part of the year there was no medical woman on the staff. I joined on the 22nd May 1916. From May to December 1916, inclusive, there were 229 in-patients admitted and 7,473 out-patients treated. Also 100 patients were seen at their homes. A dispensary in the City where out-patients could be treated would result in a vast increase in numbers, as the poorer classes cannot afford to pay from four to eight annas for a dhoolie to bring and take them from the hospital. This City dispensary could be easily worked by a female assistant surgeon if one were provided, and she could also attend at the hospital when her services were required. Thirty-four minor operations were performed during the period under review."

Bettiah.—Dr. M. L. Batho, W. M. S., reports as follows :—"The total number of in-patients treated was 1,117 and out-door patients, 15,133. The number of strictly *purda* patients was 627. Of these 187 were in-door and 440 out-door. The number of maternity cases was 36, of these, 23 were normal, which is the largest number of normal cases dealt with in one year. The number of operations performed during the year was 467, 142 being selected."

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Members :

Her Excellency the Lady CHELMSFORD, C.I., *President.*

DR. KATE A. PLATT, M.D., B.S., W.M.S.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General SIE C. P. LUKIS, K.C.B.I., K.H.S., M.D., I.M.S.

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Honorary Secretaries.

Assam—Honorary Secretary, Dufferin Fund, Shillong.

Baluchistan—Agency Surgeon and A. M. O

Baroda—Chief Medical Officer.

Bengal—Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, Calcutta.

Berar—Honorary Secretary, Dufferin Fund, Amraoti

Bhopal—Agency Surgeon.

Bihar and Orissa—Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Ranchi.

Burma—Honorary Secretary, Dufferin Fund, Rangoon.

Central India—Agency Surgeon, Indore.

Central Provinces—Honorary Secretary, Dufferin Fund, Nagpur.

Gondal—Chief Medical Officer.

Gwalior—Medical Officer to H. H. the Maharaja.

Hathwa—Manager, Hathwa Raj

Hyderabad (Deccan)—Residency Surgeon.

Junagadh (Rajkot)—Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Kashmir—Superintendent, Zenana Hospital, Srinagar.

Mysore—Residency Surgeon.

Punjab—Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

Rajputana—Residency Surgeon and C. M.

United Provinces—Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

Rules and Regulations.

1. The sums raised in furtherance of the above object shall constitute the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund, shall be kept separate from the present investment of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund proper, and interest accruing therefrom shall be exclusively used for the object for which Lady Curzon instituted the said Fund.

2. An Executive Committee shall be appointed by the Central Committee and charged with its direct management, and this Committee shall consist of—

- (1) the Lady President ;
- (2) the Director-General, Indian Medical Service ;
- (3) a Member nominated by the Central Committee ;
- (4) the Honorary Secretary, Central Committee, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

3. For the local administration of the Fund there shall be formed a Local Committee in each centre of operations, consisting of—

- (a) the Civil Surgeon of the district,
- (b) the wife of a senior Civilian, and
- (c) a Secretary selected by the other two members.

The Local Committee shall in each instance be in direct communication with, and immediately responsible to, the local Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals or Administrative Medical Officer, who shall be guided by such instructions as the Executive Committee may think fit to issue.

4. The Executive Committee shall issue the necessary formal instructions to the Provincial and Local Branches, it being distinctly understood—

- (a) that the interest of the subscriptions shall be, as far as possible, expended in the districts whence they have been received, and
- (b) that in all cases the *dais* shall be instructed in hospitals, training schools and dispensaries lying nearest to the localities in which they will ultimately be engaged.

5. The said Fund may be utilized not only for the provision of scholarships, but also for the payment of teachers, provision of models, books and such incidental expenses as the Executive Committee may consider to fall within the objects of the Fund.

6. The Executive Committee may call for special reports from the Local Branches regarding their administration of the said Fund, and the results shall be shown in a separate section of the ordinary annual report issued by the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

THE main objects of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund, initiated by the late Lady Curzon, in 1901-02, with the object of keeping in perpetual remembrance the sympathetic interest taken by the late Queen Empress in the domestic troubles of the women of India, have already been duly explained in previous reports; and before giving a summary of the work accomplished in 1915, and in order that there may be as little misconception as possible about the scheme, the Committee thinks it advisable to again repeat what has already appeared in previous reports regarding the definite nature of the Fund.

The general object of improving the treatment of childbirth in India can be approached on two lines, which admit of being followed concurrently and which react on each other—

- (1) to train up midwives of a superior class;
- (2) to endeavour to impart a certain amount of practical knowledge to the indigenous midwives (*dais*).

The former course, which is that followed in the main by the Dufferin Fund, presupposes a certain standard of education among the women who are trained. They must be able to read and write, and be capable of understanding lectures and studying simple text-books. It is, therefore, out of the question, until the number of educated women in India has very greatly increased, that the number of highly trained midwives should be anything but infinitesimally small in relation to the demand for their services. Such midwives, moreover, receive relatively large salaries and charge high fees, most of them belong to classes more or less out of touch with the customs and traditions of the people, and their sphere of action is limited by these considerations. Lady Curzon therefore decided that the proceeds of her appeal should be devoted to carrying out as far as possible the second of the two courses mentioned above. This she believed to be an entirely new departure. It proceeds on the principle of making the best of actual facts and existing agencies, thus endeavouring gradually to improve them. The general idea is to get hold of as many as possible of the *indigenous hereditary midwives* and induce them to attend at Dufferin hospitals, or at the female divisions of ordinary hospitals or dispensaries, for the purpose of acquiring such empirical knowledge as it is possible to impart to them. In comparison with the training of the regular midwife class, the amount of such knowledge will be very small; but the women themselves, or some of

them, would start with a certain practical acquaintance with the subject and will probably learn quickly. Even if at first only negative results are obtained, and the trained women merely abandon or discourage insanitary practices, the gain will be great. In time they will learn more, and whatever they learn will spread over a far wider area than can be reached by means of the superior class of midwives. The teaching will at first be oral, and will be conveyed in the colloquial language familiar to the pupils. And in order that this should be carried into effect, short and simple primers of midwifery practice in the various vernaculars have been prepared for the use of *dais*. In many of the classes reading and writing are being taught to enable the pupils to refer to these books. Most of the teaching will be committed to memory, and will tend to popularise the improved methods which will be taught to the *dais*.

In order to give effect to these principles, the objects of the Fund have now been defined to be—

- (1) To train midwives in the female wards of hospitals and female training schools in such a manner as will enable them to carry on their hereditary calling in harmony with the religious feelings of the people, and gradually to improve their traditional methods in the light of modern sanitation and medical knowledge.
- (2) Scholarships to midwives will vary according to circumstances and locality.
- (3) When desirable qualified female teachers, who understand the vernacular, will be sent to outlying districts, and fees will be paid to midwives who attend a course of elementary instruction.
- (4) Funds for the above purpose will be granted, as far as possible, according to the interest received on the sums raised in each locality.

As long ago as the fourth century, *A.D.*, India possessed in the *Susruta Samhita*, a treatise on midwifery which a well-known specialist describes as a "thoroughly rational system of medico-surgical teaching based upon accurate observation of nature". The same writer refers to the barbarous character of the modern treatment of childbirth in India, and observes:—"The degradation of the art of midwifery among the Indians to so low a stage must be ascribed in part to the caste prejudices of the people." The proposals sketched above are, in effect, a revival of the most ancient tradition and practice in India, and as such have received enthusiastic support from all patriotic Indians. Although the Fund was only started fifteen years

ago, the Committee is glad to report that its aims and objects are evidently warmly appreciated throughout the country by Indians of all classes.

As has been stated in reports for previous years, considering the comparatively short time that efforts have been made for the better training of the indigenous *dais*, the Committee has no reason to be discouraged at the limited success which has attended its efforts in certain parts of the country. The difficulties with which it has to contend continue practically unchanged from year to year, and peculiar superstitions, caste prejudices, and ignorance have all to be overcome in carrying out the objects of the scheme.

The reports for the past years have indeed all borne testimony to the extraordinary difficulties which exist with regard to the training of the hereditary *dai*, as well as that of the ordinary midwife.

The extracts from the district reports which are set forth below are published in the hope that the suggestions and difficulties which are alluded to therein may prove of value and assistance to some of those who are engaged in furthering the objects of the Fund.

It has to be remembered that only a very small percentage of Indian women are to-day able to read or write, and all the reports state that the general ignorance of the women who attend the classes in various parts of the country is the main stumbling-block which has to be overcome.

In a Quinquennial Report on Education in India recently issued by the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E., the following remarks appear:—"All efforts to promote female education have hitherto encountered peculiar difficulties. These difficulties arise chiefly from the customs of the people themselves."

"In Bombay", the Report continues, "the great mass of Indian womanhood remains almost untouched, and apparently almost inaccessible."

In view of these facts, the Central Committee feel that any advance in teaching a particularly illiterate and prejudiced class is a matter of considerable congratulation.

In some parts of India ladies of the highest family still prefer the methods of the hereditary *dai* to those of the qualified Medical Woman, and the fear of losing their practice still prevents many of the ignorant *dais* from accepting scholarships, and from attending classes where they have opportunities of learning modern ideas. Some *dais* indeed considered themselves as more than proficient and regard any offer of teaching in the nature of an insult, while others oppose all European principles and obstruct the Medical Women who would improve their knowledge in every possible way. Moreover, there is no doubt that cases do occur in which *dais* after having

been paid to attend regular courses of instruction have subsequently reverted to their old practices, as they have found that their patients have disapproved of improved methods. One recent report stated that the trained *dais* were unpopular because they washed their hands in soap and water instead of mud and water!

The actual period during which women should be retained in classes for study varies largely throughout the country. The Executive Committee for various reasons have not deemed it wise to prescribe any uniform period of instruction, and provincial and local centres use their own discretion in issuing rules on this subject. While some classes are held for six months only, others continue for as long as three years.

The value of scholarships offered to women as inducements to attend classes also varies in a somewhat remarkable manner, and this question is also left to the discretion of local Committees.

In certain cases, moreover, where it is found impossible to attract the indigenous *dai* the Executive Committee have consented to funds being expended on the training of a better class of women in the hope that her more ignorant sister may be tempted by the educated women's success to avail herself later on of the benefits which are held out to her. But wherever the indigenous *dai* can be induced to undergo a course of training, the funds are invariably spent for her benefit.

The special elementary "Manual of Midwifery" for the use of midwives in receipt of scholarships from the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund, which was compiled at Lady Curzon's desire by Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis, M.B., I.M.S. (now Sir C. P. Lukis, K.C.S.I., K.H.S., M.D., and Director-General of the Indian Medical Service), continues to be found of considerable service. The book, which contains an introduction by Surgeon-General Sir B. Franklin, K.C.I.E., is published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. Many hundreds of copies have been distributed to a large number of centres and schools of instruction, and arrangements have been made for its translation into the vernacular of the various districts engaged in the teaching of midwives. It has already been translated and published in Urdu, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi and Bengali, while its translation into Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam and Burmese has been arranged by the provincial centres concerned. An illustrated edition in Kanarese at the expense of the Mysore Government, and another in Roman Urdu by the Patiala State, have recently been issued. Applications for copies of this manual in English, Urdu, Hindi, Marathi, Bengali or Gujarati should be made to the Secretary, Viceroy's Camp.

The financial statement appended to this report shows the income and expenditure of the Fund for the year under review. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 18,252-2-4 and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 13,119-13-9.

The interest on investments during the year amounted to Rs. 34,257-8-0.

During the year a sum of Rs. 10,000 was given as a loan at 6 per cent per annum to the Khan Bahadur Court of Wards Estate.

The expenditure on grants-in-aid towards the objects of the Fund was Rs. 26,885 and the working expenses Rs. 2,504-12-7.

The reports of local centres contain fairly full accounts of the work done, and while there are several allusions to difficulties there are also encouraging allusions to successful efforts.

The grant sanctioned by the Central Committee in 1915 has enabled the Assam Centre to maintain three classes during 1916.

In Bengal classes have been continued in seven centres and all are progressing.

In Baluchistan, the Quetta and Sibi classes are doing well, and energetic efforts are being made to supersede the untrained *dais* in Sibi.

In Berar keen interest is taken in dealing with infant mortality.

Twelve classes were again working during the year in Bihar and Orissa. Hathwa and Cuttack are reported to have maintained a high standard of efficiency, and Bankipore, Gaya and Arrah are also doing good work. Colonel Bell, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, writes :—"It is satisfactory to note that the advantages of training received in the *dai* classes which were so far generally confined to Christian pupils only are now little by little being appreciated by those of other communities."

The Central Provinces Branch report that at Nagpur the training of *dais* on the system introduced by Dr. Agnes E. Henderson, M.D., was continued with success.

The Punjab Centre again submits a satisfactory and interesting account of the *dai* classes at Ferozepore, Ludhiana and Lahore.

On the whole steady progress is maintained in the training of *dais* in the United Provinces and the trained *dais* are usefully employed.

In Bhopal the keen interest taken by Her Highness the Begum Sahiba has again met with success and the training of midwives in the mufassal has been most satisfactory.

Gondal reports that the *dais* are doing good work for the public and some are engaged in Zenana hospitals elsewhere and working well.

The classes in the Gwalior State have again shown favourable results and some of the *dais* received awards for their good work.

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Gondal reports that the *daïs* are doing good work and some are engaged in Zenana Hospital services and training.

The classes in the Gwalior Sanatorium are also doing well and some of the *daïs* received awards for their good work.

The following brief extracts from the reports which have been received from the various Districts and Native States, where branches of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund have been established, indicate some of the difficulties with which the local Committees are faced, as well as the progress which has been made during the period under review :—

The Hon'ble Colonel H. E. Banatvala, I.M.S., Honorary Secretary, Assam Centre, forwards the following report :—

"In the *dai* class at Dibrugarh the pupil shown as being under training in the last year's report, was examined and granted a certificate of efficiency in August 1916. She is now working at Sadiya. Four bazar *dais* who were shown under training in the last report qualified during the year. There were two Garo girls and one local bazar *dai* under training at the end of the year. During the year under report, 5 bazar *dais* were trained by the Medical Woman of Gauhati, of whom 3 qualified and were granted certificates. A class was opened in June 1916 at Dhubri with 5 local bazar *dais*. They attended 12 lectures, but owing to a misunderstanding none of them appeared at the examination. It is hoped that all these three classes will continue for some years to come."

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Duke, Residency Surgeon, and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan, forwards reports on the classes at Quetta and Sibi.

Quetta.—Miss Cardozo, L.R.C.P. and S., writes :—

"Since the formation of the *dai* class in February 1906, 11 *dais* have been trained who have held the Victoria Memorial scholarship and 1 is under training. The latter joined the hospital on the 1st July 1916 and is a hard working woman and above the indigenous *dais* in intelligence, and would be of great use in teaching the indigenous *dais* to conduct normal labour in the bazar. Two women (native Christians) completed their two years' course on the 1st December 1916, and arrangements are being made for them to be examined. The indigenous *dais*' class continues to be a great success. Nine *dais* passed this year. Lady Ramsay gave a garden party to the leading purdah ladies of the station, and in their presence gave these *dais* their certificates and a Sanad to each of the 3 best *dais*. The class consisted of 17 *dais* at the close of the year. The number of confinements conducted by these women was 596."

Sibi.—Miss A. Alfred, L.M.S., states—

"The *dais*' class in this hospital was started in 1907. Fourteen *dais* joined the class at various times, ten passed out successfully, one failed, one died, the third was sent away as incompetent and the fourth had to discontinue after a year's training owing to family troubles. Out of these 14 only two were indigenous *dais* and were sent to be trained by the

head men of their villages and after training were doing good work in their villages. Unfortunately one died of pneumonia. The passed *dais* and one untrained *dai* are working in various places and are doing good work. Three of the passed *dais* underwent training at their own expense, and the rest received scholarships from the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund. Two other *dais* have joined the class since last year and both belong to the indigenous *dai* class. The course of training is two years. Great difficulty is experienced in getting enough cases for the practical part of the training, as this is a small station. Besides, this year again people preferred to engage ignorant *dais* and hence the greater mortality. The *dais* are taught the theoretical part of their duties for an hour every day during hospital hours. They are also taught to attend common gynaecological cases, when posted in outlying districts."

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. R. Edwards, C.B., C.M.G., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, furnishes notes on the classes held under this centre :—

Seven *dai* classes were in operation during the past year, *viz.*, at Birbhum, Bankura, Hughli, Berhampore, Darjeeling, Dacca and the Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta. The class at Birbhum was reopened last year. Fifteen pupils passed out successfully from these classes and 26 were under training on the last day of the year. A short account of the working of each of these classes is given below.

Birbhum.—One pupil who had been attending the class since its reopening last year, left after having passed the prescribed examination. None were admitted before the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 135-4-2 was collected from local sources for the maintenance of the class, out of which Rs. 16-9-0 were spent for the training of the *dai* pupil.

Bankura.—This class trained one *dai*. There are still 2 under training. Its expenses were entirely met from money, amounting to Rs. 122-14-0, collected locally.

Hughli.—One pupil passed out of this class and was granted the certificate prescribed by the Executive Committee. From the 1st April 1916, this *dai* class was discontinued, because the rest of the *dai* pupils were too stupid and were consequently discharged, and no other suitable pupils would come forward. A sum of Rs. 12 was allotted to this class from the V. M. S. Fund grant at my disposal. The receipts of the class from other sources amounted to Rs. 64.

Berhampore.—None of the 7 pupils of this class passed during the year.

Darjeeling.—There were 5 pupils in this class during the year. One of them resigned without completing her course of training and the remaining 4 are still under training. A sum of Rs. 116 was allotted from the V. M. S. Fund for a reward to a *dai* who had successfully passed during the previous year. The receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 7-1-1.

Dacca.—Seven pupils passed and 8 are still under training. They receive a stipend of Rs. 7 each per month while they are under training. The course of instruction consists of :—(i) Elements of midwifery, (ii) attendance in the local Dufferin Hospital and in the women's ward, and in the out-patient department of the Mitford Hospital, in the morning and in the evening, (iii) attendance in cases of labour and gynaecological cases in the hospital and (iv) a practical course of nursing in the women's ward of the hospital. The expenditure was met from local contributions, *viz.*, Rs. 120 each from the local Municipality and District Boards and Rs. 452-12-3 from the Magistrate of Dacca.

Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta.—Five pupils passed out of this class, and 5 are being trained. A sum of Rs. 900 was allotted from the V. M. S. Fund towards the maintenance of this class.

The allotment received from the Executive Committee for the Bengal Branch of the V. M. S. Fund amounted to Rs. 1,242 during the year, out of which a sum of Rs. 988 was allotted to the *dai* classes.

The Honorary Secretary of the Berar Branch Committee furnishes the following report :—“Difficulty of securing suitable candidates also on account of plague and the change of Medical Women in charge of the Amraoti class, prevented the assembly of a full class during the year. Only three instead of the usual six girls were trained. It is found very difficult to look after these girls properly in the Amraoti hospital which is situated in the middle of the city, and it would be wise to transfer the class to Akola after the main hospital there is occupied. The Berar Branch Committee addressed Municipal Committees during the year, making certain suggestions for dealing with infant mortality. Several Municipal Committees have accepted some or all of the suggestions, of which the principal are as follows :—(i) classification of infant death, by quarters of the town and the main classes of the population, *e.g.*, Mohammadan-parda-nashins, Hindu-parda-nashins, Well-to-do Hindus not observing parda, Low castes, such as Mangs, Mahars, Chammars, etc., other Hindus, other Mohammadans; (ii) submission daily to the Medical Woman of a statement of births and infant deaths showing name of *dai* (if any employed); (iii) payment of 4 annas per attendance to town *dais* to induce them to

meet the Medical Woman at regular intervals: the latter would then discuss their cases with them in the light of the daily return referred to above and talk to them also regarding epidemic disease and domestic hygiene generally; (iv) lectures by the Medical Woman to the Indian ladies on first aid, home nursing and hygiene; and (v) appointment of municipal *dais* to visit births, see whether *dais* follow instructions and report to the Medical Woman.

The report of the Hon'ble Colonel G. J. H. Bell, C.I.E., M.R., I.M.S., Bihar & Orissa, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa, is as follows:—

"In the previous report 12 *dai* classes were stated to have been in operation for the training of indigenous midwives, viz., at Bankipore, Gaya, Arrah, Hathwa, Chapra, Bettiah (two classes: one attached to the Bettiah hospital and another to the Bettiah Raj Dufferin Hospital), Cuttack, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Daltonganj and Purulia. During the year all these classes, except the class attached to the Bettiah Raj Dufferin Hospital, which could not be started for want of pupils, were at work. The classes at Purulia and Daltonganj were opened during the year, but they could not be continued for any length of time. It is understood that the class at Daltonganj will be re-opened soon. The classes at Darbhanga and Purulia are also expected to be re-opened during the current year. As observed in my last report, the difficulties in the way of establishing *dai* classes and keeping them up still exist. The apathy of the classes of women from which pupils are usually recruited has not yet been overcome. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the advantages of the training received in the *dai* classes, which were so far generally confined to Christian pupils only, are now little by little being appreciated by those of other communities. The services of the trained *dais* are to some extent utilised by the educated people, although the influence of the ignorant *dais* brought up under the indigenous method still prevails among the masses. The *dai* classes in this province which uniformly maintained a high standard of efficiency, are those at Hathwa and Cuttack. The classes at Bankipore, Arrah, and Gaya are also doing good work. The services of the following assistant surgeons and medical women are specially mentioned for the interest they took in the recruitment and training of pupils:—Rai Bahadur Tripura Charan Guha in charge of the Bettiah King Edward Memorial Hospital, Champaran; Dr. Upendra Mohan Gupta in charge of the Victoria Hospital, Hathwa; Mrs. E. J. Connolly, licensed medical practitioner in charge of the female ward attached to the Bankipore General Hospital and Mrs. Pravabati Sinha in charge of the Lady Workmen ward attached to the Cuttack General Hospital. On the special recommendation

of the Civil Surgeon of Cuttack, Mrs. Pravabati Sinha, on whom the success of the local class largely depends, was given a reward of Rs. 50 in January 1917. The total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,789-10-1 against Rs. 4,043-11-9 in 1915. Of this amount, the sum of Rs. 1,173-2-0 was allotted from the funds placed at my disposal by the V. M. S. Fund. The annual grant of Rs. 1,300 from the V. M. S. Fund was up till now found sufficient to meet the cost of stipends of pupils, etc. The number of pupils in certain districts has, however, increased from the current year, involving additional expenditure. The present monthly rate of stipends of *dai* pupils in some of the districts is also low. To make the *dai* classes more attractive, the rate requires a little enhancement. Under the circumstances, I would suggest that, if possible, the annual grant of Rs. 1,300 may be raised to Rs. 1,500 in future."

The Manager of Raj Hathwa gives a few particulars of the work proceeding at this Centre, district of Saran. He says :—"The institution was started here on the 13th May 1902 and since then has been regularly working. Up to the 31st December 1916, 74 *daïs* have been trained who are practising in the rural areas. During the year there were 12 pupils on the roll. Of these, 9 passed the annual examination held in October 1916 and 3 failed. Of the failures, one was discharged as unfit and the others were allowed another chance for 6 months. A new class with 12 pupils is at present working. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,324, against Rs. 1,475-3-2 in the previous year."

The Honorary Secretary of the Burma Centre reports :—

"Eleven Victoria Medical scholarships at Rs. 10 per month, for women who cannot find other means of support during the period of their training in sick-nursing and midwifery, were granted to Burmese or Karen pupil midwives. They are undergoing the same training as those of the Dufferin scholarship holders, *i.e.*, two years in sick-nursing at the Rangoon General Hospital to be followed by one year's training in midwifery at the Dufferin Maternity Hospital, Rangoon. After the completion of their training, they are awarded with the same diploma which is granted to the Dufferin scholarship holders."

G. Sherlock-Hubbard, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Central Provinces, furnishes the following useful and interesting report :—"During the year under report Jubbulpore was the only centre where a regular class for the training of indigenous *daïs* was held. The class consisted of three pupils.

"At Nagpur the training of *daïs* through the agency of Missionary medical ladies on the system introduced by Dr. Agnes E. Henderson, M.D.,

was continued with success. A course of instruction attended by over 80 *dais* was held during the months of January and February. The *dais* came throughout the year twice a week to report their cases and receive payment; on other days they received advice and instruction from a trained midwife. The outbreak of plague in the rains, however, interfered with the work to some extent and made the inspecting of cases extremely difficult, as both the *dais* and their patients had often left their homes and were living in fields outside the city. Seventeen maternal deaths were reported from this cause, and it doubtless also accounts for the large number of premature labours during these months and the consequent increase in infantile mortality and still births.

"It is satisfactory to find that although some of the *dais* are still averse to calling in skilled assistance when it is required, they now come for such assistance more frequently and also bring their patients to hospital.

"The school which was started for the children of *dais* was continued during the year. Owing to plague it had to be discontinued for a few months, but it re-opened after the close of the year and has a good attendance."

The annual report of the Madras Branch of the Daffin Fund contains the following reference to the training of midwives in that Province:—
 "Ten midwifery pupils are now undergoing training at the Victoria Cross and Goshu Hospital, Madras. The training of midwives was commenced in 1887, and since then, 192 have passed out. Of these, 124 were employed by local bodies after completing their training. No reliable information concerning the remainder is available, but, so far, some of them are doing useful work in remote villages of the Province. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining pupils for these classes, and in addition to those stipended by the Fund, a number of pupils are undergoing training at many of the hospitals in the province. Those stipended by the Fund receive Rs. 8 per mensem. During the year 1911-12, 10 passed out successfully, and of these 4 have found employment with Local Boards, the others engaging in private practice at various centres."

The following report received from the Hon'ble Colonel E. D. Bailey, M.D., K.H.S., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, shows steady progress in the province where several hospitals have been started with in the past 12 years:—

"Classes have been carried on during the year at Faridkot, Jalandhar, and Lahore.

In *Ferozepore* Dr. Allen's classes, which after many years of labour were made a success in 1915, have continued during the year under report. Fifty-eight indigenous *dais* from the city have been in attendance; of these, two died, some moved away, some dropped out on account of age and sickness, and eventually 28 *dais* appeared for the proficiency examination and 23 passed. Arrangements for their supervision are under contemplation. In the Cantonment, a woman keeps the trained *dais'* register, visits their cases and reports to Dr. Allen all cases of fever, hæmorrhage, ophthalmia, etc. This is a very good arrangement and an effective way of checking the general tendency to lapse into old ways and methods which is so likely to happen when there is no one to supervise their work. The cost of the maintenance of Dr. Allen's classes was met by the local Municipal Committee.

Dr. Brown from *Ludhiana* reports that there are 18 indigenous and 59 non-indigenous *dais* under training at the Memorial Hospital, of whom 8 have learned nursing as well as midwifery and 2 compounding. Sixteen *dais* and 5 midwives passed the Lahore examination in March. A sum of Rs. 460 only from the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was allotted towards the cost of Dr. Brown's classes during the year, the balance having been met from the funds made available by the local Municipal Committee and the Punjab Government for the purpose and also from the general funds of the hospital.

At the Lady Aitchison Hospital, *Lahore*, *dais'* classes, consisting of women actually practising in the city, have been carried on under the joint auspices of the V. M. S. Fund and the Municipal Committee, Lahore. Out of the 6 *dais* under training, 4 passed the proficiency examination and 2 failed. The passed *dais* were each granted a reward of Rs. 10 from the V. M. S. Fund; in addition to the stipends which they received while under training and the outfit of the necessaries for proper practice of their calling supplied to them by the Municipal Committee.

No classes were held at *Ambala* this year, but Dr. Carlton reports that the *dais* already trained have gone on successfully with their work in their new methods so far as their patients would allow to practise what they have learned."

The Hon'ble Colonel C. Mactaggart, C.I.E., M.A., M.B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, in forwarding interesting statements from the following local centres, remarks:—"In view of the definite and imperative orders of Government to reduce expenditure as much as possible during the financial year 1917-18 on account

of the financial stringency due to the war it has been decided to withdraw the grant of Rs. 5,000 made by Government to the Provincial Committee for training of indigenous *dais*. The Provincial grant of Rs. 1,000 will also most probably be withdrawn, so no expenditure on this account will be incurred during 1917-18."

Lucknow—Report by Dr. M. O'Brien, M.B., a Member of the Women's Medical Service for India, Medical Officer in charge of the Dufferin Hospital at Lucknow :—" At the beginning of the year there were 3 Victoria Memorial scholarship *dais* under training, these were Jafri, Fahiman and Rahiman. Fahiman was dismissed and in her place Radha Bai was appointed on the 11th February 1916. She worked up to the 9th March 1916 and was replaced by Munnee on the 7th June 1916 who worked up to the 31st July 1916. On the 1st August 1916, Umri was appointed in place of Munnee. The *dais* at present under training are all Muhammadan women. They are fairly intelligent and work very satisfactorily."

The Inspector General remarks :—" Of those trained at Lucknow five are entertained by the Fyzabad District Board, one is employed in the King George's Hospital and two are in private practice."

Allahabad.—Report by Dr. S. H. Commissariat, F.R.C.S., a Member of the Women's Medical Service for India, in charge of the Dufferin Hospital at Allahabad :—" In the beginning of the year there were 2 *dais* in the class, *viz.*, Buchan and Zahuran. Of these Buchan passed out in February 1916, and has been employed in the Azamgarh hospital. In her place, Dukhia Balla has been taken on. Zahuran passed out about the end of the year and has gone back to her home in the Jubbulpore District to set up private practice. Her place was filled up by Lachmin, so that at the end of the year there were 2 Hindu *dais* reading in the class. It is interesting to note that the last named *dai* is the daughter of a former Dufferin *dai* who passed out from this hospital 25 years ago and has been employed in Burma on Rs. 60 per month. This daughter of hers is an intelligent girl and promises to turn out a good *dai*. Besides this class, this hospital has continued to give instructions to the indigenous *dais*. The problem of the indigenous *dais* is hardly solved. The intelligent indigenous *dais* take advantage of the teaching and practise cleaner methods. They try to send to the hospital difficult labour cases which neither they nor the Municipal *dais* can manage. But most of the indigenous *dais* remain as ignorant and unclean as ever. I wish the serious attention of the public, especially of the women, could be drawn to the danger of employing unclean indigenous *dais*. They should be given instructions in home nursing and

care and cleanliness of maternity cases. If more funds are available, some of the younger generation of indigenous *dais* who are willing to undergo a course of training for a year or two, should be trained on the same lines as the Victoria Memorial and Dufferin Fund *dais*."

The Inspector-General remarks:—"So far about sixteen Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund *dais* have passed out of the Allahabad hospital. The Municipality entertains five of these *dais* on Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 a month. Their professional services are available to the public free of charge. Each *dai* is in charge of a Municipal ward and has a sign board set up by the Municipality indicating her name and profession. They have to keep a register of their work and the Health Officer checks the registers and watches the progress of the work with the returns of the birth register in his office. Each *dai* must conduct at least 15 cases per month."

Agra.—Report by Major E. J. O'Meara, I.M.S., Principal of the Medical School and Civil Surgeon, Agra:—"At the beginning of the year there were 11 *dais* in the class continuing from the previous year. There were 14 new admissions. During the year 3 passed, 5 left and 4 were dismissed, the remaining 13 are still on the register. These *dais* conducted 921 cases against 1,469 shown in the last annual report for 13 months. Miss Wood's work has been quite satisfactory. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,197-5-3 and the fund has a balance of Rs. 107-8-0.

Cawnpore.—Report by Dr. F. B. Leach, L.R.C.P. and S., M.D., a Member of the Women's Medical Service for India, and in charge of the Dufferin Hospital at Cawnpore:—"Two Victoria Memorial *dais*, namely, Ghasiti and Kausilla, have completed their course of training and have passed satisfactorily. Two new *dais*, Debi and Rahiman, have been admitted to the class. They appear to have taken to the work, and it is hoped they will continue and complete their course of training."

The Inspector-General remarks:—"Of the *dais* trained at Cawnpore, four are engaged on Rs. 10 each at the hospital. They work in the hospital when not otherwise engaged in the city. The Municipality have not entertained any, but two are in practice at Cawnpore, one at Agra and one at Benares."

Benares.—Report by Dr. A. M. Watts, L.R.C.P. and S., L.F.P. and S., L.M.R.C.P., a Member of the Women's Medical Service for India, and in charge of the Ishwari Memorial Hospital at Benares:—"In the beginning of the year there were two Victoria Memorial Scholarship *dais* under training. These were Rachel and Bessie. Rachel has completed her training and passed her examination in December 1916.

Bessie is still continuing her training and another *dai* will shortly be admitted. Alice, who was admitted as a compounder, and Lachmi, as an indigenous *dai*, have also passed the Victoria Memorial Scholarship *dai* examination."

The Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, summarises the work for the Baroda. past year in the following statement:—

"The classes were continued throughout the year. Nurse Gajrabai Mane delivered lectures, gave practical demonstrations to *dai* pupils, and also took them to cases. During the year there were in all 7 candidates. The medical woman in charge, Miss Emma Smith, examined the class 5 times during the period under report. Out of the 7 candidates, 2, being senior, appeared for their examination which was held on the 12th October 1916. One candidate passed successfully. The contribution received during the period under review was Rs. 700 and there was a balance of Rs. 1,488-12-6 in the Baroda Government Treasury on the 1st November 1915. Out of the total funds amounting to Rs. 2,188-12-6, Rs. 771-5-6 were spent towards the maintenance of the *dai* class, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,417-7-0 in the Government Treasury. The average monthly cost incurred on account of each pupil under training was Rs. 9-2-11 against Rs. 10-0-2 in the previous year."

The Agency Surgeon in Bhopal forwards the following report from Dr. Hilla, Banarjee Batliboi, L.R.C.P. and S., L.M., Superintendent of the Lady Lansdowne Hospital:—

"Six indigenous *dais*, holding Victoria Memorial scholarships of Rs. 5 each per month, and 18 indigenous *dais*, getting a scholarship of Rs. 2 each per month from H. H. the Ruler of Bhopal, are under training at the Lady Lansdowne Hospital, Bhopal, and will be ready for examination in March 1917. The City *dais* holding certificates have attended 221 cases of confinement. These were visited by either the matron, the senior surgeon or the medical woman of the Lady Lansdowne Hospital. The training of midwives in the mufassal has been most satisfactory.

"*Ashta*—Mrs. Deen, sub-assistant surgeon, succeeded Mrs. Joseph at Ashta and began work on the 26th February 1916, as a midwifery instructor. Her Highness the Begum Sahiba gives a scholarship of Rs. 5 per month to each *dai*, and the class is formed of 6 such *dais*. Mrs. Deen has worked successfully. One case of difficult labour, and four cases of normal labour were conducted by Mrs. Deen herself and five cases of normal labour were conducted by the midwives. An examination was held on the 5th January 1917 by the Agency Surgeon and myself, when the whole class of 6 *dais* passed most creditably.

"*Ahmedpur*.—Mrs. Hunter succeeded Mrs. Keith Rose at Ahmedpur (Devipur) and began work as midwifery instructor in March 1916. She, too, has worked hard and has a good result to show. Her Highness the Begum Sabiba gives a scholarship of Rs. 5 each per month to 6 *dais* who form the class. Others not getting scholarships also attended voluntarily. Mrs. Hunter herself conducted 2 cases of difficult labour. The midwives conducted 105 cases of normal labour. An examination was held on the 22nd January by the Agency Surgeon and myself, when 6 scholarship holders and 2 *dais* not receiving scholarships passed the full course very creditably. Besides these, 8 other *dais* passed a more elementary examination in midwifery, being too old to be taught the full course."

The Chief Medical Officer of the Gondal State reports that at the beginning of December 1915 there was one *dai* under instruction. She passed her final examination in the month of January 1916. Three female pupils were admitted during the year. Of these, one was dismissed owing to inattention and inability to follow the course of study; 2 are still under training. The progress of these 2 pupils is fairly good. They attended 52 cases under the supervision of the head *dai* of the Gondal hospital. The *dais* sent out from this centre are doing good work for the public and some of them are also engaged in Zenana hospitals elsewhere where they are working satisfactorily.

The following report is submitted by the Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior State:—"Classes were held for the training of *dais* at Jaya-Arogya hospital, Lashkar, and Ujjain Charitable Hospital. The class at the Jaya-Arogya hospital was conducted during the year by Mrs. Stephens, the Lady Superintendent of the hospital, and her successor Miss Bolton assisted by their staff. At the commencement of the year there were 15 pupils under training. Of these, 8 were successful in their final examination, while only one was admitted during the year, leaving 13 on the roll at the close of the year. At the *dais'* class at the Ujjain Charitable Hospital there were 3 pupils under training at the end of 1915. Three were admitted during the year under report, while one was discharged for misconduct. None of the pupils was examined during the year. The number of pupils receiving instructions at the close of 1916 was therefore 5. The class was conducted by the Superintendent of Dispensaries, Southern Circle, assisted by Mrs. M. Mascarenhas, L.M. & S.; and the hospital staff. Since the year 1915, the *dais* at the above two classes are undergoing a course of 3 years, and are given instructions in hospital work of a general nature, in addition to midwifery, to prepare them to take up the duties of nurses after passing their examination. Efforts are being made to canvas pupils from better classes but they have not been so far successful. Of the 82 *dais* who have passed their examination from the Lashkar and

Ujjain classes up to the end of 1916, 3 have been serving as nurses at the Jaya-Arogya Hospital, Lashkar, while the rest are either attached to various dispensaries or have been practising privately. Nineteen *dais* attached to district dispensaries attended to 795 labour and 215 gynæcological cases during the year under report. *Dais* at Goona, Mongaoli, Marena and Bhind were handsomely rewarded for their good work."

The Officiating Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, submits the following report of Miss N. Evans, L.R.C.P. and S., the Senior Visiting Surgeon to the Victoria Zenana Hospital :— Hyderabad

"At the beginning of January 1916 there were 13 *dais* under training and 16 were admitted during the year. Four *dais* were dismissed, one developed pulmonary tubercle and left and 13 others were dismissed for constantly absenting themselves or for not being able to cope with the work and studies. There are 11 *dais* under training now. Owing to the outbreak of plague, no *dais* were sent up for examination. The number of maternity cases conducted during the year was 742; out of these, 415 were natural labour conducted mostly by the *dais*. There were 52 deaths in all. Some of these cases were brought in a collapsed state and during the last two months some deaths were due to plague."

A short report from Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Smith, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Superintendent of King Edward Hospital, Indore, mentions that out of the students under training 18 were examined and 14 passed. The Sethani Anup Bai silver medal was awarded to Gaya Bai Puranik who passed first. Indore.

The Resident in Kashmir forwards the following report by the Officiating Superintending Surgeon, Jammu and Kashmir hospitals, for the year 1916 :—"There are 6 *dais* on the scholarship staff under training in midwifery and sick nursing; each receives a salary of Rs. 7 per mensem whilst under training. Two *dais* have passed their examination successfully after receiving the necessary training in the Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital, Srinagar. Forty-five maternity cases were treated in the hospital and 67 in their own houses by the hospital staff during the year under report against 51 cases in hospital and 89 in their own houses of last year" Kashmir.

The following brief particulars from the Medical Officer, Kathiawar Political Agency, are furnished by E. Maconochie, Esq., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar :—"The Dufferin Fund probationer referred to in the last year's report has completed her course of training and a new one is now under training at the West Hospital, Rajkot, and Rasulkhanji hospital for women. As before, the officer in Kathiawar.

Rasulkhanji hospital has kindly undertaken the practical midwifery part of the training thus providing adequate obstetrical teaching. The lady nurse attached to the West Hospital, Rajkot, gives the necessary training in general nursing."

Rao Bahadur Rajakaryapravina T. V. Armagam Mudaliar, Esq., M.B., C.M., Honorary Secretary, Mysore Centre, submits a report which shows that out of 11 pupils, 2 passed out and 9 were under training on the 31st December 1916. The midwifery classes were conducted at the Maternity hospital, Bangalore, by Miss R. Govindarajulu, M.D.; at the Maternity hospital, Robertsonpet, by 1st class apothecary, Mrs. L. H. Rozario and at the Vani Vilas Hospital, Mysore, by Miss Ayacheammual, L.M.S.

B. G. Glancy, Esq., I.C.S., First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, furnishes the following report by Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Macwatt, I.M.S., Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana :—

"Ajmer.—Mrs. Kane, Lady Superintendent, has been in charge of the *dai* training class, Ajmer, throughout the year. The 4 pupils who were mentioned in last year's report as being under instruction continued to work till the end of the session, when they were examined by the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, on the 29th April 1916. All of them passed and were granted certificates and the usual honorarium. Six pupils were admitted into the current year's class, of whom one came from Jodhpur, one from Jhalawar, one from Jaipur and one from Kotah and 2 were admitted locally. During the year, 21 in-door and 60 out-door maternity cases were treated. Besides these 121 persons sought advice and treatment. Since the inauguration of the class 73 pupils have passed. Many are known to be working in various dispensaries in Rajputana, and others are practising midwifery privately and doing well. A sum of Rs. 94 was received as donations from patients during 1916, of which Rs. 45-4-0 were utilised in the renewal of necessaries for the use of the class, and the balance of Rs. 48-12-0 was given to the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, and will be credited to the Victoria Memorial Fund *dai* class, Ajmer, in 1917. The opening balance on the 1st January 1916 was Rs. 13,244-6-6. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,742 was received from the Honorary Treasurer, Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund, also interest on the fixed deposits amounting to Rs. 449, from the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Ajmer. These amounts aggregated Rs. 17,435-6-6, of which Rs. 3,202-9-5 have been expended on the Ajmer *dai* class against Rs. 3,302-13-0 in the previous year. The closing balance in hand on the 31st December 1916 was Rs. 14,232-13-1.

"Jaipur.—Three *dais* were sent to the Ajmer *dai* training class in July 1916; of these 2 only were admitted, but one was discharged on the 4th October 1916.

"*Kotah*.—No *dat* class was held at Kotah during the year. Three *daits* were sent to the Ajmer *dai* class for training in August 1916. Of these 2 only were admitted, one was sent back on account of old age and loss of vision. Of the 2 admitted, one refused to remain, and left of her own accord.

"No *dat* class was held in Alwar, Tonk or Bharatpur during the year."

SIMLA :

E. J. BUCK,

Secretary

The 15th April 1917.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

Progress of Various Branches of the Fund.

Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

Annual Statement regarding the training of Indian Midwives for the period ending 31st December 1916.

Stations where classes are held.	Date of formation of branch.	PUPILS TRAINED.					RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.	
		During year ending 31st December 1916.	From formation of branch to 31st December 1916.	Others (not included in columns 3 and 4) still under training.	Period of duration of each course.	During year ending 31st December 1916.			Since formation of branch to 31st December 1916.	During year ending 31st December 1916.	From formation of branch to 31st December 1916.	Balance in hand on 31st December 1916.	Average monthly cost of each pupil during training.		
						(a) From E. Committee.	(b) From other sources.	(a) From E. Committee.							(b) From other sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10	11	12	13	
								Assam.							
Dibrugarh	Dec. 1913.	1	30	3	1 year for scholar-ship holders 6 months for bazar days.	947 0 0	1,894 0 0	144 0 0	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	3 4 11	
Ganhatti	11th April 1916.	3	3	Bengal.						
Calcutta	Feb. 1903	5	45	5	1 year	900 0 0	14,697 0 0	645 4 2	...	840 0 0	15,165 4 2	77 0 0	14 0 0		
Bardwan	16th Oct. 1903.	...	...	...	...	...	...	490 0 0	...	...	122 1 0	367 15 0	2 0 0	No class formed during the year.

Birth-death	11th June 1907.	1	10	1	1 year and longer when necessary.	2	1 year	136 4 4	203 0 0	1,274 1 4	16 2 0	758 6 9	708 10 2	4 0 0	Reopened.
Bankura	1st Oct. 1903	1	13	1	1 year	2	1 year	122 14 0	290 5 6	1,287 5 10	122 14 0	1,489 11 4	7 0 0	6 0 0	
Madaripur	6th July 1900	...	7	...	...	...	...	294 0 0	400 7 2	...	...	630 1 1	64 6 1	...	No class formed. The 1st class was abolished on the 1st April 1916.
Hoochly-Chinsurah.	4th Sept. 1902.	1	72 0 0	64 0 0	1,012 0 0	1,377 4 3	160 0 0	2,372 0 3	17 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	No class formed during the year.
Serampore	1st July 1903.	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	623 13 7	...	...	402 3 0	226 10 7	...	No class formed during the year.
Wadia-Krishnagar.	10th Dec. 1907.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	449 0 0	...	...	448 3 10	0 12 2	...	No class formed during the year.
Berhampur	31st Oct. 1906.	...	48	7 months	...	...	...	...	1,116 0 0	8 12 0	121 0 0	1,114 14 0	9 14 0	1 7 0	No class formed.
Murehshabad	5th June 1910	...	...	1 month	...	...	...	...	163 0 0	...	...	7 8 0	154 8 0	1 8 0	No class formed.
Kandi	2nd Mar. 1909.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	...	...	3 15 0	11 1 0	1 5 0	No class formed during the year.
Darjeeling	7th April 1909	...	17	4 1 to 14 years.	16 0 0	7 1 1	2,000 2 0	1,864 7 2	190 2 0	4,148 1 9	28 7 5	13 3 8	...	...	No class formed during the year.
Dacca	1902	7	71	8 1 year	...	...	...	722 12 3	1,502 0 0	4,158 15 2	558 1 11	6,236 7 1	122 8 1	7 0 0	*The excess has been met provisionally from other funds.
Total		15	240	26	983 0 0	1,054 15 8	31,338 7 6	13,127 6 5	2,018 11 6	31,927 13 8	1,838 0 11	...	...	...
Berar.															
Amravati	1 July 3	58	2 1 year	925 0 0	22 0 0	13,477 2 6	123 13 7	562 15 8	11,849 4 1	1,751 12 0	9 3 6	...	...	...

[illegible][illegible]

	15th Feb. 1903.	15	..	..	..	443 8 0	628 11 0	...	1,094 3 6	7 15 3		No class formed during the year. This amount has been transferred to the Dufferin Hospital at Bagapur
Darbhanga	1st Nov. 1903.	1	..	..	..	..	586 0 0	..	688 0 0	..	..
Monghyr	1st Dec. 1903.	8	..	..	..	300 0 0	566 0 0	*229 12 6	686 0 0	...	..
Bagalur	1st Mar. 1908	6	..	..	0 8 8	100 0 0	253 7 4	..	336 11 8	15 11 8	..	
Purnea	15th May 1903.	39	4	1 year	272 0 0	2,172 4 0	1,503 12 4	385 8 2	3,850 0 3	105 10 0	8 0 0	
Cuttack	5th May 1903.	15	..	..	..	..	629 3 10	..	629 3 10	..	..	No class formed during the year.
Balasore	1st Jan. 1903.	19	..	..	..	56 0 0	283 6 0	..	378 6 0	..	..
Puri	1st July 1914.	1	2	2 years	240 0 0	..	..	200 0 0	310 14 3	61 1 9	9 3 6	
Bambalur	6th June 1906.	7	3 years	..	..	203 0 0	1,354 4 7	144 0 0	1,741 4 0	153 0 7	6 0 0	
Haridwar	1st April 1903.	3	..	..	..	11 8 4	300 0 0	..	489 0 0	398 8 0	..	No class formed during the year.
Balanganj	1st Aug. 1902.	7	..	1 year	13 0 0	258 0 0	1 14 1	26 9 0	275 12 0	14 2 1	2 8 0	
Purulia	6th July 1905.	4	..	..	..	655 2 0	337 10 8	37 9 6	981 5 6	31 7 2	5 13 10	One pupil attended the class for three months only.
Chaldhara	17th April 1906	2	..	..	..	160 0 0	102 0 0	..	188 7 0	73 0 0	...	No class formed during the year.
TOTAL		283	26	..	71,181 0 0	2,416 8 1	11,436 11 0	32,750 1 5	2,869 8 3	37,621 11 0	9,335 0 8	Exclusive of H12-2-U on account of money order commission, etc., for district building grants to different districts.

United Provinces.									
Branches	1st July 1903.	1	17	1 3 years	950 12 0	5,753 9 11	369 13 0	5,753 9 11	about 8 0 0
Agra	1st Nov. 1903	3	23	13 3 years	870 0 0	479 8 7	1,065 0 0	2,652 12 3	15 4 2
Cawnpore	1903	2	24	2 2 years	238 0 0	3,245 2 0	238 0 0	3,245 2 0	9 14 9
Lucknow	20th Sep. 1903.	...	10	3 2 years	381 3 4	439 15 10	4,653 14 7	4,250 5 3	11 9 6
Allahabad	Sep. 1902	2	15	2 2 years	327 14 6	6,093 5 9	327 14 6	4,593 11 4	15 0 0
Total		8	59	21	2,156 13 0	809 6 5	6,661 0 3	8,873 1 6	303 2 6
Punjab.									
Sialkot	1st Oct. 1907.	...	79	1 year	...	7,423 1 10	...	7,121 5 10	...
Ludhiana	1906-07	21	124	27 2 years	460 0 0	4,907 6 0	15,356 18 9	17,663 6 0	10 0 0
Ferozepore	Nov. 1907	48	81	5 9 months	...	1,001 10 0	1,465 10 0	2,239 2 6	0 8 0
Lahore	1st Jan. 1903.	8	27	4 2 years	260 12 8	257 11 1	7,264 1 1	366 2 9	9 7 2
Amritsar	4th Feb. 1910.	...	23	8 months	...	2,697 0 5	...	2,697 0 5	...
Rawalpindi	1st Sep. 1907.	...	20	...	...	...	605 1 0	...	...
Ambala	May 1907.	...	12	3 2 years	...	1,137 0 0	493 0 0	...	...
Delhi	April 1907	...	...	...	...	1,340 2 0	...	1,345 2 0	...
Total		77	263	50	759 13 6	8,166 11 1	35,974 0 1	50,150 11 3	300 12 0

Annual Statement regarding the training of Indian Midwives for the period ending 31st December 1916—*contd.*

Stations where classes are held.	Date of formation of branch.	PUPILS TRAINED.					RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
		During year ending 31st December 1916.	From formation of branch to 31st December 1916.	Others (not included in columns 3 and 4) still under training.	Period of duration of each course.	During year ending 31st December 1916.		Since formation of branch to 31st December 1916.	During year ending 31st December 1916.	From formation of branch to 31st December 1916.	Balance in hand on 31st December 1916.	Average monthly cost of each pupil during training.		
						(a) From E Committee.	(b) From other sources.						(a) From E Committee.		(b) From other sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					11	12	13
Baluchistan.														
Quetta .	15th Feb. 1907.	2	11	1.	2 years	R A. P. 288 0 0	R A. P. ...	R A. P. 13,087 0 0	R A. P. 278 2 4	R A. P. 12,959 15 4	R A. P. 97 0 8	R A. P. 11 0 5		
Sibi .	1st Jan. 1907.	2	10	2	2 years	222 0 0	...	2,270 0 0	54 0 9	229 6 10	2,151 9 6	178 7 3	9 8 0	
	TOTAL .	4	21	3	...	510 0 0	...	15,363 0 0	54 0 9	507 9 2	15,141 8 10	275 7 11	...	
Baroda.														
Baroda	1st Nov. 1902.	...	54	5	3 years	700 0 0	...	10,726 0 0	142 0 0	771 5 0	9,350 0 0	1,418 0 0	9 2 11	
Bhopal.														
Bhopal	22nd July 1900.	...	147	6	1 year	460 0 0	...	9,510 0 0	...	403 9 9	5,668 11 0	851 5 0	5 10 4	

Gondal	1st Jan. 1902.	1	10	2	3 years	275 0 0	3,726 0 0	216 10 4	3,583 0 4	143 6 8	6 13 4	Average calculated on O. S. if 1,737-3-7 the actual pay of the average number of pupils in each month, during the year.
Kashmir and Ujjain.	21st Apr. 1902.	3	28	19	3 years	3,497 13 0	29 0 0	1,296 0 0	34,842 0	17,805 12 6	4 10 10	
Hyderabad City.	20th Dec. 1901.	188	11			1,727 3 7	O. S. 1,727 3 7	O. S. 2,715 1 7	O. S. 30,231 4 10		O. S. 6 4 1	
							O. S. 2,093 0 0					
Indore	8th April 1902.	12	254	..	1 year	1,450 0 0	1 0 0	22,050 0 0	34 6 0	1,350 12 6	6 12 11	
Bhinagar	15th Jan. 1901.	2	28	6	2 years	...	650 3 3	7,347 2 3	500 3 3	7,347 2 3	7 0 0	

Annual Statement regarding the training of Indian Midwives for the period ending 31st December 1916—concl'd.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.														
Statement of the training of Indian Midwives for the period ending 31st December 1916—concd.														
Stations where classes are held.	Date of formation of branch.	PUPILS TRAINED.				RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
		During year ending 31st December 1916.	From formation of branch to 31st December 1916.	Others (not included in columns 3 and 4) still under training.	Period of duration of each course.	During year ending 31st December 1916.		Since formation of branch to 31st December 1916.		During year ending 31st December 1916.	From formation of branch to 31st December 1916.	Balance in hand on 31st December 1916.	Average monthly cost of each pupil during training.	
						(a) From E. Committee.	(b) From other sources.	(c) From E. Committee.	(d) From other sources.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajkot.	1st June 1902.	1	5	1	1 year	R. A. P. 102 0 0	R. A. P. 17 15 0	R. A. P. 1,643 0 7	R. A. P. 00 1 8	R. A. P. 359 11 1	R. A. P. 1,470 2 0	R. A. P. 454 0 3	R. A. P. 15 0 0	
Mysore Bangalore Robertsonpet	1st July 1902.	23	0	2	2 years.	612 11 1	...	0,513 7 11	...	015 0 2	8,170 7 11	1,334 0 0	10 0 0	
Ajmer.	1st April 1903.	73	0	10	10 months.	3,742 0 0	*440 0 0	51,014 8 0	711 14 0	3,202 0	5,38,303 8 11	14,232 13 1	62 4 10	*Interest on Rs. 8,000 fixed deposit from 15th January 1915 to 12th January 1916.
GRAND TOTAL	273	2,053	248	...	22,504 5	413,222 11 10	3,42,398 13	0,83,212 0 0	31,370 8	6,377,225 12 4	48,325 0 8	...	...

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

Statement of Accounts for the year 1916.

Memorial Scholarships Fund during the year 1916—concl'd.

PAYMENTS.	Details.		TOTAL.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Brought forward	24,638	0 0	10,000	0 0
<i>Objects of Fund—concl'd.</i>				
Grants-in-aid—				
Bihar and Orissa	1,300	0 0		
Assam	947	0 0		
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...		
			26,885	0 0
<i>Expenses of Fund—</i>				
Salaries of Office Establishment	1,686	0 0		
Office Contingencies, including Postage, Telegrams, etc	796	0 9		
Commission on investments, realizing interest, etc.	23	11 10		
			2,504	12 7
Temporary transfer to Women's Medical Service for India . . . . .	...		15,000	0 0
TOTAL	...		54,880	12 7
Closing Balance on 31st December 1916 . . . . .	...		13,119	13 9
TOTAL	...		67,999	10 4

Scholarships Fund up to the 31st December 1916.

—	EXPENDITURE.	Ledger folio	Amount.
			# a p
<i>Investments—</i>			
	4½ per cent. Rangoon Municipal Debentures of 1904	88	2,85,450 0 0
	6 per cent loan to Kumar Gopika Ramu Roy Estate, Court of Wards.	134	3,17,941 12 1
	3½ per cent Government securities	143	93,847 1 0
	6 per cent loan to Khan Bahadur Estate, Court of Wards	143	10,000 0 0
			7,07,238 13 7
<i>Objects of Fund—</i>			
<i>Grants-in-aid—</i>			
	Baluchistan	94	15,536 0 0
	Baroda	68	10,726 0 0
	Bengal	54	34,075 0 0
	Berar	62	13,475 8 0
	Bhopal	48	6,510 0 0
	Burma	117	16,124 2 8
	Central Provinces	44	12,622 0 0
	Gondal	46	3,725 0 0
	Gwalior	50	52,500 0 0
	Hathwa	56	22,500 0 0
	Hyderabad	40	25,896 8 0
	Indore	52	22,050 0 0
	Junagadh	60	2,784 0 0
			2,23,524 2 8
	Carried over		7,07,238 13 7

Scholarships Fund up to the 31st December 1916—*concl'd.*

EXPENDITURE.	Ledger folio.	Amount.
		<i>B a p.</i>
Brought forward . . . . .	...	7,07,238 13 7
		2,38,524 2 8
<i>Objects of Fund—concl'd.</i>		
Grants-in-aid—		
Kashmir	69	315 0 0
Mysore	42	9,500 0 0
Punjab	74	43,399 8 0
Rajputana	72	51,914 8 0
United Provinces	140	35,836 0 0
Bihar and Orissa	124	5,971 9 0
Assam	144	1,894 0 0
Miscellaneous	96	8,925 1 2
		3,96,279 12 10
Profit and Loss	63	100 0 0
<i>Expenses of Fund—</i>		
Permanent advances	57	100 0 0
Salaries, wages, and travelling expenses of Office Establishment	106	21,731 0 0
Office Contingencies, including Postage, Telegrams, etc	110	7,629 2 0
Commission on investments, realizing interest, etc.	113	6,223 12 3
Office Building	100	1,500 0 0
		37,304 14 3
TOTAL . . . . .	...	11,40,823 8 8
Closing Balance on 31st December 1916	128	13,119 12 9
TOTAL . . . . .	...	11,53,943 6 2

B. W. MARLOW, *Colonel*

Investment Account of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

	Nominal Value.		Cost.	
	Rs	a. p.	Rs	a. p.
4½ per cent. Rangoon Municipal Debentures of 1904	2,59,500	0 0	2,85,450	0 0
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Kumar Gopika Rama Roy Estate, Court of Wards	3,17,941	12 1	3,17,941	12 1
3½ per cent. Government Securities	1,00,000	0 0	98,847	1 6
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Khan Bahadur Estate, Court of Wards	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0
TOTAL	6,87,441	12 1	7,07,288	13 7

SINGLA :

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,

The 15th April 1917.

Honorary Treasurer.

PRINTED BY
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
DELHI.

Investment Account of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

	Nominal Value.		Cost.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
4½ per cent. Rangoon Municipal Debentures of 1904	2,59,500	0 0	2,85,450	0 0
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Kumar Gopika Rama Roy Estate, Court of Wards	3,17,941	12 1	3,17,941	12 1
3½ per cent. Government Securities	1,00,000	0 0	93,847	1 6
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Khan Bahadur Estate, Court of Wards	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0
TOTAL	6,87,441	12 1	7,07,298	13 7

SIGNED :

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,

Honorary Treasurer.

The 15th April 1917.

PRINTED BY
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
DELHI



In the matter of Act XXI of 1860 of the Acts of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, being an Act for the Registration of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies

AND

In the matter of "The National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India."

Memorandum of Association.

1 The name of the Association is 'The National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.'

2. The objects for which the Association is established are—

- (1) *Medical tuition*, including the teaching and training in India of women as doctors, hospital assistants, nurses, and midwives.
- (2) *Medical relief*, including—
 - (a) the establishment under female superintendence of dispensaries and cottage hospitals for the treatment of women and children;
 - (b) the opening of female wards under female superintendence in existing hospitals and dispensaries;
 - (c) the provision of female medical officers and attendants for existing female wards; and
 - (d) the founding of hospitals for women whose special funds or endowments are forthcoming.
- (3) The supply of trained female nurses and midwives for women and children in hospitals and private houses.
- (4) The management of the Fund raised for the above objects, and which is known as "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund."
- (5) The purchase or acquisition on lease, or in exchange, or on hire or otherwise, of any real or personal property, and any rights or privileges necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Association.
- (6) The erection, construction, alteration, and maintenance of any buildings necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Association.
- (7) The sale, improvement, management, and development of all or any part of the property of the Association.
- (8) The promotion and establishment of Branches and of other Societies or Associations with similar objects, and the affiliation or amalgamation of such Societies or Associations with this Association.
- (9) The doing of all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

3. The names, addresses, and occupations of the persons who are members of and form the Central Committee or governing body of the said Association are as follows:—

- 1st—Her Excellency the Right Honourable the Countess of Dufferin and Ava, C.I., Lady President, whose address is—Viceroy's Camp, India.
- 2nd—The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Scoble, Q.C., Member of the Viceroy's Council.
- 3rd—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., Member of the Viceroy's Council.
- 4th—The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt, of Bombay, Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

5th—A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., c.s., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

6th—The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Moore (Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.), Calcutta, Member of the Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

7th—The Hon'ble Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Aligarh, Member of the Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

8th—Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Simpson, M.D., K.C.I.B., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

9th—Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Calcutta.

10th—Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt. (Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.), Calcutta, President, Bank of Bengal.

4. A copy of the Rules and Regulations of the said National Association is filed with this Memorandum of Association, and the undersigned, being seven of the members of the governing body of the said National Association, do hereby certify that such copy of such Rules and Regulations is a correct copy of the Rules and Regulations of the said National Association.

As witness our several and respective hands and signatures this 29th day of February 1888.

WITNESS.

HARRY COOPER, Major,
Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

SIGNATURES.

HARRIOT DUFFERIN.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
C. U. AITCHISON.
JOTENDRA MOHUN TAGORE.
B. SIMPSON.
DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT.
CHARLES H. MOORE.

Rules and Regulations of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

The Lady President.

1. The first Lady President of the National Association is Her Excellency the Right Honourable the Countess of Dufferin, c.i. On her vacating this office the power of filling the vacancy shall rest with the Central Committee.

Members.

2. The Members of the National Association shall consist of three classes, namely:—
A—Life Councillors; B—Life Members; and C—Ordinary Members.

Life Councillors.

3. Every donor of £500 or R5,000, or of subscriptions which in the aggregate amount to £500 or R5,000, and upwards, to the funds of the National Association, shall be a Life Councillor.

Life Members.

4. Every donor of £50 or R500, or of subscriptions which in the aggregate amount to £50 or R500, and upwards, to the funds of the National Association, shall be a Life Member.

Ordinary Members.

as his entrance fee.

Rights and Privileges of Members.

Affairs to be managed by Central Committee.

7. The general management of the affairs of the National Association shall rest with the Central Committee, who, for the purposes of Act XXI of 1860, shall be taken to be, and shall act as, the governing body of the Association.

Constitution of Central Committee.

8. The first members of the Central Committee shall be the Lady President of the National Association, and the following gentlemen, namely:—

	The Hon'ble Sir DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Kt., of Bombay, <i>Additional</i>
ment.	
Surgn.-Genl. Sir BENJAMIN SIMPSON, M.D., K.C.I.E., <i>Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.</i>	THE HON'BLE SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Aligarh, The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. MOORE (Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co). Sir ALEXANDER WILSON, Kt. (Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.), <i>President,</i> <i>Bank of Bengal.</i>

9. The Lady President of the National Association for the time being shall be, by virtue of her office, President of the Central Committee, and shall have the power of filling vacancies in, and making additional appointments to, that Committee.

Powers of Central Committee.

10. The Central Committee shall have power—

(a) to apply "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund" to such purposes as they may consider conducive to the objects of the National Association;

(b) to make such regulations as may be necessary or expedient for the conduct

1861-1862,

(c) to make and vary such regulations not inconsistent with the Memorandum of Association and these Rules as may be necessary or expedient for the conduct

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

of the business of the National Association, and to fix from time to time the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, but until they shall otherwise determine, four members of the Central Committee shall form a quorum; and

(d) generally to do such things as they may consider necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the National Association.

Duties of Central Committee.

11. The Central Committee shall directly control local operations for the objects of the National Association in those parts of the country where a Branch Association, such as is hereinafter referred to, does not exist. It shall specially endeavour to assist any Ruling Chiefs who may desire to organize similar operations within their own territories, and who may seek the advice or aid of the National Association. It shall publish periodical statements of the accounts and the reports of the work done by the National Association, by the Branch Associations aforesaid, and by Societies affiliated to the National Association.

Officers.

12. The Central Committee shall have power to appoint from time to time an Honorary Secretary and other officers of the National Association, and to delegate to such officers such of their powers as they may consider expedient. The first Honorary Secretary shall be Major Harry Cooper, A.D.C.

Funds.

13. All moneys subscribed to the support of the objects of the Association shall constitute "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund." The funds under the control of the Executive Committees of the several Branches shall be designated "[.....] Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund." All moneys paid to the Honorary Secretaries of Branches will be credited to the fund at command of the particular Branch to the Honorary Secretary of which the same has been paid, unless specially designated for the Central Committee.

Investments.

14. Any moneys which, in the opinion of the Central Committee, it shall be from time to time necessary or expedient to invest, shall be invested in the joint names of not less than two of the members of such Central Committee, as Trustees for the Association, in some or one of the following securities, but in no others, that is to say:—

- (i) In promissory notes, debentures, stock, and other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
- (ii) In bonds, debentures, and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India.
- (iii) In stock or debentures of, or shares in, railway or other companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India.
- (iv) In debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any Municipal body under the authority of any Act of a Legislature established in British India, or in debentures or other securities issued by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, the Trustees of the Harbour of Madras, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, or the Commissioners of the Port of Rangoon, or by, or on behalf of, any other local authority under the authority of any Act of a Legislature established in British India.

- (v) On mortgage of moveable and immoveable property under the management of the Court of Wards.
- (vi) In any investments not hereinbefore specified, authorized for the investment of trust funds by the Indian Trusts Act, 1833 (Act II of 1832), or any re-enactment or statutory modification thereof.

Presentation of Annual Reports and Finances.

15. The Central Committee shall each year present a report, showing the proceedings and progress of the Association during the past year and its financial position.

Special Meetings.

16. The Central Committee may, at any time, and shall upon a written requisition by not less than ten Life Councillors or Life Members in that behalf, call a Special Meeting of the Association, for which

Notices.

17. Any notice required to be or which may be given by advertisement shall be advertised in such newspapers as the Central Committee may from time to time direct in that behalf.

Branch Associations.

18. Each Branch Association will have the independent management of its own affairs, and shall elect a Secretary of such Branch Association and a Committee for the time being of such Branch Association, and it of moneys as those conferred and Rule 14, respectively, and they may and shall accordingly use any moneys forming part of the Committee it shall be necessary to names of not less than two Branch in some or one of the securities or investments mentioned in Rule 14, but in no others. The Managing Committee of each Branch will be expected to act as the local agents and representatives of the Central Committee and to contribute from the Branch funds to the Central Committee such amount as may from time to time be arranged between the Central Committee and the Committee of the Branch concerned.

Affiliated Societies.

19. Any Society established for objects similar to those of the National Association may, with the permission of the Central Committee, affiliate itself to the National Association. An affiliated Society shall, unless if otherwise desired, remain independent in the administration of its funds and the conduct of its operations, but will be requested to furnish to the Central Committee such reports and information as may be mutually agreed on, and to assist by correspondence and conference in the furtherance of their common objects. On the other hand, the Central Committee shall have power to assist affiliated Societies in such manner and to such extent as may be considered by them consistent with the rules and conducive to the special objects of the National Association.

Co-operation with Medical Officers of Government.

20. All persons employed by the Association will ordinarily be expected to act in co-operation with, and where necessary in subordination to, the medical officers of Government.

Bankers.

21. The Bankers of the National Association shall, until it is otherwise arranged by the Central Committee, be the Bank of Bengal in India, and Messrs. Coutts and Co. in England.

22. No alteration shall be made in the above Rules and Regulations, except by the vote of a majority of the members present at a Special Meeting called for that purpose as hereinbefore provided.

WITNESS.

HARRY COOPER, *Major,*
Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

SIGNATURES.

HARRIOT DUFFERIN
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
C. U. AITCHISON.
JOTENDRA MOHUN TAGORE.
B. SIMPSON.
DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT.
CHARLES H. MOORE.

NOTE.—Rules 14 and 18 were amended as above at a General Meeting of the Association held at Government House, Calcutta, on the 14th February 1908.

Rule 20 was amended as above at a Special Meeting of the Association held at Government House, Calcutta, on the 6th March 1912.

Rule 15 was amended as above at a Special Meeting of the Association held at Gorton Castle, Simla, on the 23rd September 1915.

Patronesses.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA. | HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

Patron in India.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., VICE-ROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Vice-Patrons.

H. R. H. Field Marshal THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHMORE, K.G., K.T., K.E., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., P.C.

D.C.L.
The Right Hon. BARON REAY, K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., P.C., LL.D.
The Right Hon. EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON, etc., K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., etc.
Sir CHARLES STUART BAXLEY, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.
H. H. the NIZAM of HYDERABAD, G.C.S.I.
H. H. the GAEKWAR of BARODA, G.C.S.I.
H. H. the MAHARAJA of MARWAR JODHPUR.

H. H. the MAHARANA of UDAIPUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
H. H. the MAHARAJA SCINDIA of GWALIOR, G.C.I.E.
G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E.
H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAIPUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
The MAHARAJA of VIZIANAGRAM
H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MAHARAJA of DARBHANGA, G.C.I.E.
H. H. the MAHARAJA of BENARES, G.C.I.E.

Vice-Patronesses.

H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHMORE, C.I.

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THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND

The National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

Thirty-first Report of the Central Committee for the year 1915.

IN presenting its Thirty-first Annual Report of the National Association for providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India the Central Committee is glad to be able to again present a statement indicating steady progress throughout the country.

The objects for which the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was inaugurated continue to be steadily attained in various centres in India, and a separate account of the work accomplished in this direction is given under a special heading at the end of this volume.

The report contains the statistics and details of the main operations of the Fund during the past year, and it also includes a précis of the work accomplished in Baluchistan, Mysore, North-West Frontier Province, and certain Native States which do not publish separate reports. Those who are interested in the details of relief which has been afforded in Assam, Bengal, Berar, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, the Central Provinces, Madras, the Punjab, and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, can obtain the Provincial reports through the respective Honorary Secretaries of these Branches.

It will be noticed that the official year of the Association now closes on the 31st December instead of on the 30th November as heretofore; but in order to provide for any necessary continuity in accounts or statistics, it was left to the discretion of each branch to include in the Report for 1915 the results of working for the month of December 1914.

Sir Harcourt Butler who was acting as President of the Dufferin Fund Committee was succeeded by Sir Reginald Craddock in October 1915, and the Committee have also lost the services of Sir Ali Imam. Cordial votes of thanks to both of these members for valuable advice and assistance for several years past have been duly recorded by the Central Committee.

In Annexure I of this report will be found details regarding the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital for Women and the Training School for Nurses at Delhi, and Annexure II contains an account of the opening of the College and Hospital by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 17th February 1916. Although this event does not fall within the period under review, it is considered advisable to include it as a part of this report.

Dr. K. A. Platt, W. M. S., who has been appointed Principal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital at Delhi, has been attached to the Central Committee's office of the Association throughout the year and her advice and assistance in many matters have continued to prove of much value to the Committee; and during the past twelve months she has visited a number of important centres, including Bhopal, Lahore, Benares, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Delhi. Dr. Platt proceeded to England for several months in the summer in connection with the selection of certain ladies for the staff of the Medical College at Delhi.

While in England Dr. Platt also took the M. D., London, and visited various medical schools and hospitals to gain information in connection with starting the Lady Hardinge Medical College.

A scheme was recently proposed by the United Provinces Government for provincializing the Female Medical School at Agra, and transferring its control from the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the Local Government. The scheme was approved both by the Central Committee and the Government of India, and it will entail a heavy outlay on additional buildings. Plans and estimates are being prepared, and the scheme will be carried into effect when the provincial revenues are in a condition to bear its cost.

The Women's Medical Service for India, which is supported by the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 per annum from the Government of India, has now completed its second year, and the Committee is glad to say that it continues to prove of valuable assistance to many important centres.

The General Rules and Regulations of the Service, together with those which have been laid down for the Provident Fund, and for Travelling and Leave are again published in the Appendices of this report for general information.

The Central Committee has recently decided that the age limit of retirement of members of the Women's Medical Service laid down in rule 14 shall be raised from 48 to 55 years.

The names of the ladies who are now in the Service will be found in Appendix VI of this report. The new Service started on the 1st January 1914, and twenty-four out of the full staff of twenty-five appointments were

made during that year. The twenty-fifth appointment was filled up in 1915.

The Central Committee having undertaken to supply the services of three Medical Women to the staff of the new Lady Hardinge Medical College at Delhi, the strength of the Women's Medical Service has been raised to 28 members to admit of this increase, and the extra appointments will be for the present considered as supernumerary to the fixed staff of 25.

The question of adding one or two more appointments to this number, should funds permit, is now being carefully considered by the Committee.

In 1913, the Committee particularly requested all Provincial and Local Branches concerned to see that in all cases where it provided the salary of a Medical Woman that she should be provided with the services of a competent Assistant Surgeon, and the Committee is gratified to be able to announce that in practically every case this has been done.

All medical women who are desirous of joining the Women's Medical Service for India are invited to send in their applications and recommendations to the Honorary Secretary, Viceroy's Camp, in order that their names may be duly registered and their claims may be considered as vacancies in the Service occur.

For the benefit of ladies who may not be enrolled in the Service proper, but who are otherwise engaged in furthering the aims and objects of the National Association for providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India the Committee would repeat the remarks already contained in earlier reports.

The funds at the command of the Association, as will be seen from the financial statements later on, are strictly limited, and it should be clearly recognised by those who accept posts under the Fund that it is essentially a charitable, and more or less struggling Association, which endeavours to provide as full medical relief as possible to women of all classes in India with a comparatively very small income.

The Committee thinks it well to again point out that, owing to the steady annual increase in the number of ladies who possess the higher degrees in medicine, the Association cannot guarantee to provide employment carrying a suitable remuneration immediately it is required, or indeed within any given period. The number of appointments, apart from those which come under the Women's Medical Service, and especially those carrying the recognised pay of the higher grade, are strictly limited, and the most the Central Committee can do is to endeavour to fill such vacancies as arise with the best material at its disposal. In all cases where the Central Committee is asked to recommend a lady for a post in a Native State, or for a particular

hospital, the claims of every registered candidate for employment receive full and impartial consideration. It should also be borne in mind that the final selection and appointment of candidates for a considerable number of posts, as well as the terms during which it is considered expedient they should hold those posts, rests with the local authorities concerned. The fact, moreover, that the Central Committee has assisted students, who have been recommended by the Principals of Medical Colleges in India as likely to prove successful medical women, with scholarships during their college careers, does not in any way render the Committee responsible for providing them with permanent employment under the Association. Nor does it guarantee to provide with first grade posts immediately on their return to India, ladies whom it may have recommended to the United Kingdom Branch as worthy of assistance in order that they may take the higher degrees in medicine.

The Central Committee would also remind Honorary Secretaries of Provincial and Local Committees that a list of candidates for employment is always maintained in its office, and to state that if ladies who wish to proceed on leave would notify their desire as early as possible to their Local or Provincial Committee, it would much facilitate the work of those who have to arrange for filling their posts during their absence.

Now that the Medical Service for Women in India has been successfully launched by the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, the Central Committee has resolved to discontinue as far as possible the system which has hitherto been followed of giving small doles, or grants-in-aid, to various centres under the control of Provincial Branches. The Committee has arrived at this decision in the belief that it can best assist Local Branches by providing the services of a salaried Medical Woman where suitable hospitals exist, and it also hopes that when it relieves a Provincial or District Branch from this charge that the local authorities will be able to provide the rest of the funds required for the maintenance of the hospital.

Amongst the most important changes during the year 1915 may be mentioned the following :—

The services of Dr. D. E. Pratt, W.M.S., were terminated, as she was declared by a Medical Board to be physically unfit for further work in India, and Dr. L. Gumprich, W. M. S., has severed her connection from the Service.

Dr. K. A. Platt, W.M.S., rejoined at Delhi as Principal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital and member of the Central Committee, in October 1915; Dr. A. L. McKenzie, W.M.S., returned to Gaya in

November; and Dr. F. B. Leach, W.M.S., rejoined her appointment at Cawnpore in December.

Dr. M. I. Balfour, W.M.S., has been sanctioned a further extension of service from 1916 to 1921.

Drs. V. E. Field, L. R. C. P. & S., and D. Kamalakār, L. M., L.R.C.P. & S., were admitted to the Women's Medical Service during 1915. Dr. Field was appointed to the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi, in December, and has been deputed to England to prepare for the Professorship of Pathology in the College, and also to take a course of Tropical Medicine. Dr. L. M. Ghose, W.M.S., has officiated for several months at Cawnpore in the place of Dr. Leach, W.M.S., and on the return of the latter, the former has been attached to the Dufferin hospital, Allahabad, on reserve duty.

Dr. D. K. F. Michael, W.M.S., was selected by the Government of India for a scholarship and she left for England in August. During her absence she will be seconded from the Women's Medical Service, and Dr. Kamalakār, who has been admitted to the Service, has been appointed in her place.

Drs. P. T. Copeland and H. Lauder, members of the Service, are now on leave.

The Central Committee has recorded an expression of its deep regret at the death of Miss E. S. Impey, M.B., Ch.B. This lady who was selected in England on the recommendation of Dr. Platt for the Women's Medical Service, was on her way to India to join her appointment when she was drowned by the sinking of the "Persia" at the end of 1915. The Committee also conveyed its sincere sympathy to her family.

In Appendix III are given details of women and children treated by female agency in *zenana* hospitals, wards, and dispensaries throughout the country.

Patients
treated during
the year.

It will be seen that in Native States no less than 671,180 patients were treated in hospitals officered by women. This bears eloquent testimony to the generous support given by the Ruling Chiefs to the movement for providing female medical aid for women.

As the majority of these hospitals undoubtedly owe their origin to the efforts of the Dufferin Fund, and as a considerable number are now officered either by Medical Women nominated by the Central Committee, or by ladies who were materially assisted in their medical studies by the Association, the Committee considers that it has every right to take to itself substantial credit for the success attained in this direction.

The actual number of women treated in (a) hospitals mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund was 316,392 and the number treated in (b) hospitals, assisted by the Dufferin Fund was 473,365.

The work accomplished by Missionary Societies is not here reviewed, and the tables contain no details of patients treated by many midwives who have received their training through the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

There are, moreover, a number of private female practitioners in India, many of whom have been at some time or other connected with the Association, and some of whom have received scholarships and direct assistance at its hands; but the Association is not in a position to obtain details of the useful work accomplished by these ladies.

The Committee trusts that Honorary Secretaries and Medical Women will continue to see that returns are submitted on the principle which has been laid down by the Government of India for the State hospitals.

One of the purposes of the returns is the comparison they afford of the work accomplished in institutions of corresponding size and scope, but such comparison is difficult, or impossible, if in one case the figures representing patients treated are the number of the total *visits* or *attendances* of new and old patients, while in another they are the number of the *individuals* or of *new patients* only. If statistics are to be of any value, they must be compiled on one uniform basis. If, for example, the same person attends for 10 days, she should not be counted 10 times, but if she re-appears as a fresh case she should be counted again. The returns should include both those patients remaining from the previous year and those admitted during the year under report. The Central Committee, having had its attention drawn to the probable inaccuracy of some of the returns, again desires to make the position quite clear.

An additional Appendix (IV) has been included in this report showing the total number of women and children treated during 1914 in *all* the hospitals and dispensaries in certain Provinces in India. It will be seen that no less than 14,575,131 women and children were treated during the year.

The Committee has received lists from the Provinces giving the numbers of the students at present in the principal medical colleges and schools in India (Appendix I). These show that there are 83 European and Indian ladies studying for the full M.B. course, 33 as assistant surgeons, and 87 as hospital assistants; 413 nurses, *dais*, and compounders are also being trained.

The Central Committee assists a certain number of students in each Provincial Centre with scholarships to help them in their medical studies, but

the demand for these awards continues to far exceed the number at the disposal of the Committee.

Of the 203 who are being trained in medical work, no less than 76 are being supported with scholarships by the Dufferin Fund, 69 are in receipt of Government scholarships, 27 are being trained with university or school scholarships, 6 are being educated at the expense of Native States, and 6 are assisted by local District Boards and Municipalities.

The question of making certain modifications in the rules for the award of United Kingdom scholarships is now under consideration.

The Committee during the past year has decided to award eighteen scholarships of Rs25 per mensem each to the students at the Lady Hardinge Medical College at Delhi. The award of these scholarships is expected to commence from the end of 1916, and the Delhi College Committee has been requested to draw up rules guiding their bestowal.

All details regarding scholarships granted by the Central Committee can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary of the Central Committee, or to the Principals of the Medical Colleges of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Delhi, and particulars regarding those given by Provincial Committees on application to the Honorary Secretaries of Provincial Branches.

The Central Committee continued their assistance during the year to four local branches in Assam; and the income from grants by Government and local bodies rose from Rs13,100 to Rs14,138. A sum of Rs225 was also raised by private subscriptions, of which Rs180 represented the usual annual subsidy from the Rani of Bijni. The Local Administration increased the Government contribution to the Fund from Rs5,000 to Rs5,240.

Summaries of reports of Provincial Branches Assam.

The number of patients treated rose from 41,623 to 50,755 as compared with the previous year, i.e., an increase of 22 per cent, which is very satisfactory.

The Bengal Branch reports that although there has been a falling off in the number of patients in some of the institutions, the majority of the institutions show an increase in numbers. The Committee note with special pleasure a continued increase in the number of *purdah* patients.

The constitution of the governing body of the Bengal Branch of the Association has recently been somewhat changed. It now consists of the President, the Lady President, Patrons, and Patronesses, and an Executive Committee. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal is the President and Her Excellency Lady Carmichael is the Lady President. The Executive Committee consists of 25 members, including the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary

Treasurers. The Fund is much indebted to Lord and Lady Carmichael for the keen interest taken by them in furthering the cause of the Association.

In September 1915, at the suggestion of the Surgeon-General, the management of the Lady Elliott hostel was handed over to the Superintendent, Campbell medical school and hospital. The usual contribution of Rs200 per annum payable by this Branch, towards the maintenance of the hostel, will, however, continue to be paid. The sanctioned yearly grants were given as usual to local institutions, including those transferred to this Province from the districts formerly under the administration of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The contribution by the Branch paid to the Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria hospital was on the basis of an annual payment of Rs10,000. This hospital also received from Government the promised grant of Rs12,000. The sum of Rs4,843 was subscribed by the public during 1914, and a grant of an equivalent amount has been received from Government. In consequence of the great rise in the price of drugs, the Government raised the grant for European medicines by 10 per cent, as a special case. In April 1915, the Committee received a sum of Rs1,830, being the accumulated interest of the Lady Elliott Scholarship Fund, from the Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.

The amount of subscriptions realised during the year was Rs560, of which Rs500 was from His Excellency the Viceroy; but this does not include the subscriptions received by the Calcutta Dufferin hospital which amounted to over Rs5,000. Mr. R. D. Mehta, C.I.E., gave a handsome donation of Rs10,000 for the endowment of a bed in the Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria hospital in the name of his mother Mrs. D. B. Mehta and himself: a generous gift which the Committee duly acknowledged. Last year the Corporation of Calcutta set a praiseworthy example by endowing a bed, in accordance with the wishes of the late Lady Hardinge, in the hospital, and since then Raja Jyot Kumar Mukerji and Rai Hazarimul Doodwala Bahadur have both endowed beds, making altogether four endowed beds in the hospital.

The report continues :—

“This year the financial condition has improved because we have succeeded in re-investing our surplus capital. But as the Surajpura Estate is due to liquidate its debt of Rs1,19,280 by September 1916, the financial condition needs constant watching. On the other hand, the bulk of the income of this Branch goes to the upkeep of the Calcutta Lady Dufferin Victoria hospital, and the Branch is, therefore, unable to assist many deserving mofussil institutions. The system of endowment of beds

which was inaugurated in 1914 is a real benefit to the Fund, as the income can always be counted upon in each succeeding budget. It is hoped that the generous public will follow the example set by those to whom we owe the endowment of these four beds."

During the period under review the improvements and extensions of buildings continued in all four hospitals in *Berar*. The towns of Amraoti, Akola, and Shegaon were visited by severe plague epidemics and the attendance at the hospitals at these places decreased in consequence. A milder epidemic occurred just at the end of the year at Yeotmal and the attendance at the hospital was also affected.

In October the new city dispensary at Akola was completed, and with the permission of His Excellency the Viceroy, it bears the name of the late Lady Hardinge. The building cost about Rs27,000.

The application for the site for the most needed buildings of the in-patient department has been approved by the Local Government and awaits the sanction of the Government of India. There are sufficient funds in hand to provide a maternity ward, general ward, and four private wards. Quarters for some of the staff are also being provided.

Dr. George, W. M. S., is in charge of this hospital, and also acts as Inspecting officer on behalf of the Provincial Committee for the other three hospitals.

Dr. W. R. Bhat, I. R. C. P. & S., D. P. H., generously provided funds for paving the Gosha ward in the Women's hospital at Amraoti. The buildings of this dispensary have been very considerably improved in the last two years.

The Saibai Mote hospital at Shegaon has continued to do well. The additional works contemplated are the provision of an operation room, some private wards, and an extension of the site. The Central Committee has pleasure in recording the generosity of Mr. Ramkrishna Govind Mote, whose personal gifts to the hospital amount to nearly Rs25,000. Mr. Pranjivandas' useful donation of Rs2,500 for private wards was also much appreciated.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner opened the Yeotmal hospital in September 1914, but work began in it in June 1915 only. The hospital has, therefore, hardly yet made a fair start. The buildings are said to be excellent, and the Provincial Committee hope to chronicle a great advance in the work during 1916. Only a few thousand rupees, in addition to the sum in hand, are required to complete all the necessary buildings in connection with this hospital.

The present income of the hospitals enables them to be carried on with economy on their present lines. The Yeotmal hospital, as already mentioned in last year's report, received an endowment of Rs30,000 from the District Board, Yeotmal; and the Akola Board are contemplating an endowment of one lakh of rupees for the Akola hospital.

The provincial report adds that the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals has again kindly given his advice in the matter of plans, and Mr. Milner's help has been invaluable in securing efficient execution of building work, while Dr. George's inspection of the Amraoti and Yeotmal hospitals are a valuable aid to the Provincial Committee and to the Medical Women in charge.

No Branch Committee has yet been constituted in *Bihar and Orissa* for administering the Fund. The Bengal Branch made a grant of Rs1,080 annually for the first three years of the existence of the Province, but this ceased on the 31st March 1915. Since then the only income of the Provincial Branch has consisted of two annual contributions, one of Rs50 from the Sambalpur Municipal Committee and another of Rs75 from the Sambalpur District Council. The same small grants were made in 1915 to local institutions as in the previous year.

The Local Government have under consideration the question of forming a Committee and obtaining funds for various institutions. In the meantime, the administration of the small income available is carried on by the Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as Honorary Secretary.

The Lady Elgin Zenana hospital at Gaya continued to receive support from the Central Committee in the shape of the salary of the Medical Woman in charge. Mrs. Whitty, Member of the Ladies' Visiting Committee, has visited the hospital since her return from England. Dr. A. L. McKenzie, W.M.S., availed herself of six months' leave in May 1915 and Miss Graham acted in her place. New quarters have been built for the female Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

In February, Sir Charles and Lady Bayley visited the Rani Shibatarani hospital at Bhagalpur, and generously granted Rs300 towards making a septic ward which was badly needed.

Brief accounts of the hospitals at Darbhanga and Bettiah are given in Appendix VII.

The *Bombay* report states that the training school for nurses at the Cama and Allbless hospital has continued its highly useful work and Miss H. M. Thacker, the Lady Superintendent, deserves credit for its successful

management At a general meeting, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, the Lady President, nominated Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., as Vice-President of the Association in place of the Hon'ble Mr Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., who resigned on joining the Viceroy's Council.

Financial aid was given by the Branch during the year to the Mahikantha Agency and the Haliyal Municipality. The Committee expresses its warm acknowledgments to the Trustees of the Wadia Charities for continuing their annual contribution of Rs7,000 to the Association, which enables the training school to be run at full strength; and it also conveys its sincere thanks to those gentlemen and ladies who have become life-members or annual subscribers to the Association.

The King Edward VII training institution for nurses and midwives at the Victoria Jubilee hospital, Ahmedabad, will be opened in July. Thanks are due to the Hon'ble Sirdar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Ranchhodlal, Bart., C.I.E., for the pecuniary help given to the hospital for medicines and other purposes, in addition to the endowment given by his grandfather.

All the suggestions that the Principal Medical Officer, Sind Division, made to improve the hospital buildings, etc., at Hyderabad, have been carried out.

An assistant surgeon to help Dr. Naoroji, a member of the Women's Medical Service in charge of the Lady Dufferin hospital, Shikarpur, was appointed on the 1st January 1915, but she resigned after five months. Another assistant surgeon has been appointed and is expected to join soon.

Every endeavour is being made to improve the present inadequate finances of the Lady Dufferin hospital at Sholapur.

The building of the new proposed lying-in ward for 20 beds at the Women's hospital, Surat, has been taken in hand, and it is hoped that the new building will be ready for work next year.

The *Burma* report states that Dr. Ma Saw Sa., W.M.S., was in charge of the hospital throughout the year. Major A. G. Sargent, I M.S., and Mr. J. R. Baird Smith were elected Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, respectively, in place of Major E. R. Rost, I M.S., who acted as Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer up to the end of February 1915. Mr. Baird Smith has been at home since August 1915 and Mr. G. J. Swann is officiating.

The number of in-door patients was practically the same as last year, but the out-patients increased from 16,102 to 22,541. The financial position was better than in previous years and urgent repairs and certain improvements to the hospital and its subsidiary buildings were carried out,

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

Marseilles tiles were substituted for the single roofing of the Superintendent's bungalow, and the work of the electric lift at the hospital has been put in hand and its completion is expected during the year.

Lectures and practical instructions in midwifery were given throughout the year. In June, 25 candidates were sent up and all passed an examination which was conducted by Dr. M. Kinsley, M.D. For the examination held in January, conducted by Dr. Murray, M.D., 9 were sent up and again all were successful. From the 1st July 1916, candidates will be trained in sick nursing at the Rangoon General hospital for 12 months prior to their joining the Lady Dufferin hospital for another year's training in midwifery.

During the period under report the operations of the Fund in the *Central Provinces* were, as in the previous years' reports, confined to Nagpur, Jubbulpore, and Saugor. A public-spirited citizen of Saugor, Mr. Ganpat Rao Shrikhande, generously gave a donation of Rs7,000 for the construction of a dispensary for females at that place, and grants-in-aid were made to the local branches at Nagpur and Jubbulpore. There were decreases in the total number of patients treated at Nagpur partly due to the prevalence of plague and partly to the treatment of very difficult maternity cases at the patients' houses under arrangements made by Miss A. E. Henderson, M.D., Nagpur, and at Jubbulpore, partly to the fact that children hitherto treated in the Elgin hospital, are now sent to the "Crump children's hospital," which has been recently opened. The number treated in the women's ward of the main dispensary at Saugor rose from 1,950 to 3,401. Various additions to existing hospital buildings at Nagpur and Jubbulpore have been taken in hand.

The *Madras* report again records progress in the work of the Dufferin Fund. The higher medical education of women continues to receive the close attention of the Madras Branch of the Fund, and during the year five stipends were granted for the University degree courses: three for the M.B., B.S., and two for the L.M.& S.; while six students were stipended by the Fund to undergo the Intermediate Arts course preparatory to entering the University classes at the Medical College. With such help, the certainty of an assured professional future and the prospects of appointment to the Women's Medical Service for India, the Provincial Committee hopes that some of the ablest women in the Presidency will in future take up the medical profession, in which their power for good work is unlimited. Everywhere in the Presidency the demand for them is a constant and pressing necessity.

Central
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The report of the Victoria Caste and Gosha hospital shows that during the year there was some falling off in the work of the hospital consequent on the many administrative changes. Dr. V. E. M. Bennett remained in charge throughout the year but no assistant superintendent was entertained owing to want of funds. Two beds were permanently endowed during the year—one by His Excellency Lord Pentland, and the other by the Maharaja of Bobbili, while the "Wadia Charities" very generously made a donation of Rs. 3,000. The new quarters for the accommodation of an assistant superintendent and the nursing staff of the hospital were completed and opened early in the year. The nursing staff has been strengthened by the appointment of ten Indian pupil midwives, who, with a qualified European matron superintendent, two fully trained staff nurses, and eight pupil nurses, provides an efficient nursing service. A sanitary installation is an urgent necessity, but its introduction has had to be postponed owing to want of funds.

The Central Committee notes that private subscriptions amount to Rs. 120 only, contributed by one European and one Indian gentleman; and in quoting the following remark by the Provincial Committee, it would be glad to record in future reports an appreciation by the public of the efforts made by the Provincial Branch in furthering the objects of the Association:—"The Committee once again desires to remind the Indian public that it is to them the Association should look in the first instance for support and trusts that this appeal will receive a more generous response in the future than it has done in the past."

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 25 per mensem is paid to Chittoor and Cuddapah for the employment of a well-qualified medical woman.

The Committee also sanctioned Rs. 50 per mensem each to Trichinopoly, Calicut, and Tinnevely, when these municipalities employ medical women with higher qualifications.

Three hospitals for women were opened during the year, viz., the women's side of the Municipal hospital, Cuddapah, the Edward Memorial Maternity hospital, Trichur, and the women's side of the District hospital, Nagercoil; while the women's dispensary at Pollachi was re-opened and the Victoria dispensary at Vizagapatam was re-opened as a hospital and placed in charge of a member of the Women's Medical Service.

Alluding to the question of scholarships, the Madras Committee again writes:—"It is greatly to be regretted that at present there are no students being stipended by local bodies."

"There has recently, as formerly, been great difficulty in obtaining lady medical practitioners to take charge of dispensaries and hospitals in the Presidency at the salaries offered. The hospitals at Berhampur, Dindigul, and Tiruvannamalai have been closed for one year and seventeen days, two months and seven days, and six months, respectively. The hospitals at Berhampur and Tiruvannamalai still remain closed for want of a lady medical practitioner, while the women's side of the Municipal hospital at Trichinopoly has been worked by a male assistant throughout the year.

"The shortage of lady medical practitioners predicted in previous reports is being felt by district boards and municipalities, and will continue to be unless they stipend students, and thus obtain a claim on their services. The Committee, therefore, once more urges on district boards and municipalities the advisability of training students for service under them after they have qualified. The five years' course costs no more than R1,500."

The Travancore State scholarship of R30 per mensem is held by Miss Kalyani Ammal and the Bharati Lakshmi scholarship of R15 per mensem by Miss R. Rosario. The Cochin State scholarship of R50 per mensem is held by Miss P. Goari Ammal, third-year apothecary class, and the Hyderabad State scholarship of R50 per mensem is at present vacant.

The Central Committee would again observe that the Provincial Committee rightly consider that the affiliation of Native States and local bodies with the Dufferin Fund, in connection with the institution of scholarships and female medical aid generally, is a matter on which there should not be any doubt regarding the very great advantages to those concerned. From their large and varied experience the Committee can be of material help both in technical and in many other matters to such States and bodies who desire to stipend students at the Medical College or obtain suitable qualified doctors for various posts and work. A register is kept both of appointments vacant and of medical women seeking employment.

The *Punjab* report shows that its opening balance on the 1st December 1914 was R11,119 and its closing balance on the 31st December 1915, R39,932. The Punjab Government continued its grant of R2,100 and individual donations amounted to R1,326. During the year, the Lady Lyall Home at Lahore for students was sold for R50,000 to the King Edward Memorial Committee, who intend to convert it into an Eye and Ear ward of the Mayo hospital, and it will be re-named the "Lady Lyall Ward". From the money thus realised, grants-in-aid of R6,620 have been made to the Lady Aitchison hospital, Lahore, for an electric light installation, R20,000 have been given for family wards and new quarters for nurses,

and R10,000 for quarters for Dufferin Fund scholars at Ludhiana. The Central Committee gave the Provincial Branch R13,69½ during the year towards the salaries of Medical Women of the Women's Medical Service. There were fair increases in the number of patients treated in the general centres of the Punjab, and the report contains the usual returns and statistics of the Branches.

The *United Provinces* report again records a complete and satisfactory account of the working of the Provincial Fund, and shows that 28 women's hospitals are affiliated to the Provincial Branch and managed by local committees of the Dufferin Fund.

United
Provinces.

The in-door attendance of patients was 16,758 against 14,444 in 1914, and the out-door attendance was 377,836 against 336,087. The figures for 1915, however, include 13 months' results.

The number of visits paid by the Medical Women and female sub-assistant surgeons to patients in their homes during the last two years was 5,036 and 5,997, respectively.

The increase under all heads is satisfactory. Naini Tal again heads the list with the largest number of cases treated, then comes Lucknow, Fyzabad, Benares, Allahabad, and Shahjahanpur.

In March 1915, a new dispensary, not affiliated to the Provincial Branch, was opened by the District Board at Ujham in the Budaun district; and female sub-assistant surgeons were appointed during the year to the Sadr hospitals at Banda and Ballia and to the newly opened women's dispensary at Kasganj in the Etah district.

During the year under review, a grant of R1,01,45½ was made by Government to the Provincial Committee, out of the balance available from the Oudh Rural Police Fund, for the improvement of certain Dufferin Fund hospitals. Of this sum, R72,400 have been allotted for a new hospital at Fyzabad and R15,000 for a labour ward and quarters for the nursing and subordinate medical staff at the Lucknow hospital. The balance of the grant is being devoted to the construction of a lying-in room at Kheri, an infections ward at Dara Banki, and certain improvements and additions required at Rae Bareilly and Partabgarh. The administrative sanction of Government has recently been accorded to preliminary proposals amounting to R74,600 for rebuilding the Dufferin hospital at Gorakhpur.

At Aligarh wire gauze doors have been provided for the hospital and a brick on edge floor has been laid in the courtyards and kitchens of the five old pardah wards. At Allahabad the need of a septic ward for septic maternity cases has been met by the conversion of the children's ward into

a septic ward. It is proposed to build another children's ward at a cost of Rs 7,500, towards which Rs 5,000 have already been promised by the Maharani of Bettiah. Quarters for two compounders at the Allahabad hospital will shortly also be constructed. New quarters for the Medical Women in charge at Gorakhpur are under construction and quarters for the compounder at Saharanpur have been built.

During the year the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals inspected seventeen hospitals affiliated to the Provincial Branch, four non-affiliated institutions, and two other female dispensaries, and, on the whole, found the hospitals clean and neat and the equipment and medicines sufficient.

The centres at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Bara Banki, Etawah, and Sultanpur all require funds for various improvements. The hospital at Agra is in excellent order and it is doing much useful work. Its popularity seems to be yearly increasing. During the year under review, in addition to 549 important surgical operations, 547 obstetric cases were treated.

The total medical staff employed at hospitals under the auspices of the Association is 7 English qualified Medical Women, of whom 6 belong to the Women's Medical Service, 3 licentiates in medicine and surgery, and 13 certificated practitioners. Besides these, 55 female sub-assistant surgeons are employed either in independent charge of smaller hospitals or in subordinate charge of larger hospitals under the Medical Women. At the twelve centres at which female sub-assistant surgeons are eventually to be replaced by female assistant surgeons the orders of the Provincial Committee have been given effect to in four only, namely, Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur, but as soon as the services of additional female assistant surgeons are available they will replace the present sub-assistant surgeons at Budaun, Gonda, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Shahjehanpur, Dehra Dun, Mainpuri, and Cawnpore.

Of the members of the Women's Medical Service, Dr. H. J. C. MacLaren has been replaced at Benares by Dr. F. D. Barnes. Dr. V. E. Field, who returned to Agra from leave on the 7th August 1915, relinquished charge of her duties on the 14th August and proceeded to Calcutta. On the return from leave of Dr. F. B. Leach to Cawnpore in December 1915 the services of Dr. L. M. Ghose were replaced at the disposal of the Central Committee and she was placed temporarily on reserve duty at Allahabad pending further orders. Miss Z. DeCruz, L. R. C. P. & S., joined at Agra as third Medical Woman in May 1915 *vice* Dr. Field, but the vacancy at Agra caused by the resignation of Mrs. Hutton, L. R. C. P. & S., has not yet been filled.

The following remarks are made regarding the educational work of the Association at Agra.—Eight students appeared for the final qualifying examination in April 1915 and all of them passed. Six appeared at the third year sessional examination and all were promoted to the fourth year class. Twenty second year pupils appeared at the junior qualifying examination and all passed, and all the ten students who appeared at the first year sessional examination were promoted to the second year class. The standard attained at the examinations during the year under review showed considerable improvement and this is most satisfactory. The female students obtained a very high percentage of marks.

Of the 61 pupils on the rolls during the year ending the 15th May 1915, sixteen (against fifteen in the previous year) were new admissions. Of the 61 pupils, 39 were Indian Christians, 19 Hindus, and 3 Muhammadans. Thirty belonged to these Provinces, 16 to the Punjab, and 15 were from other Provinces. Of the 18 who were removed from the rolls during the year, 9 passed the final examination, 6 were removed, 1 died, and 2 left, the number on the rolls at the close of the year being 43. The students' hostel is now under the charge of Miss Cunningham, a lady who has had experience in the management of such institutions in England, and her employment is being followed by very good results. Twenty-six candidates appeared for admission in August 1915, of whom 15 were finally selected for admission. One pupil left and one was removed, the number in the first year class being 13. Of these, 9 are Dufferin scholars, 1 is financed by the Jaipur State, and 3 are private students.

The Senior Medical Woman Dr. Watts, W. M. S., and Dr. Houlton, W. M. S., have done excellent work in the Maternity hospital and in the Medical and Surgical wards, respectively. Miss DeCruz has worked the out-patient department very satisfactorily. The teaching staff suffered a great loss in Dr. Field's departure.

In June 1915 the United Provinces Government submitted to the Government of India a scheme for provincializing the Women's Medical school at Agra and making it a self-contained institution separate from the Men's Medical school. The scheme involved the transfer of the management and control of the Women's Medical school, with its attached hospitals, from the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the Local Government, and the retention of the names of the hospitals as the Lady Lyall and the Countess of Dufferin Maternity hospitals, respectively. The scheme, which had the approval of the Central Committee, was approved by the Government of India in December 1915. It provides for the appointment of two (and eventually three) medical women in addition to the three now entertained and to a heavy outlay on additional buildings. It has been held in abeyance until the Provincial revenues are in a condition to bear

but in the meantime the plans and estimates of the additional buildings required are under preparation.

The scheme for the training of female compounders at the Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Moradabad, Aligarh, and Bareilly hospitals came into force on the 1st December 1914, on which date the compounder class at Agra was abolished. The expenditure incurred was Rs 978-13-1.

The financial statement appended shows the income and expenditure of the Central Committee for the year 1915. The credit opening balance was Rs 29,850-12-11 and the closing balance Rs 11,366-13-8.

The ordinary income of the Fund derived from interest on investments during the year amounted to Rs 38,926-7-0, of which a sum of Rs 3,478-8-9 pertains to Trust Funds. The interest on investments of the Women's Medical Service for India amounted to Rs 7,000. A sum of Rs 15,000 was also received from the Bhukailash Court of Wards Estate as a refund of a portion of the loan taken by that Estate.

During the year, the Government of India granted the Fund the usual subsidy of a lakh and a half of rupees towards meeting the cost of the Women's Medical Service for India, of which a sum of Rs 50,000 was invested in Calcutta Municipal Debentures which cost Rs 49,250.

A sum of Rs 30,000 was put into the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, as a fixed deposit for three months at 3 per cent per annum on account of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

The ordinary expenditure of the Central Committee during the year was Rs 29,110. The expenditure on grants-in-aid towards the objects of the Association amounted to Rs 12,240, of which the following are the principal items :—

- (1) Rs 7,000 to the United Provinces Branch for the Agra hospital and school.
- (2) Rs 2,300 to the Baluchistan Branch, towards the salary of a Medical Woman at Quetta, and the expenses of the Lady Dufferin hospital at Fort Sandeman.
- (3) Rs 1,560 to the Assam Branch, towards the salaries of midwives at Dhubri, Gauhati, Goalpara, and Jorhat.
- (4) Rs 1,380 on miscellaneous grants, of which Rs 100 was paid to the Central Provinces Branch, Rs 1,200 to the North-West Frontier Branch, and Rs 80 towards the salary of a female compounder for the Ripon hospital, Simla.

The Committee spent Rs 6,478 on various scholarships, Rs 126 on gratuities, books, and medals and Rs 4,000 as part of contribution towards improving the accommodation in the Dufferin ward of the Ripon hospital at Simla.

The total working expenses of the Fund during the year amounted to Rs 6,265.

The ordinary expenditure of the Women's Medical Service for India during the year was Rs1,16,817. The expenditure on salaries of the Medical Women amounted to Rs1,04,076, including Rs5,616 on account of deductions for Provident Fund. Leave allowances and travelling expenses of the Medical Women amounted to Rs9,120 and Rs2,614, respectively. A sum of Rs1,006 was spent on account of house rent.

Women's
Medical
Service for
India.

The share of office expenses for the Women's Medical Service for India amounted to Rs6,724.

Permanent advances to the extent of Rs430 were made to Branches towards the pay of the Medical Women during the year.

A sum of Rs3,214 was paid as gratuity and honorarium to Miss D. E. Pratt and Rs1,246 were paid as refunds of balance of Provident Fund to Miss Pratt and Mrs. Gumprich.

Statement showing the total income of each Provincial Branch (Subordinate Branches included) for the year 1915, and the sources whence derived, viz. :—

Branches	(1) Funds invested.	(2) Interest from invested funds	(3) Donations from the public Receipts from en- tertain- ments, etc Contrib- utions to hospital building funds, etc.	Total of columns (2) and (3)	(4) Grants from the Prov- incial Govern- ment.	(5) Grants from Dis- trict Boards	(6) Grants from Muni- cipal funds	Total of columns (4), (5), and (6)
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Central Committee								
Dufferin Fund, in- cluding Women's Medical Service for India.	8,67,058	42,446	3,787	46,235				
Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund	6,77,442	34,271	54	34,325				
United Kingdom	68,748	1,947	1,049	2,996				
Bengal	10,600	506	392	698	1,072	1,041	590	3,003
Punjab	92,660	3,220	1,326	4,546	2,160	612		3,712
Madras	42,100	2,831	120	2,951	17,009			17,000
Berar	98,202	4,014	26,186	30,200	19,342	40,520	6,540	66,402
Baluchistan	23,800	1,261	1,294	2,555	9,291		131	9,423
Bombay	1,59,116	5,270	11,737	17,007	4,000	8,698	9,816	22,514
Assam	3,200	224	369	593	5,240	6,065	2,833	14,138
Central Provinces	1,65,650	10,063	2,299	12,362	1,440	3,419	3,895	8,753
United Provinces	7,34,005	38,528	1,44,450	1,83,978	1,81,812	51,009	16,051	2,48,872
Burma			29,861	29,861	10,792	2,309	6,000	19,101
Mysore	11,000			661				
Bihar and Orissa	61,900	2,188	10,246	12,434	1,450	7,180	1,650	10,310
TOTAL	20,14,981	1,47,237	2,33,170	3,80,507	2,53,539	1,10,852	47,836	4,22,227

* This sum includes the share bequeathed to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund from the residue of the Estate of the late Jane Tulloch of 27, Dawson Place, Baywater.

In concluding this report, as the Committee thinks it advisable to furnish the means of estimating the value of the work done, it will be necessary to summarise some facts and figures of operations of the Association.

Branches.—Including the United Kingdom Branch, there are fourteen Provincial Branches working under the Central Committee.

Committees.—Attached in some manner or affiliated to the Provincial Branches, there are about 140 Local and District Associations or Committees engaged in furthering the objects of the Association.

Hospitals.—It will be seen that in Appendix III statistics are given of the work accomplished in about 211 hospitals, wards, and dispensaries of various kinds for the treatment of women, many of which are officered by women or have women attached to them; and a number of these institutions are directly governed by, or affiliated to, the Association: many, however, are quite independent of it; but all are doing the same work—providing *female* medical relief to the women of the country.

Approximate value of Institutions.—Including the cost of hospitals built by the Fund, a large number of buildings which have been presented to it, and others maintained from independent sources, the total value of institutions engaged in furthering the objects of the Association is now computed at over 58 lakhs.

Patients.—In hospitals more or less controlled and assisted by the Association, or at their homes, and in Native States, about 1,460,937 women and children received medical aid during the year under review.

Medical Women.—Ninety-seven Medical Women of the first grade are employed in the various zenana hospitals and institutions in India.

In addition, 70 second grade surgeons, and 639 hospital assistants, etc., besides a large number of midwives and nurses not included in these statistics, are also employed.

Female Students.—The Branch returns show that 83 Medical Women are at present studying for the University Course, 33 as Assistant Surgeons or medical practitioners, and 87 as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. In addition, 413 midwives, nurses, and compounders are undergoing training of some nature in various classes of the medical colleges, schools, and hospitals in the different Provinces.

Receipts.—The total receipts of the Central Committee, since the Association was incorporated, including the Women's Medical Service for India, have up to date amounted to Rs21,21,465. This does not include a sum of nearly seven lakhs subscribed towards the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund which was inaugurated by Lady Curzon in 1901-02.

Disbursements.—A sum of R10,20,118 has been re-allotted by the Central Committee to Provincial Branches, or expended in grants-in-aid within their limits for various objects. This includes a sum of R2,06,978 on account of the Women's Medical Service for India.

Investments.—The amount now invested by the Central Committee, Provincial and District Branches, is R30,14,981, including R2,50,000 on account of the Women's Medical Service for India.

United Kingdom Branch.—The Report of the United Kingdom Branch for 1915 shows that the amount received by it in subscriptions and donations was £70. It also has an invested fund of £4,583. This latter sum includes the share bequeathed to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund from the residue of the Estate of the late Miss Jane Tulloch of 27, Dawson Place, Bayswater. The value of this share at present represents an annual income of £165.

SIMLA :
15th July 1916. }

J. R. ROBERTS,
Honorary Secretary.

ANNEXURE I.

A Medical College and Hospital for Women, and a Training School for Nurses at Delhi.

Previous reports have already given the details connected with this scheme which was initiated by the late Lady Hardinge of Penshurst.

Great progress under the energetic supervision of Mr. H. J. Glenn has been made with the construction of the buildings in connection with the scheme for the Women's Medical College and the School for Training Nurses at Delhi. The main college building and the students' hostels have been completed, as also the residences of the Principal and some of the Professors. Dr. K. A. Platt took up her residence at the College in December 1915. Good progress has also been made in the construction of the out-patients' block, towards which the Punjab Lady Hardinge Memorial Fund has made a contribution of a lakh of rupees. His Excellency the Viceroy formally opened the college on the 17th February 1916, and it is expected that tuition will begin in September next. The following staff has been appointed :—

Principal and Professor of Medicine . . .	Dr. K. A. Platt, M.D., B.S. (London).
Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology . . .	Dr. C. L. Erskine, M.D., B.S. (London).
Professor of Pathology . . .	Dr. T. P. Field, L.R.C.P. and S. (England).
Professor of Anatomy . . .	Dr. Y. C. Murphy, M.S. (Calcutta), M.R.C.S. (England), & L.R.C.P. (London).
Professor of Chemistry and Physics . . .	Mrs. I. M. Fick, M.A., B.Sc. (Liverpool).
Professor of Biology and Physiology . . .	Mrs. Y. R. N. Hester (First Class in Natural History, Cambridge).
Suplt. of Nursing Institute . . .	Mrs. Macdonald.

The following are the principal donors to the College Fund, and the amounts promised :—

H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur	Rs. 2,000
H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Awarah	Rs. 1,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala	Rs. 1,000
H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad	Rs. 1,000
H. H. the Maharaja Gajendra of Baroda	Rs. 1,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore	Rs. 1,000
Jodhpur Durbar, through H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur	Rs. 1,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner	Rs. 1,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Bahawalpur	Rs. 1,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Sind	Rs. 1,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Hyderabad	Rs. 1,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore	Rs. 1,000

ANNEXURE II.

Opening of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital for Women and Training School for Nurses at Delhi.

His Excellency the Viceroy, on the 17th February 1916, opened the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital for Women in the area of the new city. The weather, which was very wet in the early morning, cleared up in the afternoon and the Viceroy arrived in an open carriage with the Hon. Diamond Hardinge, attended by outriders and the full bodyguard. The ceremony took place in a huge *shamiana* erected opposite the college main entrance.

There was a large and distinguished gathering, the *staircase* being quite full. Among those on the platform were Lord Carmichael, Lady Willingdon, the Commander-in-Chief, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharajas of Gwalior, Bikaner, Kotah, Patiala, and Jhind, General Sir Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur of Nepal, the members of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Committee of the Hospital, and the Viceroy's staff.

Sir Pardev Lukis' Address.

The proceedings opened by Sir Percy Little, Chairman of the Hospital Committee, making a speech in which he gave a history of the hospital and enumerated the work of the donors and donors who had so generously supported it.

Sir Pardey Lukis said :—

Your Excellency,—On behalf of the Washington Commission we have done us in connection with the Medical College and Hospital for Nurses at Detroit in having been it has been your Excellency's

Before well

of the scheme. In 1912 Her Excellency the late Lady Hardinge, when enquiring into the reasons why so few Indian women of the better class had adopted the profession of medicine, was impressed by the fact that no Medical College existed in India exclusively for women, where women could be taught by women and where they could obtain the higher degrees in medicine, and that, consequently, the higher medical education of women was conducted by male professors in mixed classes at men's colleges. Her Excellency very rightly concluded that this was the true reason why women of the right type did not come forward in sufficient numbers. Accordingly she formulated a scheme with a view to remedying this state of affairs by providing in India the necessary machinery for the higher medical education of Indian women, and she proposed to establish at Delhi a college with its attached hospital in which women would be taught by women to attend on women. She also proposed to attach to the college and hospital a separate institution for the training of nurses. After going carefully into the matter, a rough calculation was made which showed that the initial cost necessary for (1) a college of one hundred students, (2) a hospital of 150 beds, and (3) a training school for fifty nurses, would come to about 15 lakhs of rupees, exclusive of the value of the site. It was further estimated that the annual maintenance charges would amount approximately to one lakh of rupees a year.

Generous Subscribers.

On these lines Her Excellency made a personal appeal to her friends amongst the Ruling Chiefs, by whom donations were promised to the amount approximately of 15½ lakhs. The names of these donors and the amounts of their donations will be found on a marble tablet in the entrance hall of the college. They are as follows:—

	R
H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur	3,00,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior	2,00,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala	1,25,000
H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad	1,00,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda	1,00,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Udaipur	1,00,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur	1,00,000
H. H. the Maharao of Kotah	1,00,000
The Maharani of Hutwa	1,00,000
The Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga	58,437
H. H. the Maharaja of Indore	50,000

	R
H. H. the Begum of Bhopal	30,000
T. H. the Dowager Maharani and the Maharani of Gwalior	30,000
H. M. Wadia Trust	25,000
H. H. the Dowager Begum Aga Khan	20,000
Other donors	1,00,000

In addition to this, His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir agreed to give an annual subscription of Rs3,500, and the Government of India undertook to make a grant of one lakh of rupees per annum towards the expenses of upkeep, whilst the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund promises to defray the cost of the salaries of the three medical women of the Women's Medical Service for India who will fill professorial chairs. They also guarantee to present annually to the students 18 Central Committee scholarships of Rs25 each. These gifts represent an annual donation of about Rs20,000. Accordingly a Managing Committee having been constituted, plans and designs were prepared by Mr. Begg and the estimates compiled by Captain Graeme under the supervision of Mr. Keeling; thus rendering it possible for Her Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the new Medical College on the 17th March 1914, a few days before her departure for England, from which country, alas, she never returned. Since then work has been pushed steadily on, and thanks to the labours of Messrs Begg and Glenn and Sardar Narain Singh, we are to-day in a position to ask Your Excellency to open the institution.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS NEEDED.

In addition to the original donations, we have recently received a sum of one lakh of rupees as the Punjab Memorial to Her Excellency, and this sum has been allotted to the construction of the splendid out-patients' department which, when completed, will be the best of its kind in India. Bihar and Orissa, too, has sent us Rs30,000 as their share towards the Lady Hardinge Memorial, and this sum will be allocated to the construction of the cottage wards. We fear, however, that, even with this addition, we shall not have enough money to complete the whole scheme, the revised estimate for which now comes to nearly 22 lakhs of rupees. In addition to this, an extra amount of approximately 2½ lakhs is required in order to provide furniture, equipment, teaching appliances, etc., so that the total expenditure may be taken roughly to be between 24 and 25 lakhs. It is also doubtful whether the grants of one lakh of rupees per annum by the Government of India and of Rs20,000 by the Countess of Dufferin's

Fund, as well as the R3,500 promised by His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, will suffice to meet the recurring charges. Further subscriptions and endowments are, therefore, urgently required, and I may mention here that, had Lady Hardinge lived, it was her intention to appeal to the general public for the support of this scheme which is intended for the benefit not merely of Delhi and the Delhi Province but of the whole of India. Her Excellency was of opinion that India's most pressing problem at the present day is how to secure a healthy and happy population, and she regarded this college as a pioneer institution which would ultimately lead to the wide diffusion of medical and sanitary knowledge by training Indian women of the proper class as doctors, health officers, and nurses.

WORK TO BE COMMENCED.

The college buildings and hostels are now complete, whilst the out-patients' department and one of the hospital blocks are far advanced. No difficulty is anticipated, therefore, as regards the commencement of tutorial work in September next, by which time we hope to be in a position to commence the training of students for the regular degrees of M.B., M.D., etc. I may mention in this connection that we have already secured affiliation to the Punjab University as follows with effect from the 1st September :—(a) In the Science Faculty for the Intermediate Courses in Biology, Physics, and Chemistry and the additional test in Chemistry, and (b) in the Medical Faculty for the courses for the first Professional Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery. Meanwhile, scholarships are being given to approved candidates to enable them to complete their preliminary educational studies and obtain certificates recognised by the General Medical Council as entitling them to registration as medical students.

Before closing I must mention a few other contributions which have been made to this college. The first is that of Their Highnesses the Maharani Sahiba and the Maji Sahiba of Bharatpur, who have contributed a sum of R7,500 for the marble flooring of the entrance hall of the college as a token of the affectionate regard in which they both held Lady Hardinge's memory. A scroll to this effect has been inserted in the middle of the pavement. I must mention also that the Hon'ble Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Nashipur has presented a sum of R5,150 for a scholarship to be called the Maharani Nashipur's Lady Hardinge Memorial Scholarship which will be of the value of R15 per mensem and will be awarded annually to a student of the first year whose work, in the opinion of the teaching

staff, shows most promise. I may also mention that Rai Bahadur Sardar Narain Singh has made a gift of Rs17,000 for the provision of special quarters for Sikh girls in the hostel, and he has also presented a piano of the value of Rs1,300 for the general use of all students in the common recreation room. Lastly, I have to announce that Diwan Bahadar Daya Kishan Kaul, C.I.E., Finance Minister of Alwar, has presented Rs4,560 in order to found a gold medal as a memorial to Her Excellency, this medal to be awarded to the student who most distinguishes herself in preliminary scientific subjects in the first year class. The very artistic design was drawn by Mr. Foster, Assistant Architect in the office of the Architect to the Government of India, and the die was engraved by Mr. Wyon of London. We trust that Your Excellency will allow us to present to you the first impression that has been struck off this die both as a memento of this occasion and as a slight acknowledgment on our behalf of all that is owed by this institution and by India generally to Her Excellency the late Lady Hardinge's love for the women of this country.

The Viceroy's Speech.

The Viceroy spoke as follows:—Your Excellency, Your Highnesses, Ladies, and gentlemen,—It is with the utmost diffidence that I have acceded to the request of Sir Pardey Lukis and the Managing Committee to open to-day this Medical College and Hospital for Women, for I feel how inadequately I fill the place of her to whose conception, initiative, and energy the realisation of this enterprise is due. The recollection of the ceremony that took place in these grounds exactly 23 months ago remains a vivid memory to many of us, and it has, I know, spurred on all those who have been concerned with the scheme to strain every nerve to assure that the blessings to be derived from this institution should be realised with the least possible delay.

For me this institution will always have tender, but happy associations. I have watched its inception, its beginning, and its growth with much personal interest and affection, and I realise from the efforts successfully made to push it forward that it has been the wish of many that I might have the privilege of opening these buildings before I leave India in a few weeks' time. I shall never forget the more than kind reception given by my friends, the Ruling Princes of India, and many other Indian friends to the suggestion to found a medical college for women at Delhi. As you will have gathered from the long list given by Sir Pardey Lukis of contributions and gifts made by them and other well-known notables of India, they have been most lavish and generous in their donations, and

I can only express my deep sense of gratitude to Their Highnesses and to the other numerous subscribers at whose further suggestion it was decided to embody this institution as a memorial to Lady Hardinge. On behalf of my family and myself I wish to express our sincere and grateful appreciation, for we feel that no more fitting memorial could be raised to one whose love for India and for Indian women and children was the one guiding light directing her endeavours for the advancement of women and for the relief of suffering amongst them. I feel that the work of this college will be a continuation of that endeavour and a constant reminder to you all who were amongst her best and most cherished friends, that in this great labour of love she has left "footprints in the sands of time" that can never be effaced and has helped to bring England and India closer together.

Sir Pardey Lukis has given a short account of the genesis of the scheme, to which I would like to add a few additional details.

As we all know, there has hitherto been no medical college in India for the exclusive training of women. In these circumstances, instruction in medical subjects to female students has had to be given in mixed classes at men's colleges in various parts of India with the result that Indian women of the right type and class would not come forward in sufficient numbers to meet the ever-growing demands for qualified lady medical practitioners, since many Indian parents object to sending their daughters to medical colleges primarily intended for male students, thus rendering it necessary to recruit to some extent from England. It was also found necessary to send Indian medical students to England to complete their studies.

The establishment at Delhi of a college for women, with its attendant hospital in which women will be taught by women to attend on women, will, it is hoped, successfully meet to a certain extent the objections that I have just mentioned. The advantage of Delhi as a site for this college is that in order to have a successful college it is necessary to have in connection with it a large hospital, which is only possible in the midst of a considerable population. The land upon which these buildings now stand was specially selected as lying between the old and new cities of Delhi and near the future railway station, thus making the hospital and dispensary as convenient and accessible as possible to all. Now that affiliation to the University of the Punjab has been sanctioned, there need be no delay in the commencement of educational work next autumn, and we have every reason to hope that before many years have passed there

will issue from these buildings many lady doctors holding the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

To the college and hospital it has been decided to attach under the same general management, but as a separate institution, a training school for nurses. As you are well aware, the supply of trained Indian women as nurses and midwives is quite unequal to the demand, and, after proper training, it is proposed to send out from this school nurses to hospitals and dispensaries where they will be able to work amongst Indian women.

This is a rough outline of the scheme which, as Sir Pardey Lukis has told us, is to comprise a college for 100 female students, a hospital for women with 150 beds, and a training school to take in 15 qualified nurses and the same number of probationers.

It should be clearly understood that the college, hospital, and training school are to be conducted on strictly *purdah* lines, and that every possible attention will be paid to religious and caste rules. The hostels which have been already constructed will have separate blocks for Christian, Hindu, Muhammadan, Sikh, and Parsee students, with special dining rooms and kitchens and all else that may be desirable, and a general recreation room has been built for the use of all.

The college building itself, which I hope you will all visit presently, contains a central amphitheatre and hall, a library, laboratories for the study of Chemistry, Physics, Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology, Bacteriology, and a lecture room for instruction in general medical subjects.

A dispensary and hospital for the treatment of out-door patients, built from the generous contributions given by subscribers in the Punjab, is almost completed, and the hospital for 150 beds is in the course of erection. Three bungalows for the use of some of the lady professors have already been built.

There is one special feature in connection with the hospital that I wish to bring to your notice as one which received Lady Hardinge's special approval, and accorded with her ideas. It is the division of the hospital into separate units, each complete in itself, containing family wards for separate accommodation, two general wards, two small separate wards, and a central building in each unit for the purposes of administration and teaching. Thus each professor will have her separate and complete "clinique," even her own clinical laboratory, demonstration room, and consulting room, and, moreover, the facilities for nursing have not been forgotten. This is a new feature in Indian hospitals which presents many

advantages, since it brings the family wards into the unit, facilitating the attendance and nursing and making the whole compact and easily worked.

At present, four units and an isolation block are being built, leaving space for four more in future extensions. In order to economise space, two units are being placed one over the other, making a two-storied building, and I am assured that an upper story is much to be desired in hospitals in this part of India for various and obvious reasons.

Such is the general outline of the scheme of which Sir Pardey Lukis estimates that the total cost may be taken roughly to be between 24 and 25 lakhs, of which sum rather more than 15 lakhs have been either promised or actually given, without counting the lakh so generously given by the province of the Punjab as a memorial to Lady Hardinge. I think we may say that, in order to place this institution on a thoroughly sound basis, and fully equipped in every way so as to make it not only the best of its kind, but a model for all other colleges of the future that may be devoted to the training of women for medical service in all its branches amongst the women of India, a total sum of not less than 25 lakhs will be required, thus necessitating the raising of about 10 additional lakhs. It is the first experiment of its kind in India, and with the practical certainty of success before it surely should be worthy. The need for it is a crying one, and every day saved in extending and completing the buildings required means the saving of many lives of mothers and children, and what can be more precious? Ever since I have been in India the knowledge of the high mortality amongst mothers and infants has been a veritable nightmare to me, and the development of medical instruction amongst women, which after all is the highest and most altruistic form of female education that any of us can possibly desire, seems to me to be one of the best means of coping with the evil. It was only the other day that I read in the health report of one of our big Indian cities that one out of every four children born in that city is doomed to die before it is 12 months old, and that 10 or 12 years ago half the children born died as infants. This was said to be largely due to the ignorance of young mothers and the need of proper supervision during the first few critical weeks. Surely this is a terrible picture, and think of the attendant grief and suffering. And are we doing enough to help these poor people, our Indian sisters? It is with confidence that I put this question to the well-to-do and charitably inclined of British India, and as no appeal has so far been made to them to contribute to this enterprise, I now appeal to the provinces of India to play their part in generously contributing to this

medical college and hospital for women to assist in what should be a great Indian and national undertaking. I feel sure that my appeal will not be in vain, and that the additional sum required for the completion of this scheme will be found. It is a woman's scheme initiated by a woman, to be carried out by women amongst women, and for the good of women, and therefore in the name of the woman who conceived the scheme I propose to ask the wives of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners of this country to take the matter in hand, each in their own province, and I wish to appeal in her name to all, both Europeans and Indians, to do all in their power to contribute to an institution intended to give relief to the suffering mothers and children of India. I may add that I have received an assurance from my successor that Lady Chelmsford will take the greatest possible interest in the successful prosecution of this scheme. This undertaking may be small in itself in comparison with the wealth, size and population of India, and many more such colleges and hospitals will be needed to meet the necessities of India, but this is a beginning on new lines which may well be followed elsewhere and improved upon. But let it not be said later that it died of inanition. That everything that is possible will be done to insure the complete success of this institution is assured by the appointment as Lady Principal of Dr. Platt, whose medical skill and administrative ability are so well known. The services of some able lady professors have also been secured, and I am confident that their labours will be productive of much future good, and they on their side will in due course receive that sincere gratitude and veneration which Indian students show to their teachers even when they have passed out from the portals of their *Alma Mater*.

It was the poet Southey who wrote,

"Love is indestructible, its holy flame for ever burneth.

"From Heaven it came, to Heaven returneth.

"It soweth here with toil and care,

"But the harvest time of love is there."

I shall always think of this place and the work of those who are now, or in the future, in any way connected with it as a labour of love for our Indian sisters and their children, and although the sowing time may be heavy with toil and care, may the holy flame of love for ever burn bright and its harvest time be rich and plentiful.

Before proceeding to open the buildings I wish to thank Sir Parley Lukis and the Managing Committee for their unceasing care and control of the affairs of this institution; Dr. Platt, the first Lady Principal,

for the forethought she has shown in preparing the staff and equipment; Mr. Begg for his excellent architectural designs; Mr. Glenn, who has so ably and rapidly erected these buildings; Rai Bahadur Narain Singh for the efficiency with which he has completed his contracts; and all those others who have been employed in controlling and supervising the works. When it is remembered that the first brick was laid in November 1914, the achievement of these fine buildings in so few months can only be described as a remarkable success.

I should like to make at the same time an expression of my gratitude to Mr. Butler, Mr. Cotton and Mr. Hignell, who have at different times ably filled the office of Secretary to the Managing Committee.

Finally, in conclusion let me quote the closing words of the speech made on 17th March 1914, by the lady whose name is to be borne by this institution. These were her words :—

“ We shall expect much from the future students, a high standard both of character and intellect combined with the all-inspiring desire for a life of service to others, for this must be their crown and glory. My desire and wish is to offer the candidates full training under the happiest of conditions, and it is with that hope and the greatest confidence in the fulfilment of these aims that I entrust the management to Dr. Platt as Lady Principal, whose popularity and ability are already so well-known. I wish to her and her future staff all success in their labours, and that God's blessing may be on their work. ”

To these words I can add nothing.

After bestowing a silver Kaiser-i-Hind medal on Sardar Narain Singh, the contractor, and giving medals and *killats* to several Indians who had been connected with the building of the college, Lord Hardinge and party proceeded to inspect the hospital and grounds, and shortly after 6 o'clock His Excellency returned to Viceregal Lodge.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Statements of Accounts for the year 1915.

Account of Receipts and Payments of the Central Committee

Receipts.	Details.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
<i>Cash Balance on 1st January 1915</i> . . . . .	...	29,850 12 11
<i>Income of Fund—</i>		
Subscriptions and Donations, Life Councillors . . . . .	...
Donation by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge . . . . .	...
Subscriptions and Donations, Life Members	5 0 0	
Ditto ditto Miscellaneous	99 8 6	
Contributions from Branches	183 8 0	
Interest on Investments (except Trust Accounts)	35,447 14 3	
Sundry Receipts	20 0 0	35,755 14 9
<i>Trust Accounts—</i>		
Henry Fawcett Prizes	336 4 0	
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	336 4 0	
Sir John Muir	560 7 0	
Gilchrist Scholarships	2,245 9 0	3,478 8 9
<i>Investments—</i>		
Refund towards principal of loan taken by Bhukailash Court of Wards Estate.	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
Carried over . . . . .	...	84,085 4 5

of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during the year 1915.

PAYMENTS	Details.	TOTAL
	R a p.	R a p.
<i>Investments—</i>		
Fixed deposit for 3 months with Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, at 3 per cent per annum	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
<i>Objects of Fund—</i>		
Grants-in-aid, United Provinces Branch	7,600 0 0	
Beiar Branch . . . . .	...
Baluchistan Branch	2,300 0 0	
Central Provinces Branch	100 0 0	
North-West Frontier Province Branch	1,200 0 0	
Assam Branch	1,560 0 0	
Miscellaneous	80 0 0	
		12,240 0 0
<i>Scholarships—</i>		
Central Committee	5,140 0 0	
Gilchrist Trust	690 0 0	
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	240 0 0	
Sir John Muir	408 0 0	
		6,478 0 0
	126 4 0	
	...	
	...	
	4,000 0 0	
		4,126 4 0
<i>Expenses of Fund—</i>		
Advertisements and Printing . . . . .	...
Telegrams	66 4 0	
Postage	56 6 7	
	3,802 10 8	
	375 0 0	
	...	
	361 1 7	
	6 3 9	
Office printing	1,595 0 0	
		6,265 10 7
Carried over	...	39,109 14 7

of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during the year 1915—concl'd.

PAYMENTS.		Details.	Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.
	Brought forward	...	59,109 14 7
Women's Medical Service for India—			
Salaries of Lady Doctors	R98,460 4 4	...	
Ditto on account of deduction towards Provident Fund	R5,616 4 0	1,04,076 8 4	1,04,076 8 4
Leave allowances		9,119 10 7	
Travelling expenses		2,614 5 11	
House rent for Lady Doctors		1,008 7 3	12,740 7 9
Provident Fund—			
Refund to Miss D E Pratt		710 0 0	
Ditto Mrs. O. L. Gumprich		536 9 3	1,246 9 3
Honorarium and Gratuity to Lady Doctors—			
Miss D. E. Pratt		3,214 1 0	3,214 1 0
Office Expenses—			
Telegrams		66 4 0	
Postage and Receipt Stamps		56 6 6	
Commission on realizing interest, etc		465 3 1	
Salaries and Wages and Travelling expenses of office		3,802 10 7	
House rent for Office establishment		375 0 0	
Office contingencies		364 1 8	
Office Building		2,593 0 0	6,724 2 10
Advances to—			
Branches		430 0 0	430 0 0
Investments—			
Purchase of 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture		...	49,250 0 0
TOTAL		...	1,36,792 2 0
Cash balance on 31st December 1915		...	11,360 12 6
TOTAL		...	1,48,152 0 6

Progressive Account of the Central Committee of the Countess

Receipts.	Ledger folio.	Amount.
		<i>R a. p.</i>
<i>Income of Fund—</i>		
Subscriptions and Donations, Life Councillors	91	3,59,000 0 0
Ditto ditto Life Members	35	1,18,069 2 11
Ditto ditto Miscellaneous	34	2,54,668 7 6
Contributions from Branches	371	32,341 7 8
Collections in England	29	31,787 1 9
Sundry Receipts	113	1,782 1 6
Interest on Investments (except Trust Accounts)	377	8,27,864 6 11
		16,25,512 11 9
<i>United Kingdom Branch—</i>		
Passage-money allowances	232	598 12 6
<i>Trust Accounts—</i>		
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	200	6,535 13 4
Sir John Muir	120	11,379 3 11
Henry Fawcett Prizes	369	9,992 7 11
Gilchrist Scholarships	319	4,355 12 7
		32,263 5 9
Carried over . . . . .	...	16,58,374 14 0

of Dufferin's Fund up to the 31st December 1915.

EXPENDITURE.	Ledger folio.	Amount	
<i>Investments—</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
Loan at 6 per cent. to Bengal Contt of Wards, Shakarpura Estate	353	1,96,000	0 0
	358	2,30,000	0 0
	303	51,000	0 0
	173	53,194	10 8
	381	82,058	3 11
		6,16,252	14 7
Net charge on adjustment of former investments	290	27,982	11 4
<i>Objects of Fund—</i>			
Scholarships	354	87,137	2 9
Grants-in-aid, Miscellaneous	150	21,327	8 2
Bengal Branch	284	43,651	4 8
United Provinces Branch	345	3,06,310	3 9
Punjab Branch	269	80,469	7 7
Assam Branch	348	26,467	4 2
Central Provinces Branch	361	64,270	12 11
Burma Branch	216	15,104	11 0
Berar Branch	257	11,802	5 0
Chota Nagpur Branch	228	1,000	0 0
Bombay Branch	213	2,790	0 0
Madras Branch	251	11,398	13 3
Mysore and Coorg Branch	278	610	0 0
Baluchistan Branch	379	55,028	1 7
Karachi Branch	293	6,000	0 0
Sholapur Branch	286	5,100	0 0
Shikarpur Branch	273	438	11 4
Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha Branches	213	547	5 4
Burat Branch	325	1,800	0 0
North-West Frontier Province Branch	287	3,712	14 0
		7,44,975	10 0
	148	11,206	7 9
	366	47,388	7 1
	367	7,024	0 1
	322	11,500	0 0
		77,118	14 11
<i>United Kingdom Branch—</i>			
Salaries and Travelling Expenses of Lady Doctors in India	302	1,945	3 9
<i>Expenses of Fund—</i>			
Advertisements and Printing	53	10,674	11 8
	208	2,644	0 9
	159	4,192	1 6
	129	1,11,680	6 10
	359	9,378	2 11
	360	450	0 0
Permanent Advances	298	100	0 0
Photographs for Annual Reports	170	9,137	1 2
Commission on realizing interest, etc.	364	5,063	13 0
Office Building	356	3,095	0 0
		1,56,415	6 10
Suspense Account	199	300	0 0
Carried over	..	16,23,500	11 5

Progressive Account of the Central Committee of the Countess

RECEIPTS.	Ledger folio.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.
Brought forward . . . . .	...	16,58,374 14 0
Women's Medical Service for India—		
Subsidy from Government	383	4,50,000 0 0
Investments—		
Interest on investments	395	13,090 13 4
Provident Fund—		
Contribution by Lady Doctors	390	20,924 7 6
„ by Association		
Interest for year ending 31st December 1915		
TOTAL . . . . .	...	21,42,390 2 10

SIMLA :

The 30th June 1916.

of Dufferin's Fund up to the 31st December 1915—*concl'd.*

EXPENDITURE.	Ledger folio.	TOTAL.
		<i>Rs a p.</i>
Brought forward	...	16,23,000 11 5
Women's Medical Service for India—		
Investments—		
Government securities 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes.	394	1,89,574 8 9
Calcutta Municipal Debenture at 4½ per cent per annum . . .	409	49,250 0 0
Fixed Deposit for 3 months in Bank of Bengal . . .	408	30,000 0 0
		79,250 0 0
		2,68,824 3 9
Objects of Fund—		
Salaries of Lady Doctors	387	1,82,775 0 8
Leave allowances of ditto	385	13,587 2 7
Travelling Expenses of ditto	384	4,471 9 11
House rent for ditto	386	1,630 10 4
Honorarium and Gratuity to Lady Doctors	407	3,214 1 0
		2,06,078 8 6
Office expenses—		
“	399	129 4 3
“	400	127 7 11
“	401	770 10 7
“	396	7,496 1 11
“	397	450 0 0
“	398	1,376 12 11
“	410	1,595 0 0
		11,944 5 7
Advances—		
To Branches	380	9,750 0 0
		9,750 0 0
Liabilities—		
Contributions by Association to Women's Medical Service Provident Fund.	392	9,060 7 2
Interest payable on ditto	393	755 0 9
TOTAL		21,31,023 5 2
Cash Balance on 31st December 1915.		11,266 13 8
TOTAL	375	21,42,390 2 7

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Honorary Treasurer.

Investment Account of Central Committee.

		Nominal value.	Cost.
		£ a. p.	£ a. p.
<i>Countess of Dufferin's Fund.</i>			
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Bengal Court of Wards, Shakarpur Estate	.	1,96,000 0 0	1,96,000 0 0
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Bhukailash Court of Wards Estate	.	2,30,000 0 0	2,30,000 0 0
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Ghulam Rabbani Court of Wards Estate	.	54,000 0 0	54,000 0 0
3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes	.	55,000 0 0	53,194 10 8
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Kumar Gopika Raman Roy Estate Court of Wards	.	82,058 3 11	82,058 3 11
<i>N.B.</i> —Certain stocks amounting to £1,535-17-3 and 22 Bank of Madras shares of Rs. 500 each have been bequeathed to the Dufferin Fund by the late Miss Jane Tulloch and are at present held in the name of Lady Dufferin in England.			
<i>Women's Medical Service for India.</i>			
4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture	.	50,000 0 0	49,250 0 0
3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes	.	2,00,000 0 0	1,99,574 3 9
TOTAL	.	8,67,058 3 11	8,54,077 2 4

SIMLA:

The 30th June 1916.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Honorary Treasurer.

APPENDIX I.

Students studying in the Provincial Medical Colleges and Schools of Medicine in India.

Medical College, School or Hospital Class.	University Course.	Assistant Surgeon or Medical Practitioner Class.	Sub-Assistant Surgeons	Midwifery, Nursing or Compounding classes, or attending lectures.
Poona	10	35
Ahmedabad	11
Allahabad	13
Agra	50	13
Cawnpore	4
Bombay	41	2	...	...
Calcutta	21	2	16	103
Madras	14	21	...	10
Lahore	8
Patna
Burma	7	...	29
Hyderabad (Sind)	3
Lucknow	4	1	...	8
Dacca	3	7
Hyderabad (Deccan)	3	7
Cuttack	5	2
Benares	12
Bareilly	1
Patiala	13
Nagpur	9
Jubbulpore	1
Bharatpur	1
Kotah	5
Surat	2
Quilon	6
Bhopal	7
Karachi	20
Mysore	1
Bangalore	3
Bhagalpur	3
Amraoti	3
Dibrugarh	5
Indore	18
Quetta	23
Ludhiana	4
Srinagar	9
TOTAL	83	33	87	157

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association.

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
Assam.			
	R		
SILCHAR . } Medical Woman's quarters. Women's Ward .	714 1,500 900 3,590	..... ..... ..... .....	Built by Local Board. Rani of Bijul. Built by Local Board. Built by Government, Local Board and Municipality.
JORHAT . Medical Woman's quarters.	1,000	.....	} Built by Local Board.
GOLAGHAT . Midwife's quarters	300	.....
DIBRUGARH . } Medical Woman's quarters. Women's Ward .	3,000 1,500 2,000 1,000	..... ..... ..... .....
SYLHET . King Edward Memorial Women's Ward.	3,000	.....
	TOTAL .	18,504	
Baluchistan.			
	R		
QUETTA . Lady Sandeman Zenana Hospital.	9,620	By Municipality and Fund.	} R. S. Sant Singh, Contractor.
SIBI . MacIvor Women's Dispensary. Medical Woman's quarters.	1,000 465	..... Provincial Revenue and Dispensary Fund.	
ZIARAT . Women's Dispensary and Medical Woman's quarters with compound. Compounder's quarters with compound.	2,595 510	..... }	} Public Works Department.
	Indoor patients' ward with compound.	2,507	
FORT SANDEMAN. Lady Dufferin Hospital	8,319	Rs. 5,860 value of building erected at the expense of Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.	Rs. 2,459 value of building presented by Mauladad Khan Nasir.
	TOTAL .	25,016	

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

		Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED	
			Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise)
Bengal.				
		₹		
CALCUTTA	Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital.	6,84,389	Yes.	
	The Sarnomoyee Hostel.	50,000	....	Presented by Maharani Sarnomoyee as boarding house for female students. Built by special subscription.
	Lady Elliott Hostel	25,000	....
DACCA	Lady Dufferin Women's Hospital.	18,769	Yes.	
BERHAM- PORE. (Murshidabad)	Victoria Zenana Hospital.	9,000	...	Built by subscription and donation. The building was purchased for Rs20,000 by Raja Jogendra Narayan Roy Bahadur of Lalgaol and presented to the Dispensary Committee.
	Women's Ward attached to the General Hospital (accommodation of 12 beds for in-patients).	5,000	Yes.	
CHITTAGONG	One building with one bed	3,339	.....	Presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Upendra Lal Rai, Zamindar and Merchant, Chittagong.
	Medical Woman's quarters.	1,500	} Yes.	
	Midwife's quarters	1,700		
	Lady Curzon Zenana Hospital	2,743	Yes.	The site was presented by Government.
BILDHUM	Mrs. Carstairs' Cottage wards	2,197	Yes	Purchased at a cost of Rs51-1 6. The landlord gave the land free of rent.
	Female Compounders' quarters.	1,103	Newly built within the cottage wards.	
BOGRA	Taherunnessa Zenana Hospital.	8,500	Built by late Nawab Abdus Sobhan Choudury of Bogra.	
MYMENSINGH	Bidyamoyee Women's Hospital.	8,000		Built by late Bidyamoyee of Muktagacha.

**Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in
furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.***

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).		Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
			Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
Bengal—concl'd.				
TIPPERAH	Faizunnessa Zenana Hospital, Comilla.	R 13,500	.....	Presented by late Nawab Sakeba Faizunnessa, Chowdhuran of Paschimgaon, Tipperah.
PABNA	Hemaugini Debi's Women's ward.	5,891	.....	By Babu Jogesh Prasanno Bhaduri, Zamindar of Purjana.
TOTAL		8,48,233		
Berar.				
R				
AMRATOTI	Women's Hospital	40,481	.....	By funds locally collected.
SHEGAON	Sai Bai Moto Women's Hospital.	29,419	.....	By the Doctors, through the Local Fund Supervisor, Buldana.
AKOLA	} Women's Hospital {	26,000	.....	By funds locally collected and aided by Government.
YEOTMAL		48,454	.....	By funds locally collected.
TOTAL		1,44,357		
Bihar and Orissa.				
R				
GAYA	Lady Elgin Zenana Hospital and Dispensary.	72,000	.....	By local subscription.
MONGHYE	Lady Mackenzie Zenana Hospital.	7,860	.....	Presented by Raja Kamaleswari Prasad Singh.
BHAGALPUR.	Rani Shibatarini Hospital including the Dais' and Compounders' quarters.	17,228	.....	The Hospital building was presented by Raja Shib Chandra Banerjee and the Dais' and Compounders' quarters by the Bunaili Estate.
	Victoria Memorial Hospital.	25,000	.....	Erected by subscription from the public of Bhagalpur as a Memorial to the late Queen Victoria.
TOTAL		1,22,088		

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

		Approximate value of same	HOW OBTAINED.	
			Built by Fund	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
Bombay.				
AHMEDABAD	Victoria Jubilee Hospital for women and children, Jethibai and Rewabai obstetric wards.	₹ 1,39,638	.....	The late Rao Bahadur Ranchorlal Chotalal, c i e., spent ₹28,000; his son, the late Mr. Madhavlal spent ₹3,000 and his grandson, Sirdar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Ranchodhar, Bart., has spent the rest in making large extensions to the building
HYDERABAD (SIND).	Women's Hospital including Dais' quarters, dead-house, out-houses, operating room and compound wall.	10,435	Yes	The piece of ground on which the Hospital is built was presented to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund Association here by the Hyderabad Municipality
KARACHI	Lady Dufferin Hospital Main Building and out-houses.	1,11,000	.....	Chiefly by the late Edulji Dinshaw, c i e
	Lady Dufferin Hospital Maternity Wing	69,500	.....	Government of Bombay
	Louis Lawrence Institute (Home for Nurses in training for midwifery work in Sind)	44,445	.. ..	Public subscription
	Beardas Asanmal Dispensary	21,620	.....	Beardas Asanmal
	Gulbai Khershedbai Nanabhai Spencer Nurses' Home	8,275	.....	Chiefly by Dr K. N. Spencer.
SURAT.	Sheth Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas Hospital for Women and Children.	Value of building 29,913 Value of land 22,144	By a grant of ₹1,386 by the Local Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Dispensary Fund, Surat.	A portion of legacy by Sheth Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas 11,000 By a gift from Bai Dayakore.. 37,671 By a gift from Surat Municipality 2,000
SHOLAPUR	The Lady Beay Dufferin Hospital.	Not known	.....	Lent for use only free of rent by the Municipality. Additions and alterations have been done at the expense of the Fund to make the building suitable for hospital purposes. Cost of additions, ₹2,101.

**Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in
furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.***

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	How OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).

Bombay—*concl'd.*

		<i>R</i>			
		Amount			
SHOLAPUR— <i>concl'd.</i>	The Raja Bahadur Narsinggirji Ward (Operation Theatre).	About 5,000	Yes	.	Built on Municipal ground just close to the Hospital with the donation of Rs.5,000 by Raja Bahadur Narsinggirji.
	Quarters for the Medical Woman with three out-houses for servants.	3,600	Yes	.	Built on Government land granted at a nominal rent of Rs per annum.
	House No. 8,000/51, New Sadar Bazar, Camp.	1,500	.....		Presented by Messrs. Cursetji & Sons and A. M. Dalal.
SHIKARPUR.	Victoria Jubilee Lady Dufferin Hospital.	25,000	.....		Presented by Government. The old building having been found insanitary was exchanged with school No. 11 outside the town proper. The school building is now being properly fitted for hospital purposes from the donations of the Shikarpur Municipality, District Local Board, Sukkar, and the people of Shikarpur.
	Bungalow for the residence of the Medical Woman.	9,972	Yes	.	
	Total	5,22,042			

Burma.

		<i>R</i>			
		Amount			
RANGOON	Lady Dufferin Maternity Hospital.	1,19,538	}	Voluntary contributions and donations, grants from Local Government, Central Committee, and Rangoon and other Municipalities.	Sites given by the Government of India.
	Quarters for Nurses	31,968			
	Nurses' new quarters (for Results-System-Midwives).	8,403		Built by the Government of Burma.	
TOTAL		1,59,909			

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

		Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
			Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
Central Provinces.				
<i>R</i>				
NAGPUR	Dufferin Hospital for Women.	50,041	Built with Rs14,523 from Provincial Branch, Rs5,000 from Central Committee, and Rs6,552 from subscriptions.	Subscriptions of Rs13,030 were received from Sir Kastur Chand Daga, K.C.I.E., Rs4,500 from the Nagpur Municipality, Rs2,000 from the late Rao Bahadur Appaji Bhat towards Hospital Building Fund, and Rs4,366 from Government.
	Zonana Ward	4,000	Built by Fund	Subscription of Rs2,500 from the late Seth Bachhraj of Wardha, and Rs500 from Manager, Empress Mills.
	Quarters for the Resident Medical Officer, Matron, etc.	14,000	Built by Fund.	
JUHSULPORE	Lady Elgin Hospital, including the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's new quarters.	20,000	.....	The late Raja Gokul Das.
	TOTAL	88,071		
Madras.				
<i>R</i>				
MADRAS	Victoria Hospital for Caste and Goshu Women.	1,00,000	...	Presented by the Rajah of Venkateswari, K.C.I.E.
MANGALORE.	Women and Children's Hospital.	6,500	...	Belongs to the Municipality.
CUTTALORE.	Dispensary for Women and Children.	10,000	.....	Built by Rajah Sir S. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, K.T., C.I.E.
MATTANCHERRY (COCHIN).	Women and Children's Hospital.	20,000	.....	BUILT BY THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT.
TRICHUR	Civil Hospital	4,000	.....
VELLORE	Jubilee Hospital	22,000	Built by public subscriptions.	Presented by the Jubilee Committee
VIZAGAPATAM	Victoria Hospital for Women and Children.	10,000	...	Presented by Sri Maharaja Gajapati Rao, K.C.I.E.
BOBBILI	Rajah of Bobbili's Hospital for Women.	5,000	.....	Presented by the late Hon'ble the Rajah of Bobbili, K.C.I.E.
SALEM	Queen Alexandra Hospital for Women and Children.	22,000	...	Public subscriptions and Government grant.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of Hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).		Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
			Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
Madras—concl'd.				
B				
VIRIANAGURAM	H. H. the Maharaja Kumarika of Rowa's Caste and Goda Hospital.	20,000	.....	Presented by H. H. the Maharaja Kumarika of Rowa.
BELLARY	Victoria Memorial Women's Hospital.	10,000	V. M. Fund and public subscriptions.	
TINNEVELLY	Dufferin Women's Dispensary, Vannarpet.	25,000	District Board of Tinnevely.	R10,000 contributed by Rajah Sir S. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Kt., C.I.E.
ADONI	Municipal Hospital for women.	11,000	V. M. Fund and public subscriptions.	
CONJEEVEHAR.	Women and Children's Dispensary.	12,500	.....	Rajah Sir S. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Kt., C.I.E.
CALICUT	Women and Children's Hospital.	31,079	.....	Partly by subscriptions, chief donor being Sir S. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Kt., C.I.E., and partly by the Municipality and District Board.
PUDUKOTTAI	Maharaja's Dispensary for Women and Children.	5,000	.....	State buildings. Presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Pudukottai.
COIMBATORE	Women's Hospital	1,000	Purchased by the Municipality.	
COCANADA	Lady Havelock Hospital	45,000	By District Board, Godavari.	R5,000 contributed by Mrs. Venkataratnam.
DINDIGUL	Women and Children's Hospital.	13,668	Municipality.	
TOTAL		4,10,047		

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not)		Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
			Built by Fund	Presented and by whom (or otherwise)
Mysore.				
MYSORE	Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital	₹ 22,622	} By Mysore Government and by contribution.
BANGALORE	Maternity Hospital	33,034	.....
KOLAR	} Women's Hospital and Dispensary.	5,500	.....
CHIKMAGALUR.		5,500	.. .	
HASSAN		4,060	.....
MYSORE	Women's Dispensary attached to General Hospital	1,500	} Not stated.
BANGALORE	Women's Dispensary attached to Victoria Hospital.	1,500	.....
SHIMOGA	} Women's Hospital and Dispensary	6,000	.. ..
TUMKUR		5,248	.....
BANGALORE	Lady Curzon Hospital for Women and Children	1,10,000	...	} By Government of India and certain Indian gentlemen in the cantonment.
TOTAL		1,94,964		
N.-W. F. Province.				
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Zenana Hospital	₹ 40,000		} From subscriptions, and District and Municipal Funds.
TOTAL		40,000		
Punjab.				
AMRITSAR	Women's Hospital	₹ 15,000	} Municipality.
JHANG	Civil Hospital, Women's Ward.	6,100	.....
LAHORE	Lady Anthonison Hospital.	1,25,061	.....
LYALLPUR	Women's Hospital	40,000	.. .	} Punjab Branch of Dufferin Fund with grant from Government.
LUDHIANA	Women's Ward of Civil Hospital.	10,000	..	
RAWAL-PINDI	Women's Dispensary and Wards.	12,117	} Built by the Municipality Committee.
	Quarters for Female Assistant Surgeon	2,297	.. ..
	New quarters for Female Assistant Surgeon.	3,956	.....
	Quarters for Compounders.	932	..	
	TOTAL		2,15,363	

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

AGRA . . .	Lady Lyall Hospital . . .	R 1,27,003	Yes.	
	Maternity Hospital . . .	35,700	Yes.	
	Nurses' Quarters . . .	29,095	Yes.	
	Medical Woman's quarters.	35,299	Yes.	
	Hostel for Female Students.	18,000	Yes.	
	Firozabad Women's Dispensary.	6,051	.....	Firozabad Municipality.
	Pipalmandi Women's Dispensary.	} .....	.....	On rent paid by the Agra Municipality.
	Tajganj Women's Dispensary.		.....
ALIGAH . . .	Dufferin Hospital with quarters, out-houses, etc.	55,072	Yes . . .	Rupees 36,704 contributed by Rani Khushal Kuar Sahiba of Barauli, District Aligarh.
ALLAHABAD . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	72,533	.....	} All paid by Provincial Government.
	Medical Woman's quarters.	19,000	.....
BAHRAICH . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	32,379	Yes.	
BARA BANKI . . .	Grigg Women's Hospital.	3,000	.....	Presented by Poor House Committee and District Board.
	Medical Woman's quarters.	3,000	.....	Presented by late Rai Narnai. Bali Bahadur, Taluqdar of Dariabad.
	Malla Raiganj Ward . . .	1,900	.....	Presented by late Shaikh Naushad Ali Khan, Taluqdar of Malla Raiganj.
	Operating Room . . .	1,345	Yes.	
	Sherring Ward . . .	1,437	.....
	Pardahnashin Wards and Chaukidar's quarters.	4,163	.....	Built by private subscription.
BAZELY . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	56,351	Yes . . .	Built from funds provided by Government.
BENARES . . .	Ishwari Memorial Hospital.	1,58,374	Yes. . .	Rupees 13,000 were contributed by the District Board.
BILSOR . . .	} Women's Hospital . . .	13,397	Yes . . .	Also received grant-in-aid from Government for this purpose.
NAJINA . . .		5,641	Yes . . .	Rupees 1,872 were contributed by District Board.
CANNUPUR . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	41,356	Yes.	
	Maternity Ward . . .	7,584	Yes . . .	Also by subscription especially collected for the purpose.
	A new maternity ward for European patients.	4,788	.....	Built by Government.
	Nurses' quarters . . .	4,410	.....	Presented by the Hon'ble Lala Bishambar Nath.
	Dais' quarters . . .	1,077	.....	By Victoria Memorial Fund.
	Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters.	1,864	Yes.	
	Female Compounder's quarters.	1,578	.....	Built from a grant given by Government.
	Two servants' quarters	1,044	Yes.	

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—contd.			
FARRUKHABAD Dufferin Hospital . . .	22,499	Yes . . .	The Compounders' quarters were formerly part of the Sadr Dispensary, but were made over to the Fund on the establishment of a branch at Farrukhabad.
Operation room for the above.	3,000	...	Built from a donation by Babu Bharat Indu.
FIZABAD Dufferin Hospital . . .	5,000	Yes	
GHAZIPUR Women's Hospital . . .	11,960	... .	Built from Municipal contribution and local subscriptions.
GONDA Dufferin Hospital . . .	3,751	Yes.	Presented by Mrs. Pannal of Isle of Wight.
May Barrow Hospital . . .	8,540	..	By grant-in-aid from Government.
Quarters for female Compounder, <i>laharin</i> and sweeper.	1,031	..	
GORAKHPUR Zenana Hospital . . .	27,965	.	Presented by Government
KHERI Dufferin Hospital . . .	21,880	Hospital building built by fund for Rs13,546.	Six wards presented by private persons. Servants' quarters built at a cost of Rs3,334 by private subscription.
LUCKNOW Dufferin Hospital . . .	64,468	Yes	Presented by the Quinton Memorial Fund Committee.
Quinton Memorial Wing	15,163	.....	Built from grants from Government and District Board and also from subscriptions.
MERRUT Dufferin Hospital, with quarters for the Medical Woman, Compounders, and servants, etc.	75,500	.....
MIRZAPUR Jubilee Hospital . . .	15,626	... .	Jubilee Hospital Fund, Mirzapur.
Eye Ward, Sub-Assistant Surgeons' and Compounders' quarters	9,591	Yes . . .	Chiefly from a contribution made by the Provincial Committee.
PARTABGARH Dufferin Hospital . . .	25,269	... .	Presented by Rana Baghraj Koer of Partabgarh.
Enclosure wall to the above.	5,712	.....	Built from a grant made by Government.
PILIBHIT Dufferin Hospital . . .	14,225	Yes	
RAE BAREILY Dufferin Hospital . . .	8,962	Yes. . .	A contribution was also made by the late Rana Sir Shaukar Baksh Singh, K.C.I.E., of Khasjurgao.
New quarters for compounders and servants	1,945	Yes. . .	A contribution was made by Government.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh— <i>concl.</i>			
	<i>Rs.</i>		
SARANANPUR Dufferin Hospital	33,262	Yes.	A part of the building valued at Rs.500 was presented by Government which also gave a grant of Rs.1,595.
SHARJAHAN- PUR Dufferin Hospital	11,588	.....	Built from Municipal and District Board contributions and local subscriptions. Contributions were also received from the Provincial Committee.
HATHRAS Singhari Women's Hospital.	10,000	Yes.	Presented by Lala Parmanand.
SITAPUR Dufferin Hospital	18,601	.....	Built from subscriptions.
TOTAL	11,86,190		

Native States.

(These institutions are built and maintained at the cost of their respective States.)

	<i>Rs.</i>		
INDORE Maharani Women's Hospital.	80,000	.....	Built by the Indore State.
BETTIAH Raj Dufferin Hospital.	86,071	.....	By the Bettiah Estate.
DARBHANGA Raj Dufferin Hospital.	33,000	.....	By the Darbhanga Estate.
SANGRUR, JIND. Victoria Women's Hospital.	25,000	.....	Jhind Darbar.
BHOPAL Lady Lansdowne Hospital and Lady Minto Training School and Hostel for Girls.	60,392	.....	By the past and present Begums of Bhopal.
Lady Hardinge Foundling Home.	5,419	.....	By Present Begum.
KAPURTHALA Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women.	16,362	.....	By H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala.
KOTAH Victoria Jubilee Hospital and Women's Dispensary.	65,410	.....	By H. H. the Maharao of Kotah.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

		Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
			Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise)
Native States— <i>contd.</i>				
UDAIPUR	Walter Zenana Hospital	27,003	..	By H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur.
ALWAR	Lady Dufferin Hospital	27,000	..	} By H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Alwar.
	Lady Elgin Wards for Pordahnashins.	11,191	..	
GWALIOR	Jaya-Arogya Hospital for Women and children at Laahkar.	2,56,000	.. ..	} By the State
SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.	Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital.	41,671	.. ..
REWARI	Zenana Hospital and Quarters for Hospital Staff.	4,500	..	
PATIALA	Lady Dufferin Hospital	50,000	.	His Highness the late Maharaja of Patiala.
	Hendley Women's Dispensary.	5,241	.. ..	} By Council of Regency
	Lady Curzon School for the training of nurses, etc	24,280	.	
RAMPUR	Zenana section of the Rampur State Hospital including Dispensary, wards, etc	36,000	..	By the State
TONK	Walter Women's Hospital.	10,000	..	By H. H. the Nawab Sahib Bahadur of Tonk State
BAHAWALPUR	Jubilee Women's Hospital	50,000		By H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur
BIKANER	Zenana Hospital	50,414	..	By the Darbar.
JODHPUR	Jaswant Hospital for Women	50,000	..	By H. H. the Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur.
BHARATPUR	Maji Sahiba Daryab Kuar's Hospital for Women.	37,524	..	By the Bharatpur Darbar.
RAJKOT (KATHIAWAR)	Rasulkanji Hospital and out-houses and Zenana Medical Officer's Bungalow.	80,000	.. ..	By H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Junagadh.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*concl'd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).

Native States—*concl'd.*

		R		
TRIVANDRUM	Women's Ward and out-patient dispensary, women's side, General Hospital.	24,000	.....
	Nursing Sister's quarters, General and Women and Children's Hospital.	22,374	.....
	Combined Maternity and Women and Children's Hospital.	47,277	.....
	Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon.	10,753	.....
	Women's Ward, Alleppey Hospital.	3,590	.....
	Women's Wards, Nagercoil Hospital.	77	.....
JAORA	Victoria Zenana Hospital.	20,000	.....	By the State.
BRAWAR	Women's Ward, Charitable Dispensary.	3,700	.....	District Board with funds supplied by the Municipality.
BARODA	Victoria Jubilee Ward	28,527	.....	} H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar's Government.
	Jamnabai Dispensary	1,56,322	.....
NAHAN	Sunsher Zenana Hospital.	13,643	.....	By His Highness the late Sir Surandra Bickrum Parkach, K.C.S.I., Ruler of Sirmoor.
HYDERABAD (Deccan).	Victoria Zenana Hospital, Hyderabad.	3,70,504	.....	By the State.
	Rani Cheelam Janka Bai Zenana Hospital, Gulburgah.	9,000	.....	Rupces 6,000 from the Rani Janka Bai of Sirnapally; R3,000 from Local Fund.
	Zenana Ward, Raichur	7,000	.....	By Local Fund.
TOTAL		18,49,875		

Abstract.

	<i>₹</i>
Assam	18,504
Baluchistan	25,016
Bengal	8,48,233
Berar	1,44,357
Bihar and Orissa	1,22,088
Bombay	5,22,042
Burma	1,59,909
Central Provinces	88,071
Madras	4,10,047
Mysore	1,04,064
N.-W. F. Province	40,000
Punjab	2,15,363
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	11,86,109
Native States	18,49,875
Total value of buildings	<u>53,24,063</u>

APPENDIX III.

Return of Patients treated in Hospitals for Women in India

The following returns of patients treated are divided into three classes, viz. :—

Class A.—Patients treated in Hospitals which are mainly controlled and by the Dufferin Fund.

„ B.—In Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

„ C.—Native States (which now include the statistics returned by the M Branch).

Assam.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.			TOTAL.	REMA
		In.	Out.			
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Silchar . . .	Charitable Dispensary	113	11,468	60	11,641	
Sylhet . . .		116	3,961	45	4,122	
Sunamganj . . .		23	2,488	145	2,656	
Karimganj . . .		...	...	982	982	
Dhubri . . .		85	1,803	28	1,916	
Goalpara . . .		20	5,582	...	5,902	
Bilashipara . . .		...	...	21	21	
Gauhati . . .		87	4,345	98	4,530	
Barpeta . . .		...	...	14	14	
Tezpur . . .		54	1,118	58	1,230	
Mangaldai . . .		14	2,238	8	2,260	
Sibsagar . . .		...	...	23	23	
Jorhat . . .		57	9,048	232	9,337	
Tura . . .		12	...	17	29	
Aijal . . .		...	...	32	32	
Shillong . . .		...	...	56	56	
Nazira . . .		...	...	46	46	
Nowgong . . .	Earle Hospital	50	5,843	65	5,958	
TOTAL		631	48,194	1,930	50,755	

Baluchistan.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund,

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		In.	Out.			
			Treated in hospital	Treated at home.		
Quetta . .	Lady Sandeman Zenana Hospital	104	6,501	580	7,185	
Quetta . .	Patel Ward in the Civil Hospital	214	..	..	214	
Sibi . . .	Melvor Women's Dispensary.	74	3,755	81	3,910	
Fort Sandeman .	Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital	48	7,553	47	7,648	
TOTAL .		440	17,809	708	18,957	

Bengal.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS A.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		In.	Out.			
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Calcutta	Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital.	2,005	2,387	-	4,392	
Dacca	Lady Dufferin Women's Hospital.	22	2,200	229	2,451	
Total		2,027	2,587	229	4,843	

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

Bengal—contd.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

CLASS B.						
STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		In.	Out.			
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Birbhum	Lady Curzon Zenana Hospital.	86	5,850	85	6,021	
Cossipore (24-Parganahs).	Kaninimoyee Dasi's Women's Ward attached to the North Suburban Hospital.	169	4,052	263	4,484	
Bankura	Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital.	77	5,690	20	5,797	
Berhampore (Murshidabad).	Victoria Zenana Hospital	648	17,242	291	18,181	
Khulna	Women's Ward attached to the Woodburn Hospital.	67	2,915	25	3,007	
Nadia	Rani Tara Sundari Women's Ward attached to the Navadwip Garrett Hospital.	21	1,796	228	2,045	
	Women's Ward attached to the Meherpur Hospital.	...	...	21	21	
	Women's Ward attached to the Perojpur Dispensary.	42	2,917	23	2,982	
Bakarganj	Women's Ward attached to the Bhola Dispensary.	...	25	37	62	
	Women's Ward attached to the Patuakhali Dispensary.	44	3,932	50	4,026	
	Women's Ward attached to the Barisal Hospital.	196	1,234	74	1,504	
Chittagong	Women's Ward attached to the General Hospital.	234	10,705	86	11,025	
	Cox's Bazar Dispensary .	35	2,638	106	2,779	

Bengal—*concl'd.*

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B—*concl'd.*

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		In.	Out.			
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Faridpur .	Women's Ward attached to the Charitable Dispensary.	45.	4,204	114	4,453	
	Women's Ward attached to the Madaripur Dispensary.	30	1,357	...	1,387	
Mymensing	Bidyemoyee Women's Hospital.	258	4,202	305	4,745	
Noakhali .	Birendra Kishore Manikya Women's Hospital attached to the Sadr Hospital	102	4,872	197	4,071	
	Women's Ward attached to the Feni Dispensary.	15	51	16	82	
	Women's Ward attached to the Hurrishpur Dispensary.	..	6	5	11	
Pabna .	Hemargini Debi Women's Hospital attached to the Sadr Hospital.	109	3,434	77	3,620	
	Shahazadpur Dispensary.	..	...	98	98	
Bangpur .	Kundi Dispensary .	..	...	38	38	
	Ulipar Dispensary	...	...	33	33	
	Kakina Dispensary	...	...	5	5	
Tupperah .	Fairunnessa Zenana Hospital, Comilla.	16	5,092	50	5,158	
	Chandpur Dispensary	...	...	33	33	
TOTAL		2,174	61,604	2,290	66,263	

Berar.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Amraoti . . .	Women's Hospital . .	106	4,430	42	4,578
Shegaon . . .	The Sai Bai Moti Women's Hospital.	64	7,108	668	7,840
Akola . . .	Women's Hospital . .	68	7,239	119	7,426
Ycetmal . . .	Women's Hospital . .	1	640	20	661
Ellichpur City	Women's Ward, City Dispensary.	1	...	39	40
Ycetmal . . .	} Main Hospital . . {	...	...	25	25
Akola . . .		4	11	17	32
Buldana . . .	Main Hospital . .	62	...	22	84
Chandur Bazar .	} Branch Dispensary {	1	12	35	48
Daryapur . . .		...	...	42	42
Anjangaon . . .		...	...	49	49
Morsi . . .		...	...	69	69
Chandur Railway .		...	...	59	59
Basim . . .	.....	...	...	284	284
Khamgaon . . .	} Branch Dispensary {	...	...	74	74
Mehekar . . .		13	...	43	56
Darwha . . .	} Branch Dispensary {	...	...	52	52
Digras . . .		...	...	25	25
Jalgaon . . .		...	...	43	43
Akot . . .		...	...	35	35
Karanja . . .		18	...	44	62
Dewalgaon Raja .	}	...	...	13	13
Mangoul Pir . .		...	...	19	19
TOTAL .		338	19,440	1,838	21,616

Bihar and Orissa.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS A.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.				REMARKS.
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.	
			Treated in hospital	Treated at home.		
Gaya . . .	Lady Elgin Zenana Hos- pital.	425	5,781	632	6,848	
Bhagalpur . .	Rani Shibatarini Hospi- tal.	492	6,479	639	7,610	
Monghyr . . .	Charitable Hospital.	433	8,305	79	8,817	
Bankipur . . .	General Hospital, Women's Ward.	494	8,225	125	8,844	
TOTAL .		1,854	28,790	1,475	32,119	

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.				REMARKS.
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.	
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Sembelpur . .	Main Dispensary, Women's Department.	210	12,462	21	12,693	
Deoghur . .	Women's Charitable Hospital.	72	2,956	40	3,068	
Puri . .	Pilgrim Hospital, Women's Ward.	189	1,867	75	2,131	
Jamui . .	Charitable Dispensary .	23	2,683	15	2,721	
	TOTAL .	494	19,968	151	20,613	

Bombay.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS A.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Ahmedabad . . .	Victoria Jubilee Hospital . . .	1,777	9,731	67	11,575
Hyderabad (Sind) . . .	Women's Hospital . . .	613	9,990	...	10,603
	TOTAL . . .	2,390	19,721	67	22,178

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Belgaum . . .	Civil Hospital . . .	979	...	14	993
Dhulia . . .	Municipal Bapat Dispensary . . .	...	4,560	24	4,584
Karachi . . .	Lady Dufferin Hospital . . .	831	12,928	53	13,813
Poona City . . .	Khan Bahadur Pestanji Sorabji Dispensary . . .	57	...	72	129
	King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women and Children . . .	65	2,682	...	2,747
Godhra . . .	Panch Mahals and Rowa- kantha Branch . . .	...	10	342	352
Sholapur . . .	Lady Rensy Dufferin Hospi- tal . . .	203	9,838	60	10,101
Satara . . .	Civil Hospital . . .	6	...	44	50
	TOTAL . . .	2,141	30,918	609	32,768

Burma.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.
CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Rangoon . . .	Lady Dufferin Maternity Hospital	1,065	22,541	..	23,606
	TOTAL .	1,065	22,541	...	23,606

Central Provinces.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS A.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915			
		In.	Out		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Nagpur . . .	Dufferin Hospital	570	6,802	786	8,158
	Bapu Rao Gangabai Dispensary.	..	5,906	..	5,906
Jubbulpore . . .	Elgin Hospital	338	5,285	..	5,623
	TOTAL .	908	17,993	786	19,687

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.
CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.			
		In	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Bangor . . .	Women's ward of the Main Dispensary.	119	3,202	80	3,401
	TOTAL .	119	3,202	80	3,401

Madras.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Madras . .	Victoria Hospital for Caste and Goshia women.	2,159	12,761	...	14,920
	TOTAL .	2,159	12,761	...	14,920

North-West Frontier Province.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Dera Ismail Khan	Municipal Zenana Hospital	221	4,325	...	4,546
	TOTAL .	221	4,325	...	4,546

Punjab.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Gujrat . .	Women's Out-door Department of Civil Hospital.	...	16,435	40	16,475
Lahore . .	Lady Aitchison Hospital	816	6,014	...	6,830
Simla . .	Dufferin Ward, Ripon Hospital.	337	4,106	...	4,443
	TOTAL .	1,153	26,555	40	27,748

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS A.

STATION	NAME OF HOSPITAL	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Agra	Lady Lyall Hospital	1,717	..	..	1,717
	Maternity Hospital	943		..	943
	Lady Lyall Dispensary	..	14,677	..	14,677
Aligarh	Dufferin Hospital	742	6,998	101	7,841
Allahabad	Dufferin Hospital	1,065	12,613	300	14,008
Babraich	Dufferin Hospital	291	7,455	35	7,781
Bara Banka	Grigg Women's Hospital	248	6,249	49	6,546
Bareilly	Dufferin Hospital	702	11,325	186	12,213
Benares	Ishwari Memorial Hospital.	870	11,997	411	13,378
Bijnor	Mrs. Markham's Women's Hospital.	138	5,679	102	5,919
Bijnor (Nagina)	Women's Hospital	81	3,688	20	3,789
Cawnpore	Dufferin Hospital	488	10,306	9	10,803
Farrukhabad	Dufferin Hospital	222	5,109	260	5,591
Fyzabad	Dufferin Hospital	386	7,871	216	8,473
Ghazipur	Women's Hospital	656	8,560	74	9,290
Gonda	Dufferin Hospital	195	8,662	50	8,907
Gorakhpur	Dufferin Hospital	426	7,205	56	7,697
Kheri	Dufferin Hospital	217	3,187	52	3,456
Lucknow	Dufferin Hospital	1,074	9,149	..	10,223
Meerut	Dufferin Hospital	517	15,921	160	16,538
Mirzapur	Dufferin Hospital	201	6,556	113	6,870
Partabgarh	Dufferin Hospital	179	3,650	42	3,871
Pilibhit	Dufferin Hospital	277	6,849	155	7,281
Rae Bareilly	Dufferin Hospital	236	5,072	145	5,453
Saharanpur	Dufferin Hospital	306	8,054	101	8,461
Shahjahanpur	Dufferin Hospital	363	10,562	297	11,222
Sitapur	Dufferin Hospital	275	4,998	67	5,340
Singharia (Math-ras).	Women's Hospital	281	7,556	102	7,939
TOTAL		13,106	210,278	3,043	226,427

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—*concl'd.*

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Agra . . .	Pipalmandi Dispensary .	...	8,199	112	8,311
	Tajganj Women's Dispensary.	...	6,295	55	6,350
	Firozabad Women's Dispensary.	...	7,675	42	7,717
Azamgarh . .	Women's Dispensary .	228	5,986	28	6,242
Benares . .	Bhelupur Women's Hospital.	...	8,607	26	8,633
	Women's Hospital . .	253	13,435	116	13,804
Budaun . . .	Sahaswan Women's Hospital.	...	5,919	30	5,949
	Ujhani Women's Hospital	14	6,119	...	6,133
	Lady Porter's Hospital for women.	468	2,780	20	3,268
Dohra Dun . .	Women's Hospital . . {	104	7,009	106	7,219
Etawah . . .		142	6,618	97	6,857
Farrukhabad .	Shamshabad Women's Hospital.	57	5,291	24	5,372
Fatehpur . . .	Mrs. Rustamji's Dufferin Hospital.	191	2,999	71	3,261
Gonda (Balrampur).	Anson Women's Hospital	193	9,574	...	9,767
Hardoi . . .	Women's Dispensary . {	157	5,222	158	5,537
Hardoi (Sandila)		75	7,467	93	7,635
Hamirpur . . .	Women's Dispensary .	66	3,161	50	3,280
Mainpuri . . .	Women's Dispensary .	249	5,499	83	5,531
Moradabad . .	Victoria Women's Hospital.	639	12,082	116	12,837
Moradabad (Amroha).	Women's Dispensary .	92	9,622	64	9,778
Muttra . . .	Women's Hospital . . {	69	4,933	31	5,033
Muzaffarnagar .		313	6,268	60	6,641
Naini Tal . . .	Crosthwaite Women's Dispensary.	167	6,470	480	7,117
Orai (Jalaun) .	Women's Hospital . .	66	2,152	55	2,273
Sultanpur . .	Amethli Women's Hospital	109	3,180	33	3,322
TOTAL . . .		3,652	162,565	1,950	168,167

**Native States (which now include the statistics returned by the
Mysore Branch).**

CLASS C.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1915.				REMARKS.
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.	
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Indore . . .	Maharani Women's Hos- pital. -	319	3,304	43	3,666	
Alwar . . .	Lady Dufferin Hospital .	230	18,774	816	19,920	
Kotah . . .	Victoria Jubilee Hospital	235	6,798	76	7,019	
Bharatpur . .	Maji Sahiba Darya Kaur's Hospital for women.	308	4,171	90	4,569	
Bikanir . . .	Zenana Hospital . . .	199	6,895	293	7,393	
Judhpur . . .	Jaawant Hospital for women	62	3,230	..	3,292	
Jaipur . . .	Zenana Wards, Mayo Hospital.	1,017	15,164	135	16,256	
Tonk . . .	Walter Women's Hospital.	217	7,628	836	8,673	
Bohwar . . .	Women's Hospital . . .	96	9,879	240	10,215	
Gwalior . . .	Jaya-Arogya Hospital for women and children Lash- kar.	1,373	13,590	..	14,963	
	Civil Hospital, Ujjain . .	145	7,918	...	8,063	
Rewah . . .	Zenana Hospital . . .	57	8,928	60	9,045	
Baroda . . .	Jamnabai Dispensary . .	..	32,902	..	32,902	
	Jubilee Ward of the Lady Dufferin Hospital.	488	...	..	488	
Nahan . . .	Shumehar Zenana Hospital	82	4,458	125	4,605	
Kapurthala . .	Victoria Jubilee Hospital .	492	28,951	...	29,443	
Patiala . . .	Lady Dufferin Hospital	508	6,596	...	7,104	
	Handley Women's Dispen- sary.	...	5,833	...	5,833	
Jhind (Sangrur) .	Victoria Women's Hospital.	45	5,994	169	6,208	
Bahawalpur . .	Jubilee Women's Hospital.	237	11,749	937	2,973	
Bhopal . . .	Lady Lansdowne Zenana Hospital.	370	5,496	972	6,638	

**-Native States (which now include the statistics returned by the
Mysore Branch)—*concl'd.***

CLASS C—*concl'd.*

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENT TREATED IN 1915.				REMARKS.
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.	
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home		
Rampur . .	Zenana Hospital . .	61	4,059	300	4,420	
Bangalore . .	Victoria Hospital, Women's Department.	1,017	12,483	.	13,500	
	Maternity Hospital . .	1,023	17,760	10	18,791	
	Lady Carson Hospital . .	1,804	19,062	.	20,866	
Mysore . .	Vani Valas Hospital . .	596	13,018	210	13,824	
	General Hospital, Women's Department.	...	11,225	3	11,228	
Kolar . .	Gold Fields Maternity Hospital, Robertscupet.	405	14,678	30	15,113	
	Gold Fields Women's Dispensary.	29	11,250		11,279	
	Women's Dispensary . .	37	16,973	105	17,115	
Chickballapur . .	Women's Dispensary . .	16	7,242	...	7,260	
Tumkur . .		26	9,752	40	9,818	
Hassan . .		12	10,399	20	10,431	
Shemoga . .		...	11,340	265	11,605	
Bagar . .		...	8,996	50	9,046	
Chickmagalur . .		76	24,613	...	24,689	
Chitaldroog . .		...	7,578	30	7,608	
Bogra . .	Taharubessa Women's Hospital.	...	5,249	193	5,442	
TOTAL		23,473	640,316	7,231	671,160	

APPENDIX IV.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

United Provinces.
646,284.

Burma.									
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	7,507	1,272	648	9,937	230,117	187,355	161,803	639,749	640,293
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	1,083	"	"	1,083	27,534	7,579	8,385	49,009	44,751
Combined Provincial Total	8,590	1,272	648	11,070	307,651	204,935	170,388	688,758	685,044
Assam.									
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	1,710	359	223	2,297	211,901	267,652	144,720	624,669	628,946
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Combined Provincial Total	1,710	359	223	2,297	211,901	267,652	144,720	624,669	628,946
Bengal.									
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	14,315	2,163	1,639	16,123	625,159	652,765	361,045	1,658,800	1,576,992
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	1,932	177	234	2,343	27,236	7,669	9,326	44,555	46,869
Combined Provincial Total	16,247	2,340	1,873	18,466	652,395	660,434	370,371	1,703,355	1,623,861
Carried over	63,569	10,235	6,981	82,234	2,549,117	2,739,171	1,461,196	6,279,424	6,301,655

APPENDIX IV—concl'd.

IN-DOOR PATIENTS.

IN-DOOR PATIENTS.					OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.					Grand total in and out-door patients.	Percentage of women and children treated compared with men.
Women.	CHILDREN.		Total in-door patients.	Women.	CHILDREN.		Total out-door patients.				
	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.					
Brought forward	66,508	10,285	6,381	82,234	2,540,117	2,239,171	1,401,136	0,270,424	6,361,058		
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	6,310	1,331	534	8,231	371,275	386,354	232,931	600,560	908,701		
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	374	62	65	501	3,674	976	1,255	5,903			
Combined Provincial Total	6,684	1,393	649	8,733	374,949	387,330	234,186	606,463	914,604		
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	20,619	2,509	1,834	25,052	1,325,740	955,055	724,277	3,008,081	3,033,133		
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	11,976	360	534	12,870	140,643	54,920	61,072	269,534	275,404		
Combined Provincial Total	32,595	2,869	2,368	37,823	1,475,391	1,009,875	785,340	3,270,015	3,308,537	90	

—concl'd.

Central Provinces and Berar.									
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	2,410	652	272	3,371	237,563	335,248	225,711	613,547	821,918
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	1,042	68	102	1,242	20,503	10,124	31,856	42,602	43,841
Combined Provincial Total	3,452	720	374	4,613	278,180	345,372	237,597	801,149	865,752
Punjab.									
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	20,434	4,938	1,894	27,264	901,737	527,121	586,300	2,024,218	2,351,482
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	6,848	933	1,038	8,720	116,518	50,415	80,029	217,464	226,174
Combined Provincial Total	27,282	5,870	2,932	35,984	1,018,255	577,536	666,329	2,241,682	2,577,656
North-West Frontier Province.									
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	5,229	627	311	3,177	131,181	123,045	76,742	320,875	324,152
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	1,272	112	142	1,526	25,243	7,169	8,715	41,146	42,672
Combined Provincial Total	3,511	739	453	4,703	146,424	130,213	85,457	362,121	366,824
Baluchistan.									
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	598	232	99	629	30,379	31,063	10,245	77,637	78,816
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	125	34	24	183	5,716	2,662	2,417	10,686	10,879
Combined Provincial Total	723	266	123	1,112	36,095	33,725	12,662	88,323	89,695
Grand Total	139,888	22,191	13,221	175,300	5,678,412	5,023,142	3,408,277	14,890,531	15,676,131

APPENDIX V.

Rules for the Women's Medical Service for India, passed by the Central Committee on the 8th September 1913.

THIS Service shall be called "The Women's Medical Service for India." It shall be included in the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, hereinafter called the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and shall, subject to the provisions of the following rules, be under the direction and control of the Central Committee of that Association, hereinafter called the Central Committee.

Constitution.

2. The Service shall, in the first instance, consist of twenty-five first class medical women* or such number not exceeding twenty-five as the Central Committee may appoint. One-fifth of the number appointed shall form a leave reserve.

3. Recruitment for the Service shall be made—

(a) in *India* by a medical sub-committee of the Central Committee which shall include the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary Secretary to the Central Committee and a first class medical woman;

(b) in *England* by a sub-committee consisting of a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India, to be nominated by the Home Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

Such sub-committees shall perform the duties of a medical board, examine candidates for physical fitness, and give permission to return to duty after periods of invaliding: provided that in India the sub-committee may, by general or by special order, delegate their powers to temporary boards of local medical officers, medical women being included in cases of recruitment, invaliding and return to duty after sick leave.

4. The Central Committee shall decide what proportion of the members of the Service shall be recruited in England and in India, respectively. In the original constitution of the Service duly qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, shall have first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration shall be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India.

Qualifications.

5. No one shall be a member of this Service who—

(a) is not a British Subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India or who is not a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India;

(b) is less than 24 or more than 30 years of age: provided that this condition shall not be enforced in the case of qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund;

(c) is not a first class medical woman, *i.e.*, does not possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act;

(d) cannot produce a certificate of health and character.

Provided that the Central Committee shall, at any time, have power to promote to the service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity.

6. Members of the Service shall be appointed by the Central Committee to serve in the several provinces.

7. Members of the Service on appointment shall engage for general service anywhere in India and Burma and shall serve a period of probation in one of the larger hospitals of the province to which they are posted, extending, in the case of those recruited in England, to six months and, in the case of those recruited in India, to three months.

At the end of such period of probation their appointment shall be confirmed or terminated, as the case may be, by order of the Central Committee on the report of the Provincial Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, hereinafter called the Provincial Committee, after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned. (*Vide* rule 8 *infra*.)

After confirmation, service shall, at any time, be terminable on three months' notice on either side, and the Central Committee shall have power to dispense with the services of any member of the Service on the payment of three months' salary in lieu of notice.

8. Members of the Service shall receive their pay and allowances from the Central or Provincial Committees of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, unless their services are lent to Government, or to local or Municipal bodies, or to special institutions on the condition that the whole or part of their pay be met by such employers, hereinafter called the authority or authorities financially concerned.

9. Members of the Service shall receive a salary of Rs50 during their period of probation, and thereafter a salary of Rs100 from the 1st to the 4th year inclusive, Rs150 from the 5th to the 7th year, Rs200 from the 8th to the 10th year and Rs250 after the 10th year: Provided that no member of the Service shall be confirmed in the Rs400 grade unless she has passed an examination in such vernacular as the Provincial Committee shall prescribe within one year of her appointment.

In addition suitable quarters shall be provided free of rent, or, a house-rent allowance to be determined by the Provincial Committee after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*) shall be granted in lieu of it.

10. Members of the Service shall be entitled to travelling allowance on the scale and subject to the conditions set out in Appendix I to these rules.

11. Members of the Service shall be entitled to leave according to the regulations set out in Appendix II to these rules.

12. Members of the Service shall join a Provident Fund on the terms and subject to the conditions set out in Appendix III to these rules.

13. Members of the Service shall be permitted to engage in private practice provided that such private practice does not interfere with the performance of their official duties.

The Provincial Committee shall have power to decide in any case, after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*), whether private practice does in fact interfere with the performance of official duties.

14. Members of the Service shall retire on attaining the age of 55 years unless the Central Committee, on the recommendation of the Provincial Committee, after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*), desire to retain their services for a further period to be determined by them.

Condi-
 service

Position in
respect of
Central,
Provincial and
Local
Committees,
etc.

15. When appointed to a province, members of the Service shall forthwith become subordinate to the Provincial Committee in all matters, and they shall not correspond with the Central Committee except through the Provincial Committee.

16. The Provincial Committee shall have powers of disciplinary control over members of the Service including suspension, but powers of removal or dismissal for inefficient misconduct or other valid cause, shall be vested in the Central Committee only.

17. A member of the Service, who has been recruited in England, shall, in the event of notice under rule 7 or removal or dismissal under rule 16 *supra*, receive a sum sufficient to cover her return journey to England.

18. Every hospital shall be in charge of a Local Committee and a member of the Service in independent charge of such hospital shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Local Committee: provided that if her own action or conduct is called in question she shall retire from the meeting after stating her case.

19. Members of the Service in independent charge of a hospital or other institution shall have full professional control of the hospital or other institution and such powers of administrative control as the Local Committee, with the previous sanction of the Provincial Committee and the Local Government after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*), may determine.

20. Members of the Service and the hospitals or other institutions under their charge shall be subject to such inspection as the Local Government, after consultation with the Provincial Committee and the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*), may determine, due regard being paid to *purdah*. The Provincial Committee shall have power to depute a member of the Service to inspect hospitals or other institutions within their jurisdiction, reporting to the Provincial Committee.

21. The Central Committee shall have power, in communication with the Provincial Committee, to depute any qualified person or persons to inspect members of the Service and the hospitals or other institutions under their charge.

22. Local Governments shall be requested to frame rules for the appointment, suspension, removal or dismissal of assistant or sub-assistant surgeons, matrons, nurses, subordinate and menial staff, in hospitals, or other institutions in independent charge of members of the Service with due regard to the position of such members on the one hand and of the Provincial Committee and the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*) on the other.

23. Local Governments shall be requested to frame rules, after consultation with the Provincial Committee and the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*), for the inspection by members of the Service of branch dispensaries or other medical institutions in charge of women.

24. The decision of the Central Committee shall be final in all cases.

25. The Central Committee reserve power to alter these rules from time to time after consultation, where necessary, with Local Governments and Provincial Committees.

NOTE.—Rules 5 (c) and 16 were amended as above at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Association held at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, on the 3rd February 1914.
Rule 14 was amended as above at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Association held at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on the 9th May 1916.

Appendices to the Rules for the Women's Medical Service for India.

NOTE.

The following Travelling Allowance, Leave, and Provident Fund rules have been framed for the members of the Women's Medical Service for India, and shall be binding on the Provincial or Local Committees, who will have no power to exceed them without the sanction of the Central Committee. That body, while reserving to itself the right to alter the rules from time to time, as experience may show the advisability, or to vary them in cases of individual hardship, desires it to be understood that the rules shall in general be adhered to and that applications for exceptional treatment will only be entertained for very special reasons.

APPENDIX I.

Travelling Allowance Rules.

1. A member of the Women's Medical Service appointed in England shall receive a sum of £70 to cover her passage and incidental expenses; and shall receive travelling allowance from the port of disembarkation to the station to which she is first appointed under the rules below at the rates for transfers. A member appointed in India shall receive travelling allowance under the rules below at the rates for transfers from her place of residence to the station to which she is first appointed.

2. Travelling allowance is divided into two classes—

(a) on transfer from one station to another; and

(b) on ordinary or inspection duty when the member's headquarters are not changed.

Travelling is also divided into two classes—

(i) journeys by rail or steamer; and

(ii) journeys by road. This includes all portions of a journey, however short, performed by road between the member's place of residence and the railway station, between the railway station and the new place of residence, between railway stations, road journeys proper, etc. Each portion of a journey performed by road which is followed by a journey by rail shall be considered separately.

3. The travelling allowance for ordinary journeys by rail shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ first class fares and one third class ticket for a servant, if taken. In the case of transfers the member shall be allowed in addition another third class fare, should two servants be taken, and the cost of conveyance of the excess luggage actually taken up to a limit of ten mounds, in support of which she must attach a certificate. The rates shall be the same for journeys by steamer where board is not included in the fare. Where it is included, only one first class fare shall be allowed.

4. For travelling by road, should the distance travelled exceed 5 miles, the member shall be given an inclusive rate of 8 annas per mile in the case of ordinary journeys; in the case of transfer the rate shall be 81 per mls. For portions of a journey

than 5 miles performed by road the member shall receive on ordinary journeys actual expenses of conveying herself, her servant, and luggage up to a limit of Rs. 2-8, production of a certificate from her of the amount actually spent. On transfer limit shall be Rs. 5.

5. The cost of travelling allowances shall be defrayed as follows :—

In the case of transfer from one Province to another, by the Central Committee.

In the case of journeys within the Province, by the Provincial Committee.

Example.—A member travels on ordinary duty from A to B. She travels 3 m by road from her residence to the railway station at A and by rail from A to X: fr X she travels by road 4 miles to railway station Y and from Y by rail to station Z: fr Z she travels 20 miles by road to B. She shall be entitled to actual expenses, subj to a limit of Rs. 2-8 in each case, for the road journeys from her residence to railway station A, and from railway station X to railway station Y. She shall be entitled Rs. 10 for the journey from railway station Z to B, whether the actual expenses are more or less than this sum. For the railway journeys from A to X and Y to Z she shall receive 1½ first class fares and a third class fare for a servant, if one is taken.

APPENDIX II.

Leave Rules.

All members of the Women's Medical Service shall be subject to the same leave rules.

The following are the varieties of leave admissible :—

- (a) Casual Leave.
- (b) Privilege Leave.
- (c) Furlough.
- (d) Sick Leave.
- (e) Extraordinary Leave.

2. Casual leave is occasional leave for a few days, and may be granted at the discretion of the Provincial or Local Committee. Such leave cannot be combined with any other kind of leave.

3. Privilege leave is earned at the rate of one month for each calendar year of service but may be granted during the year in which it is being earned, *e.g.*, A, who joins the service on the 1st April 1915, is eligible for one month's privilege leave during the summer of 1915 and for a second month's privilege leave on or after the 2nd April 1916. This leave is meant to provide a month's holiday during the year and not to be accumulated. In the event, however, of its being found impossible to grant any member privilege leave during the year, she may carry the month's privilege leave refused to her credit. But in no case can privilege leave be accumulated beyond a limit of 3 months. In the event of privilege leave being so refused, an entry should be made by the Provincial Committee so as to enable the leave to be taken to credit, and in the case of transfer, the fact should be notified to the Committee concerned. Privilege leave, taken by itself, can be granted by the Provincial or Local Committee.

4. Furlough is earned at the rate of two months for each year's presence on duty in which is included privilege and casual leave—and furlough earned and not taken remains at credit throughout a member's service. More than eight months' furlough shall not, however, be granted at one time, and first furlough shall not be granted until

after four years' active service from the date of joining. Furlough, moreover, shall not be granted until after three years' active service from the date of the last return from furlough, sick leave, or extraordinary leave exceeding one month. Any privilege leave which is due during the year or which has accumulated in accordance with Rule 3 may be prefixed to furlough.

Study leave shall be added to furlough and shall not exceed three months, at any time, and shall not be less than one month, and shall not exceed nine months in the member's total service. Certificates proving study leave claims must be submitted to the Central Committee.

Any member on study leave shall receive two-thirds of her average monthly pay during such period instead of one-half (see Rule 8)

5. Sick leave can be granted at any time on production of a medical certificate from the Civil Surgeon. Such leave cannot, however, be taken in excess of one year at any time, and in all to a total extent exceeding two years. Any periods of sick leave taken in excess of these maxima must be taken as extraordinary leave. Privilege leave may be prefixed to sick leave in the same way as to furlough.

6. Extraordinary leave may be granted at any time at the discretion of the Central Committee. Any privilege leave due may be prefixed to extraordinary leave, but extraordinary leave (i) may not be taken without all the privilege leave due being prefixed to it, and (ii) may not be taken when furlough is due or sick leave can be granted. An exception to the latter proviso (ii) is that Provincial or Local Committees may grant extraordinary leave up to a limit of one month where special circumstances exist and where the member can be spared without inconvenience. Any period of extraordinary leave so taken shall not count as active service for the purpose of Rule 4, though, as explained in that rule, it will not operate so as to prevent the member taking furlough until after three years from her return from it.

7. Furlough or sick leave may be extended by the grant of extraordinary leave, and furlough may be extended by the grant of sick leave, on production of a medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Central Committee, but in the latter case the total leave shall not exceed one year and shall be subject to the proviso that the period of extension shall not cause the limit of two years admissible as sick leave to be exceeded.

8. The allowances during leave shall be as follows —

Casual and privilege leave, the full pay that is being drawn at the time the leave is taken.

Furlough and sick leave, half the average monthly pay of the six months' presence on duty immediately preceding the taking of the leave (see also Rule 4). When such leave is combined with privilege leave, the six months shall be calculated from the date of departure on combined leave.

Extraordinary leave, no allowances.

All leave allowances shall be paid in India, and members proceeding out of India must make their own arrangements to draw their allowances in India.

9. Except in the case of casual leave, privilege leave, or extraordinary leave not exceeding one month, leave shall be granted by the Central Committee, to whom applications should be submitted through the Provincial or Local Committee.

*Example:—*A joined the service on the 1st April 1915. She takes one month's privilege leave in the summers of 1915, 1916, and 1917. In 1918 she cannot be spared and in 1919 only two weeks' privilege can be granted. On 15th April 1920 she takes 2½

months' privilege leave combined with 8 months' furlough, returning to duty on the 1st March 1921. In the summer of 1921 she takes one month's privilege leave combined with one month's extraordinary leave and does the same in the summer of 1922. In 1923 she cannot be granted privilege leave, and she desires to go on combined leave in 1924. She will have completed three years' active service from her last return from furlough on the 1st May 1924, as the two months' extraordinary leave does not count as active service, and the total amount of furlough earned by her will be $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the period—1st April 1915 to 1st July 1920—the date of completion of her privilege leave—($5\frac{1}{2}$ years) *plus* $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the three years completed on the 1st May 1924, *i.e.*, $\frac{1}{3}$ th of $8\frac{1}{2}$ years, or one year $4\frac{1}{2}$ months. She has, therefore, $16\frac{1}{2}-8$ months = $8\frac{1}{2}$ months' furlough to her credit and can take 8 months' furlough from the 1st May 1924, and as she is entitled to 2 months' privilege leave which counts as active service, she can actually depart on combined leave on the 1st March 1924.

APPENDIX III.

Provident Fund Rules.

Every member of the Service is required to contribute monthly to the Provident Fund a sum equivalent to 5 per cent of her salary. Subscription on leave of any kind shall be optional. The amount of subscription shall be 5 per cent of the leave allowances admissible during the leave. The contribution shall be deducted from each month's salary or leave allowances and credited to the member's account in the Provident Fund.

2. The Association shall contribute to each subscriber's account on the 1st April and the 1st October of each year a sum equivalent to the amount of the contributions of the subscriber during six months immediately preceding.

3. Each subscriber's account shall be credited with interest on the amount standing at its credit at the rate of 4 per cent per annum or at such rate as the Central Committee can invest without risk to the funds of the Association.

4. The sum which accumulates to the credit of a subscriber shall be repayable to her—

(1) on retirement after approved service; and

(2) on resignation on account of ill-health,

provided that no subscriber shall be paid the amount of the contribution made to her account by the Association with the interest thereon unless she has rendered not less than 5 years' approved service or unless she is incapacitated by disease contracted in and by the service.

5. The dismissal from the service, by the Central Committee, of any subscriber shall involve forfeiture of the contributions by the Association and the interest thereon.

6. In the event of the death of a subscriber before retirement or after retirement, but before the money has been handed over, it shall be paid to the legal representative of the estate.

7. Absolutely necessary advances against the sum to the subscriber's credit, an ordinarily not exceeding three months' pay, may be made to meet emergent expenditure at the discretion of the Central Committee. Such advances shall be repayable by instalments to be fixed by the Central Committee in each case.

8. Each subscriber shall be furnished once a year with a statement of her account.

9. The Central Committee may revise these rules as it considers necessary.

APPENDIX VI.

Members of the Women's Medical Service for India.

1. BALFOUR, Miss M. I., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., M.B., C.M., M.D.
2. BARNES, Mrs. F.D., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., M.D.
3. BATHO, Miss M. D., M.Ch., L.M., L.R.F.P. & S., L.A.H.
4. COMMISSARIAT, Miss S. H., L.M., F.R.C.S.
5. COPPLAND, Miss P. T., M.B., Ch.B., M.D.
6. CURJEL, Miss D. F., M.B., Ch.B., M.D.
7. FIELD, Miss V. E., L.R.C.P. & S.
8. GEORGE, Miss J. E., L.M., L.R.C.P. & S.
9. GHOSE, Miss L. M., L.M., L.A.H., F.R.C.S.
10. HOULTON, Miss C. L., M.B., B.S.
11. JERVIS, Miss M., L.M.S.
12. KAMALAKAR, Mrs. D., L.M., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S.
13. LAUDER, Miss H., L.R.C.P. & S., M.D.
14. LEACH, Miss F. B., L.M., L.R.C.P. & S., M.D.
15. MACLAREN, Miss H. J. C., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.D.
16. MA SAW SA, Miss, L.M., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
17. MCKENZIE, Miss A. L., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., M.D.
18. MICHAEL, Miss D. K. F., M.B., C.M.
19. MURPHY, Miss M. C., M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
20. NAOROJI, Miss M. A. D., M.B., Ch.B.
21. O'BRIEN, Miss M., L.S.A., M.B., B.S.
22. O'NEILL, Miss K. M., M.B., C.M.
23. PLATT, Miss K. A., M.D., B.S.
24. SCOTT, Miss F. A., L.M., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S.
25. WATTS, Miss A. M., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., L.M.R.C.P.
26. WEBB, Miss M. V., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S.
27. YAMINI SEN, Miss, L.M., L.R.F.P. & S.

APPENDIX VII.

Summaries of Reports of certain Branches and Native States.

THE UNITED KINGDOM BRANCH.

Patron.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, V. & A., C.I.

Executive Committee.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LANSLOWNE, C.I.
 THE LADY HELEN MURRO-FERGUSON.
 LADY BAYLEY.
 LADY LYALL.
 LADY ELLIOT.
 SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS, K.C.S.I.

SIR COURTENAY ILBERT, G.C.B., K.C.S.I.
 THE LADY WENLOCK, C.I.
 SIR T. W. HOLDERNESSE, K.C.S.I.
 SURGEON-GENERAL SIR BENJAMIN
 FRANKLIN, K.C.I.E.
 SIR WALTER LAWRENCE, BART., G.C.I.E.

Selection Committee.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR R. HAVLOCK
 CHARLES, G.C.V.O.

MRS. SCHARLIRB, M.D., M.S.
 MISS GRACE MACKINNON, M.D.

General Committee.

THE LADY EDWARD CAVENDISH
 ALICE, COUNTESS OF STRAFFORD.
 SUSAN, COUNTESS OF MALMESBURY.
 THE LADY WANTAGE, R.N.C.
 THE LADY EMMA BRICHTON, C.I.
 THE EARL BRASSRY, G.C.B.
 VISCOUNT RYTHE.
 THE HON. DUDLEY RYDER.
 LADY BERNARD.
 GENERAL SIR EDWARD CHAPMAN, K.C.B.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND, G.C.M.G., M.P.
 MRS. ROWAN HAMILTON.
 LADY ILBERT.
 SIR H. C. BURDETT, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 LIEUT.-COLONEL HARRY COOPER, C.M.G.
 MR. J. J. J. KESWICK.
 SURGEON-GENERAL A. PATNE.
 MR. W. T. PRITCHARD.
 MR. DANIEL WATNEY.

Honorary Secretary.*

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA.
 Clandeboyne, Co. Down, Ireland.

Treasurer.

CHARLES MOORE, Esq.

Bankers.

Messrs. COUTTS & Co., 59, Strand, London, W.C.

* It is desired that all ordinary correspondence be addressed to the DOWAGER LADY DUFFERIN.

Scholars coming to England to address their letters to Mrs. BELL, 12, St. Leonard's Road, Ealing, London.

Subscriptions to be paid either to the DOWAGER LADY DUFFERIN, or to Messrs. COUTTS & Co.

Annual Report of United Kingdom Branch.

At a meeting of the United Kingdom Committee in London, attended by Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., M.S., Miss Grace Mackinnon, M.D., Miss Platt, M.D., and Surgeon-General Sir R. Havelock Charles, many interesting questions with regard to our work in India were discussed; and later Dr. Mackinnon drew up a programme which, if followed, would ensure the students from India making the best possible use of their time in England. This has been sent to the Central Committee.

Our students now in England have done well, and those who have qualified are getting good work here which will be of immense advantage to them. Miss Menezes is House Surgeon in the Borough Hospital, Birkenhead and Miss Alton is House Surgeon in the Great Northern Hospital in London. She is the first woman who has held this position. Three others have passed their final examinations. Of those who have returned to India, several have been appointed to important posts in the new Medical Service for Women.

It is evident, therefore, that the United Kingdom Branch is doing an excellent and necessary work, but we are now faced with financial difficulties.

Many old subscribers have died, and in the absence of public meetings or appeals new ones have not been added to our list. I should greatly like to receive more subscriptions, however small they might be, and if all who now are, or have been interested in this effort to supply medical aid to the women of India, would give even a few shillings to this object, we should be able to keep intact our small capital, which, otherwise, will have to be sacrificed in order to supply present needs.

As will be seen by our accounts, the larger sums which pass through our hands are transmitted to India. The Gilchrist Trust gives £150 for scholarships there, and the interest on a legacy left to the Central Committee has also to be paid into the Bank of Bengal.

I am very grateful to numerous subscribers who for many years have continued their subscriptions, and who have thus enabled this Branch to do its work here. A very large number of women now working in India have passed through our hands, and have become thoroughly qualified Medical Women. I have no doubt of the value of the work we are doing, and I trust we may be able to continue it.

H. DUFFERIN & AVA.

Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Bell	1	0	0
Mrs. Benson	1	0	0
Miss Bookey	1	0	0
Earl Brassey	3	3	0
Sir Stanley Cochrane, Bart.	2	2	0
Colonel H. Cooper	1	0	0
Mrs. Corry	1	0	0
Lady Emma Crichton	5	0	0
Miss Darley	1	0	0
Mrs. Hume Dudgeon	0	10	0
Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin	5	0	0
Miss Erck	0	10	0

Subscriptions — *concluded*

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Fowler	0	10	0
Viscount Hythe	2	2	0
Mrs. Rowan Hamilton	1	0	0
Mrs. G. Rowan Hamilton	1	1	0
R. Hardie, Esq.	1	1	0
Sir Philip and Lady Hutchins	4	4	0
Miss L. P. Jennings	1	0	0
Miss Kingan	2	0	0
Marquis of Lansdowne	1	0	0
Mrs. Loch	1	1	0
Sir J. B. Lyall	2	2	0
Lady Lyall	2	2	0
Miss Maconachy	0	10	6
Mrs. Percival-Maxwell	2	0	0
Miss Monk	2	0	0
Mrs. Moorhead	1	1	0
Sir Arthur Nicholson	2	2	0
Lady D'Arcy Osborne	2	0	0
Lady Plowden	0	10	0
Mrs. Kellow Pye	0	5	0
Mrs. Quin	1	0	0
Mrs. Quinn	1	0	0
Lady Reay	2	0	0
Mrs. Arthur Riall	1	0	0
Duchess of Somerset	1	1	0
Alice, Countess of Strafford	1	1	0
Lady Vincent	1	0	0
Lady Wantage	10	0	0
Total	69	18	6

Statement of Accounts of the United Kingdom Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund from the 1st January 1915 to the 31st December 1915.

RECEIPTS	AMOUNT.	EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance in Bank, January 1st	130 12 10	Miss Olivera, scholarship	80 0 0
Subscriptions	69 18 6	Miss O'Reilly, scholarship	75 0 0
Manchester Corporation Stock	56 4 4	Miss Kees, grant	50 0 0
London and South-Western Railway Preference Stock	13 17 6	Miss Impey, loan for travelling expenses	35 0 0
Refund Income-tax	2 1 9	D. A. Alexander, printing report	1 16 4
Dividend on £1000 Wharfedale 4 per cent Stock	1 15 0	Balance in Bank, December 31st	32 13 7
	274 9 11		274 9 11
Examined and found correct ROBT. LOGAN.			
Received on behalf of Central Committee in India—		Paid to Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, on behalf of Central Committee in India—	
Gilchrist Educational Trust	160 0 0	Gilchrist Educational Trust	160 0 0
Dividend on £135-17-3 Tyne Improvement Stock	2 2 7	Dividend on £135-17-3 Tyne Improvement Stock	2 2 7
Per Bank of Madras	43 13 2	Per Bank of Madras	43 13 2
Dividend on £500 Alexandra (Newport) Docks and Railway Company.	10 1 7	Dividend on £500 Alexandra (Newport) Docks and Railway Company.	10 1 7
	205 17 4		205 17 4

of diseases peculiar to women, the same as in the previous year, and 23 midwifery against 19, 2 being abnormal cases; 81 patients were treated in their homes, 23 free of charge, and 65 operations were performed against 40.

"Through the kind representation of Major McConaghey, Political Agent, Sibi, and Dr. Holland, Civil Surgeon, Sir John Ramsay, the Agent to the Governor-General, sanctioned the erection of a new hospital. The in-door ward and operating theatre will be a boon to the women patients. His Excellency the Viceroy very kindly again gave a donation of Rs500 for the Zairat hospital. Out of last year's donation of Rs500, an operating table, an irrigation stand, an aseptic dressing table, operation stool, 5 more iron beds, some linen, etc., were bought, all of which were sadly needed."

"As mentioned in my previous reports, Lady Ramsay, President, Baluchistan Branch, Mrs Archer, Mrs. McConaghey, and Colonel Duke have shown much interest by visiting the hospital from time to time. Colonel Duke and Mrs Archer have very kindly given their time in suggesting and getting the most needed things with His Excellency's donation. Mrs. Archer has very kindly subscribed towards the Dispensary Fund throughout the year."

Fort Sandeman.—The Political Agent in Zhob reports —

"From the 1st January to the 17th April 1915, the hospital was in the additional charge of a male Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the 31st Punjab. Miss Roberts took up the appointment of Lady Superintendent on the 18th April 1915, and held charge of the institution till the close of the year. Three thousand six hundred and forty new patients were treated in 1915 against 1,893 in 1914 and a total of 7,648 patients were treated during the year against 3,496 in the preceding year. Four hundred and twenty-six minor operations were performed in 1915 against 167 in 1914.

"The average daily attendance was 13.52 (2.03 in-door and 11.49 out-door patients) against 9.57 in 1914.

"Mrs Yunia, a trained *dai*, resigned her appointment in September 1915, and Mariam Bai was appointed midwife on the 17th October 1915. The latter also performs the duties of compounder.

"The present staff of the hospital is as follows.—1 Lady Superintendent, 1 midwife and compounder, 1 ward servant, 1 chowkidar, and 1 female sweeper.

"Since Miss Roberts' appointment there has been a steady increase in the number of patients seeking medical relief at the hospital. The number of maternity cases conducted during the year was satisfactory. Certain deficiencies in respect of equipment and ward accommodation brought to notice by the Lady Superintendent will be remedied as soon as funds permit. The employment of one lady of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class in place of the two ladies formerly employed has resulted in very desirable economy, and the former grant-in-aid from the Central Committee of Rs230 per mensem has been reduced to the moderate sum of Rs2 per mensem. The Lady Superintendent, Miss Roberts, and Mariam Bai, midwife and compounder, have taken a keen interest in their work."

Mysore Branch.

A report on the working of this Branch for 13 months ending the 31st December 1915 has been kindly forwarded by Rao Bahadur T. V. Arumgam Mudaliar, Esq., M.B., C.M., Honorary Secretary:—

"The number of patients treated during the period under report was 202,175. Of the pupils under training last year, viz., E. Bhagyamma, Mrs. E. Colkers, and Devaratnam, the first completed her course and passed the necessary qualifying examination;

the second resigned after a course of 4 months, and the third died on the 7th June 1915, when she had put in a course of 3 months. Six pupils were admitted for training under this Fund during the period under report:—Mrs. Johnson, who had been first taken on a Victoria Memorial scholarship, after a course of 6 months, was allowed to join as a Dufferin Fund scholar and was granted a Dufferin Fund scholarship. She completed the required course and passed the qualifying examination in midwifery; Miss Domingo, after completing 12 months' course, was examined and found to be not sufficiently qualified. She will undergo further training for a month without stipend; Chinamma was reported to be intellectually unfit to be trained as a midwife and her scholarship was cancelled; Michelamma was in the 12th month of her course and Arokiamary in the 9th month; Mrs. E. Rozario was admitted for training as an unstipended pupil and after 4 months' training, granted a Dufferin Fund scholarship for the remaining period of her course. During the period under report a new class for training pupil midwives was opened at the Maternity hospital at Robertsonpet on the Solar Gold Fields. The midwifery classes were conducted at the Vani Vilas hospital, Mysore, the Maternity hospital at Bangalore, and the Robertsonpet Maternity hospital. The name of the Maternity hospital at Mysore has been changed from 'Her Highness Maharanees hospital' to the 'Vani Vilas hospital'.

North-West Frontier Province Branch.

Dera Ismail Khan.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Irvine, I.M.S., Chief Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, and Honorary Secretary, forwards the following report by Miss A. M. Headwards, L.F.P. & S.:—

"I was in charge of the hospital during the year 1915. The hospital was closed for 2 months whilst I was away on leave from the 24th July to the 24th September. The work done during the year has been satisfactory, the numbers showing an increase all round. New out-door patients treated numbered 4,325 against 3,644 last year; new in-door patients, 221 against 182; maternity cases, 77 against 49; major operations, 56 and minor, 146. These figures are for work done during the 10 months the hospital was open. They would be considerably increased if there was a proper staff. At present I work quite alone with the help of a compounder. We have no nurses at all. The need of an assistant medical woman and trained nurses is very urgent. Unless the hospital is properly staffed the work will not advance as it ought to do in a large district like Dera Ismail Khan. Our compounder was trained in maternity work, and she passed the examination for *dais* held in Lahore in March 1915 very creditably. There is another Muhammadan purdah woman at present training in the hospital for work in the city."

NATIVE STATES.

Rajputana.

Rajputana.—The Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana forwards interesting summaries of the following hospitals for 1915, including figures for December 1914—

- I. The Jaswant hospital for Women, Jodhpur.
- II. The Victoria Jubilee hospital, Kotah.
- III. The Walter Women's hospital, Tonk.
- IV. The Mayo hospital, Jaipur.
- V. The Zenana hospital, Bikaner.
- VI. The Lady Dufferin hospital, Alwar.
- VII. The Women's hospital, Bharatpur.
- VIII. The Walter Zenana hospital, Udaipur.
- IX. The Women's dispensary, Beawar.

Jodhpur.—Mrs Stirling, M.B., B.C.H., B.A.O. (Dublin), was in charge of the Jaswant hospital for Women at Jodhpur up to the 24th March 1915, when she went on leave to Europe. Since then female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Miss H. Paul has been in sole charge. Sixty-two in-patients and 3,230 out-patients were treated against 75 in and 3,855 out-patients during the previous year. No patients were treated at home. Thirty-seven minor operations were performed against 4 major and 31 minor in 1914. Compounders Bagesri Bai and Nurse Baya Bai have held their appointments for the full period under report.

Kotah.—Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Miss Helen Buldeo Singh was in charge of the Victoria Jubilee hospital, Kotah, up to the 24th January 1915, when she was relieved by Miss J. Newton, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh), and L.F.P.S. (Glasgow), who returned from combined leave. There was a decrease of 1,190 out-patients as compared with 1914, which is probably due to the absence on leave of the Lady Superintendent. There were 235 in-door patients treated against 191 in the previous year. The number of operations performed was 343 against 273 in 1914. The five *dais* pupils mentioned in the last year's report as being under instruction continued to work for 4½ months. They were examined on the 1st April 1915. Two of them showed a fair knowledge of what they were taught and passed, receiving a bonus of Rs 2 per month for a year. The remaining three were instructed to attend again during the winter, but as they failed to do so, no class was held. It is very difficult to train *dais*, as very few midwifery cases come to the hospital.

Tonk.—Miss K. Reed, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh), L.F.P.S. (Glasgow), and L.M.B.C.P. & S. (Ireland), resigned her post on the 10th November 1914, and the work of the Walter Women's hospital at Tonk was carried on by female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Imaman under the supervision of the male Assistant Surgeon there. There was an increase of 657 in the number of out-door attendance as compared with 1914. The number of operations performed in 1915 was 363 against 405 in the previous year, of which 25 were major. Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Miss Blanche Karimullah left Tonk at the end of 1914.

Jaipur.—Miss L. E. Sykes, M.D., L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh), has been in charge of the women's wards of the Mayo hospital, Jaipur, throughout the year. The number of in-door and out-door patients treated was 1,017 and 15,239, respectively,

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND. [Native States.]

94

against 908 in-door and 14,476 out-patients in the previous year. The increase was attributable to the non-appearance of plague in the Jaipur city. Govindi Bai, who was admitted into the female sub-assistant surgeon class at the Agra Medical school in July 1914, died in Jaipur of phthisis. Nangi Bai left the compounder class as a Jaipur State student. A sum of Rs25,000 has been sanctioned by the Jaipur Durbar for building a new block for families in memory of the late Lady Hardinge. The work has been taken in hand. The compounding, dressing, and nursing in the women's wards are done as usual by females.

Bikaner.—Miss C. M. Peake, M.D., B. Sc. (London), held charge of the Zenana hospital, Bikaner, up to the 14th April 1915 when she left for England. The work of the hospital was then carried on by Miss B. Karimullah, who was appointed female Sub-Assistant Surgeon from the 30th March 1915, but she resigned on the 18th September 1915. On the 15th November 1915, Miss J. March, M.D. (Brux.), was appointed Lady Superintendent and is still in charge. There was an increase in both the in and out-door patients treated as compared with the previous year, which indicates the popularity of the hospital. The number of operations performed was 105 major and 439 minor against 128 major and 404 minor in 1914.

Alwar.—Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bala Bai has been in sole charge of Dufferin hospital at Alwar throughout the year. No Lady Superintendent has been appointed since April 1911. There were 330 in and 19,590 out-door patients treated against 242 in and 18,980 out-patients in the previous year. The number of major minor operations was 102 and 1,232, respectively, against 75 major and 952 minor in 1914.

Bharatpur.—Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Patwardhan has been in charge of the Women's hospital at Bharatpur throughout the year. The number of in-patients treated in the hospital was 308 and out-patients 4,241, as compared with 334 in and 4,959 out-door patients in the previous year.

Udaipur.—The Walter Zenana hospital at Udaipur remained closed during the year, as neither a Medical Woman nor a female sub-assistant surgeon has yet been appointed. A compounder from the Lansdowne hospital looks after the surgical instruments, appliances, and furniture of the hospital.

Boawar.—Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Miss Q. Houlton has been in charge of the women's ward of the Charitable dispensary at Boawar throughout the year. There was a decrease in the number of both in and out-door attendances as compared with the previous year. This was attributable to the fact that the year 1915 being a year of scarcity many of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages migrated to other parts of India. The number of patients treated at their homes was the same as that of last year, viz., 240. The number of operations performed was 621 against 703 in 1914. The female sub-assistant surgeon is zealous and popular and doing good work.

Ajmer.—No female sub-assistant surgeon has yet been appointed to the women's wards of the Victoria hospital at Ajmer for want of funds.

Hyderabad (Deccan).

The Director of His Highness the Nizam's Medical Department has kindly furnished the following interesting summary of work done in the women's medical institutions of the State during the period under review :—

Victoria Zenana hospital, Hyderabad.—During the year under report 11,188 out-door and 2,110 in-door (new) patients were treated at this hospital. Of 2,110 in-patients 1,029 cases were obstetrical. There were 754 operations performed

223 of these being obstetrical. Miss Evans, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh), held charge as senior Visiting Surgeon throughout the year, Miss A. D'Costa and Mrs. Partridge held the posts of senior and junior out-patient surgeons, and Mrs. Cornelius and Mrs. Watts performed the arduous duties of resident surgeons and ably assisted the senior Visiting Surgeon in all the major operations. The training of *dais* is making steady progress. A satisfactory feature is the fact that indigenous *dais* are sending their daughters, for training, and one *dai* has left her bazar practice and is being trained. One of the best *dais* is the daughter of an indigenous *dai* and her mother occasionally brings difficult cases to the hospital. The scheme for enlarging the number of *dais* under training referred to last year has been sanctioned and it is hoped will result in great benefit to the women in the districts.

Gulbargah Women's hospital.—The number of in-patients admitted into this institution was 62 and the out-patients treated, 2,632.

Dudbaoli dispensary, Hyderabad City.—The number of new out-patients treated was 3,694 and of old cases, 5,744. The operations performed numbered 68.

Aurangabad dispensary.—The number of in-patients treated was 40 and out-patients, 3,677. The number of operations performed was 56. The midwifery cases numbered 31.

Jalna dispensary.—The number of in-patients treated was 11 and out-patients 810, and 1 case of midwifery, these are figures for 3 months only. There was no female medical officer at this dispensary for the greater portion of the year.

Hamamkonda dispensary.—The number of patients treated at this dispensary was 2,563, of which 32 were in-patients and 2,531 out-patients. The number of major operations performed was 12. The midwifery cases were few.

Travancore and Cochin.

The work done in the State hospitals set apart for the treatment of women during the period from the 1st December 1914 to the 31st December 1915 is given in the summary below, which has been received from R. A. Graham, Esq., I.C.S., the Resident in Travancore and Cochin. —

Trivandrum.—Combined Maternity and Women's and Children's hospital.—The total number of patients treated increased by 3,813 in the out-patient department and by 359 in the in-patient department. The average daily attendance of in-patients also showed an increase of 87 over last year and an increase of 13·8 in the out-patients. The number of midwifery cases treated in the hospital increased by 45 over last year. The number of major operations performed was 395 and minor, 443.

Quilon.—Victoria Jubilee hospital.—The number of patients treated during the year, was 977 in and 12,950 out-patients, of which 111 were treated in their homes. There were 252 major operations performed of which 129 were obstetrical. At the beginning of the year, Mrs. Smith, the Medical Woman in charge of the hospital, went on long leave. In September 1915, Hospital Assistant Miss Annah Joseph was posted to this institution. The operation room which was in the course of construction last year has been completed and work is being carried on with greater facility. The new maternity wards have also been completed and will shortly be fitted up with the necessary furniture. Out of the 12 pupil midwives who were under training, 6 passed, 5 failed, and 1 died. Those who failed are to reappear after another course of training for six months.

Trivandrum.—Women's side, General hospital.—The women's section of this hospital was represented by a staff consisting of a female apothecary and two midwives for the first six months of the year. Mrs. V. S. Alwayn, the female apothecary, was transferred from this hospital on the 5th June 1915, a male medical officer taking her place. The total number of patients given in the return includes only women, while children though treated have been excluded. The total number of operations performed during the year was 849, of which 89 were major and 760 minor. Of the major operations, 40 were performed among the in-patients by the medical officer in charge. The number of labour cases attended by the female medical practitioner and the two midwives was 48. Of these, 14 cases were attended by the female medical practitioner, with midwives, and the remaining 34 by the midwives alone.

Alleppey.—District hospital.—Hospital Assistant Miss A. Thompson was on duty in this hospital for 14 days only. The number of out and in-patients treated by her were, respectively, 1,680 and 33, giving a daily average of 42.76. The number of minor operations performed by her was 7, and one case of forceps extraction was also attended to. Assistant Apothecary Mrs. Catherine Jacob joined this hospital after the transfer of Miss A. Thompson. She was on duty for 10 months and 18 days. There were 17,447 out-patients and 323 in-patients treated by her, giving a daily average of 124.34; and 375 minor operations were also performed by her.

Nagercoil.—District hospital.—Hospital Assistant Miss A. Thompson opened the women's department on the 22nd February 1915. The attendance has since increased by about 50 per cent.

Cochin.—Mattanchery, Ernakulam, and Trichur.—The women and children's hospital at Mattanchery and the Civil hospital at Trichur (women's side) continued to carry on the work of female medical aid. The Edward Memorial Maternity hospital at Trichur was opened on the 17th October 1915 and has a staff of 2 female sub-assistant surgeons, 2 nurses, 1 female compounder (who is also a trained midwife), and 4 menials. The results of the year's work in these three institutions are as follows:—Total women and children treated, 48,036; daily average attendance, 268.06; number of operations, 1,256; and midwifery cases, normal 236, abnormal 59. A medical woman, 6 female sub-assistant surgeons, 3 matrons, 5 female compounders, 2 nurses, and 17 midwives were working in the cause of female medical aid in the several medical institutions of the State during the year. Of the five State stipendiary female medical pupils who were studying in Madras, two passed out from the Rayapuram Medical school during the year and were given employment in the State service, the remaining three—one in the Medical college on a stipend of Rs50 per mensem and the other two in the Rayapuram Medical school on Rs30 each per mensem—are still prosecuting their studies.

Central India.

Bhopal.—Dr. M. C. Murphy, W.M.S., Superintendent of the Lady Lansdowne hospital, in a brief report, received through the Agency Surgeon, shows that the patients treated during the year numbered 6,351 made up as follows:—

“New in-patients 352, daily average 17.09. New out-patients in hospital 5,092, daily average, 72.11. In their own houses, 907. There were 18 in-patients and 469 out-patients treated during December 1914. The number of visits paid during 1915 was 1,689 and during December 1914, 95. The attendance of patients during 1915 has been more satisfactory than that of 1914. Sixty-two major operations were performed.

of which 21 were obstetric, and 123, minor. Twenty-seven confinement cases were attended to in the hospital, and 46, in their own homes, 4 of which required operative interference. Seven girls are being trained in compounding and nursing in the Minto Training school, and are already of some use in the hospital. The Hardinge Foundling Home was opened on the 25th November with accommodation for six infants. Three have been admitted and are doing well."

Gwalior.—The Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner to the Gwalior State reports:—"The total number of patients treated at the Jaya Arogya hospital for women at Lashkar, and in the women's section of the Ujjain Civil hospital was 23,026, of which 1,618 were in and 21,508 out-patients. The number of maternity cases conducted during the year in these institutions was 185. The operations performed numbered 770, of which 225 were major and 345, minor. Throughout the year, the Jaya Arogya hospital remained in charge of Mrs Grace Stephens. Miss Chislett, Assistant Superintendent, as well as Miss Jervis, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the hospital resigned on the 16th June 1915 and 28th February 1915, respectively. Miss Bolton was appointed as assistant surgeon on the 4th June 1915, and, after the resignation of Miss Chislett, officiated as assistant superintendent and was confirmed on the 1st December 1915. Miss M. Pede was appointed as sub-assistant surgeon on the 20th May 1915. Miss M. Mascarenhas, L. M. & S., was appointed as medical woman in charge of the Ujjain Civil hospital on the 18th September 1915."

Indore.—Major F. A. Smith, M.D., I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, Indore, very kindly furnishes the following particulars:—"The Maharani Chandravati hospital for women is attached to the Maharaja Tukojirao hospital. It is mainly intended for the treatment of lying-in cases and for special diseases of women. There are 12 lying-in beds and 12 beds for gynaecological cases. There are two medical women in charge of the hospitals, Miss M. F. Thanawala, L. M. & S., and Mrs. Siddons (certified). Strict *purdanashin* ladies suffering from general complaints are at times admitted in this hospital, but most of the surgical and general cases are treated in the wards of the Maharaja Tukojirao hospital. The out-patients are treated in the out-patient department of the Tukojirao hospital. About 132 lying-in cases were treated in the maternity ward during the year."

Jaora.—Miss R. MacVan was in charge of the Victoria Zenana hospital up to the 1st March 1916, when her services were dispensed with, and Miss Chhoti Bai Cambay, sub-assistant surgeon, was appointed from the 16th April 1916. There were 314 operations performed; and the number of in- and out-patients is increasing day by day.

Rewah.—Major S. Hunt, I.M.S., Surgeon to the Baghelkhand Agency, in a brief report on the Rewah Zenana hospital, states that there were 25 minor operations in December 1914 and in the year 1915, 433.

Miscellaneous.

Baroda.—An account of the year's work at the Jamnabai dispensary is summarised by Miss E. Smith, L.M.S., as follows:—

"The number of patients at obstetric wards is slowly increasing, the chief difference being that nearly 20 normal cases were coming in at the end of the year, whereas at the beginning they were only those requiring surgical aid—these were 18 in number, making a total of 38.

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"The number of patients at obstetric wards is slowly increasing, the chief difference being that nearly 20 normal cases were coming in at the end of the year, whereas at the beginning they were only those requiring surgical aid—these were 18 in number, making a total of 38.

"It is proposed to open a maternity home at the dispensary which is in the heart of the City and will be more convenient for the people.

"The attendance has always been good, with a great deal of minor surgery, as the village people generally come in with neglected cases. The two City midwives continue to do good work.

"The number of in-patients treated in the Jubilee ward of the Dufferin hospital was 488, and 32,302 out-patients in the Jammabai dispensary."

Kapurthala.—The Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja forwards the following interesting note on the year's work in the Victoria Jubilee hospital by Miss G. M. Friend-Pereira, M.D. :—

"There is nothing special to report this year, the work having been carried on as in previous years. The hospital was inspected by Dr. Balfour, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, in the spring and again in October. She made some valuable suggestions which I hope will be carried out on His Highness' return from Europe. A new ward has been built. This accommodates 12 beds and allows ample space for the treatment of in-patients and will, I hope, attract more maternity cases to the hospital. The Superintendent was on sick leave for nearly 4 months. The work was carried on by the sub-assistant surgeon. The staff remains the same."

Srinagar.—The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., forwards a carefully prepared report by Miss J. Perry, L.M.S., officiating Superintendent of the Diamond Jubilee Zenana hospital :—

"The number of patients treated during the period from the 1st December 1914 to the 31st December 1915 was 810 in and 11,196 out-patients against 740 and 10,583, respectively, in the previous year. There were 47 patients treated in their own homes by the hospital staff, and 222 purdah ladies as in-patients and 2,587 as out-patients. Fifty-one maternity cases were also treated in the hospital and 39 in their homes against 31 in hospital and 73 in their homes last year. There were 166 major and 2,915 minor operations performed during the year.

"Miss D'Souza, L.M. & S., vacated the house surgeonship on the 24th July 1915, and has been replaced by Miss J. Perry, L.M. & S., from the 13th October 1915. Miss Ethel Paul, trained staff nurse, was engaged from the 25th March 1915. Dr. Lauder, W.M.S., the Lady Physician in charge, went on a year's combined leave from the 21st October 1915, and Miss J. Perry, House Surgeon, is officiating for her. The new dispensary in the hospital compound, for which Rs. 10,946 were sanctioned in the last year's budget, is being built, and when completed and opened for work will be a great and useful addition and improvement to the hospital, as the present out-patient department is not a very convenient arrangement for comfortably seeing the patients. The new river entrance to the hospital is now completed and is a great improvement."

Rajkot.—Miss C. M. Wickham, L.R.C.P. & S., the Medical Woman in charge of the Rasulkhanji hospital, states that the number of out-patients treated during the year was 1,977, as against 1,795 of the previous year, and the number of in-patients 235, as compared with 175 in 1914.

Miss Wickham was on leave from the 4th March to the 6th July 1915, during which time Miss M. M. C. Hes, M.D., held charge.

Miss Mary Macedo, the house surgeon, resigned, and Miss M. K. Anderson was appointed in her place in March 1915. Mrs. Shaw was appointed nurse matron in March 1915.

No other changes have been made in the working of the hospital.

Patiala.—Miss F. Cama, M.D., Superintendent of the Lady Dufferin hospital, again furnishes useful particulars of the year's work.—

"In the year now ended, 508 in and 6,596 out-patients were treated in the Lady Dufferin hospital, against 477 in and 5,874 out-patients in 1914. In the Hendley Women's dispensary, 5,833 out-patients were treated against 6,560 in 1914. The work has gone on steadily, and the popularity of the hospital has increased, a number of patients having come for treatment from the surrounding districts. In the hot weather, I was obliged to be with His Highness' family in the hulla, during which period the work was carried on by Miss Wilson, house surgeon, with great credit. The total number of operations performed in the Lady Dufferin hospital during the year was 475, out of which 192 were major, against 362 total operations in 1914. The total number of maternity cases attended to in the Lady Dufferin hospital was 31 against 26 in 1914. Fourteen cases were attended to at home. Thanks are due to Pundit Ganga Bishan, officiating Medical Adviser, Patiala State, for his very ready help and support."

The Lady Curzon School.—The classes in this school have made a very steady progress under Miss Jackson, the matron. There was always a greater demand for admittance than could be met. In October, 8 *daïs* were sent up for examination and all passed, obtaining certificates. The compounders' class, under Miss Wilson, is making steady progress. The reading classes, under Mrs. Bala Singh, continues as before.

Bahawalpur.—Miss Z. E. Da'Costa, L.R.C.P. & S., in a short report on the working of the Jubilee Women's hospital, for the year ending 31st December 1915, including December 1914, states that—

"The staff consisting of 1 senior and 1 junior compounder, 1 staff *daï* and 3 pupil *daïs* have all worked well.

"There were 11,749 new out-door patients and 32,227 new and old, and the daily average was 81.33. The number of new in-door patients was 287, and new and old, 3,860, and the daily average, 9.74. The patients treated at home were 937. One hundred major and 608 minor operations were performed. There were 26 maternity cases."

Nahan.—The Superintendent, Medical and Sanitary Department, Sirmoor State, Nahan, reports as follows:—

"The annual report of the Zenana hospital speaks well of the work done during the year. This is due to the keen interest taken in the institution by His Highness the Maharaja and to the popularity of the Medical Woman in charge, Miss A. Singha, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh), who has shown herself to be sympathetic and conscientious in her work."

Jhind (Sangrur).—The Chief Medical Officer to the Jhind State reports that the work in the Victoria Women's hospital during 1915, including December 1914, shows a decrease in the number of out-patients, entirely due to there being very little malaria during the period under report. There has been a slight increase in the number of in-patients.

Darbhanga.—Miss B. K. Choudry, L.M.S., in charge of the Raj Lady Dufferin hospital, sends in a very encouraging report as follows:—

"Miss S. Mukherjee, C.M.S., was in charge up to the 30th June and Miss B. K. Choudry, from the 1st July. A great many *purdanashin* ladies (such as Barristers' and Pleaders' wives) admitted themselves for treatment. It marks a new era in the history of the Lady Dufferin hospital, Darbhanga, since its foundation. It was the express desire of His Honour Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., the late Governor of Bihar and Orissa, during his visit to the hospital, to be made to attract real *purdanashin* ladies, and he exerted

in this direction with the above referred to result. As there are no paying cottage wards, a request was made to His Highness the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E., to construct a new paying cottage ward, and His Highness has very kindly consented to erect one shortly to accommodate such patients. The number of in-patients was 815, the largest since the opening of the institution. The number of operations both in-door and out-door, *viz.*, 461 (of which 107 were important) has also increased considerably. The flood which took place in August-September 1915, and lasted 15 days, caused a great fall in the number of out-door patients, as it prevented women and children from attending.

Rampur.—Quamar Shah Khan, the Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembrancer to His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, Rampur State, has very kindly furnished statistics of the work done in the Zenana hospital during 1915. This hospital was opened in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and although, like most of the hospitals in Native States, it is independent of the Dufferin Fund, its progress as an institution exclusively for females, continues of as much interest to the Association as it is to the general public. The returns show that in 1915 there were 74 successful operations performed : 63 minor and 21 major. The labour cases numbered 20, of which 18 were difficult. The in-patients numbered 61, while the out-patients treated in hospital were 4,059, and 300 were treated in their homes.

Bettiah.—Dr. M. L. Batho, W. M. S., reports as follows :—“ The total number of in-patients treated was 1,216 and out-door patients, 17,990. The number of *purdah* patients both in and out-door has greatly increased, being 278 in and 499 out-door, against a total of 468 in the previous year. The number of operations performed during the year was 470; out of these, 150 were selected ones. The 7 *dais* who were trained under the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund, were sent up for the necessary examination. All passed with great credit. The hospital was visited this year on two occasions by the officiating Civil Surgeons, and once by the late Col. Drury, whose lamentable death is felt by one and all of us as a personal loss. His kindness and consideration, and the keen interest he always took in all our work, will be sadly missed. The ground has been cleared for the new hospital. It is urgently needed.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Members :

The Hon'ble SIR S. H. BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Acting President*).
 The Hon'ble SURGEON-GENERAL SIR C. P. LUKIS, K.C.S.I., K.H.S., M.D., I.M.S.
 Lt.-Colonel Sir J. R. ROBERTS, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency
 the Viceroy.

Honorary Treasurer :

COLONEL B. W. MARLOW, C.I.E.

Secretary :

E. J. BUCK, Esq.

Assistant Secretary :

W. G. A. HANBAHAN, Esq.

CENTRES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

Honorary Secretaries.

Assam—Honorary Secretary, Dufferin Fund, Shillong
 Baluchistan—Agency Surgeon and A. M. O.
 Baroda—Chief Medical Officer.
 Bengal—Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, Calcutta
 Berar—Honorary Secretary, Dufferin Fund, Amraoti.
 Bhopal—Agency Surgeon.
 Bihar and Orissa—Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Ranchi
 Burma—Honorary Secretary, Dufferin Fund, Rangoon.
 Central India—Agency Surgeon, Indore.
 Central Provinces—Honorary Secretary, Dufferin Fund, Nagpur.
 Gondal—Chief Medical Officer.
 Gwalior—Medical Officer to H. H. the Maharaja.
 Hathwa—Manager, Hathwa Raj.
 Hyderabad (Deccan)—Residency Surgeon.
 Junagadh (Rajkot)—Political Agent, Kathiawar.
 Kashmir—Superintendent, Zenana Hospital, Srinagar.
 Mysore—Residency Surgeon.
 Punjab—Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.
 Rajputana—Residency Surgeon and C. M. O.
 United Provinces—Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

Rules and Regulations.

1. The sums raised in furtherance of the above object shall constitute the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund, shall be kept separate from the present investment of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund proper, and interest accruing therefrom shall be exclusively used for the object for which Lady Curzon instituted the said Fund.

2. An Executive Committee shall be appointed by the Central Committee and charged with its direct management, and this Committee shall consist of—

- (1) the Lady President ;
- (2) the Director-General, Indian Medical Service ;
- (3) a Member nominated by the Central Committee ;
- (4) the Honorary Secretary, Central Committee, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

3. For the local administration of the Fund there shall be formed a Local Committee in each centre of operations, consisting of—

- (a) the Civil Surgeon of the district,
- (b) the wife of a senior Civilian, and
- (c) a Secretary selected by the other two members.

The Local Committee shall in each instance be in direct communication with, and immediately responsible to, the local Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals or Administrative Medical Officer, who shall be guided by such instructions as the Executive Committee may think fit to issue.

4. The Executive Committee shall issue the necessary formal instructions to the Provincial and Local Branches, it being distinctly understood—

- (a) that the interest of the subscriptions shall be, as far as possible, expended in the districts whence they have been received, and
- (b) that in all cases the *dais* shall be instructed in hospitals, training schools and dispensaries lying nearest to the localities in which they will ultimately be engaged.

5. The said Fund may be utilized not only for the provision of scholarships, but also for the payment of teachers, provision of models, books and such incidental expenses as the Executive Committee may consider to fall within the objects of the Fund.

6. The Executive Committee may call for special reports from the Local Branches regarding their administration of the said Fund, and the results shall be shown in a separate section of the ordinary annual report issued by the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

THE main objects of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund, initiated by the late Lady Curzon in 1901-02, with the object of keeping in perpetual remembrance the sympathetic interest taken by the late Queen-Empress in the domestic troubles of the women of India, have already been duly explained in previous reports; and before giving a summary of the work accomplished in 1915, and in order that there may be as little misconception as possible about the scheme, the Committee thinks it advisable to again repeat what has already appeared in previous reports regarding the definite nature of the Fund.

The general object of improving the treatment of childbirth in India can be approached on two lines, which admit of being followed concurrently and which react on each other—

- (1) to train up midwives of a superior class;
- (2) to endeavour to impart a certain amount of practical knowledge to the indigenous midwives (*dais*).

The former course, which is that followed in the main by the Dufferin Fund, presupposes a certain standard of education among the women who are trained. They must be able to read and write, and be capable of understanding lectures and studying simple text-books. It is, therefore, out of the question, until the number of educated women in India has very greatly increased, that the number of highly trained midwives should be anything but infinitesimally small in relation to the demand for their services. Such midwives, moreover, receive relatively large salaries and charge high fees; most of them belong to classes more or less out of touch with the customs and traditions of the people, and their sphere of action is limited by these considerations. Lady Curzon therefore decided that the proceeds of her appeal should be devoted to carrying out as far as possible the second of the two courses mentioned above. This she believed to be an entirely new departure. It proceeds on the principle of making the best of actual facts and existing agencies, thus endeavouring gradually to improve them. The general idea is to get hold of as many as possible of the *indigenous hereditary midwives* and induce them to attend at Dufferin hospitals, or at the female divisions of ordinary hospitals or dispensaries, for the purpose of requiring such empirical knowledge as it is possible to impart to them. In comparison with the training of the regular midwife class, the amount of such knowledge will be very small; but the women ¹¹

them, would start with a certain practical acquaintance with the subject and will probably learn quickly. Even if at first only negative results are obtained, and the trained women merely abandon or discourage insanitary practices, the gain will be great. In time they will learn more, and whatever they learn will spread over a far wider area than can be reached by means of the superior class of midwives. The teaching will at first be oral, and will be conveyed in the colloquial language familiar to the pupils. And in order that this should be carried into effect, short and simple primers of midwifery practice in the various vernaculars have been prepared for the use of *dais*. In many of the classes reading and writing are being taught to enable the pupils to refer to these books. Most of the teaching will be committed to memory, and will tend to popularise the improved methods which will be taught to the *dais*.

In order to give effect to these principles, the objects of the Fund have now been defined to be—

- (1) To train midwives in the female wards of hospitals and female training schools in such a manner as will enable them to carry on their hereditary calling in harmony with the religious feelings of the people, and gradually to improve their traditional methods in the light of modern sanitation and medical knowledge.
- (2) Scholarships to midwives will vary according to circumstances and locality.
- (3) When desirable qualified female teachers, who understand the vernacular, will be sent to outlying districts, and fees will be paid to midwives who attend a course of elementary instruction.
- (4) Funds for the above purpose will be granted, as far as possible, according to the interest received on the sums raised in each locality.

As long ago as the fourth century, *A.D.*, India possessed in the *Susruta Samhita*, a treatise on midwifery which a well-known specialist describes as a "thoroughly rational system of medico-surgical teaching based upon accurate observation of nature." The same writer refers to the barbarous character of the modern treatment of childbirth in India, and observes:—"The degradation of the art of midwifery among the Indians to so low a stage must be ascribed in part to the caste prejudices of the people." The proposals sketched above are, in effect, a revival of the most ancient tradition and practice in India, and as such have received enthusiastic support from

all patriotic Indians. Although the Fund was only started fourteen years ago, the Committee is glad to report that its aims and objects are evidently warmly appreciated throughout the country by Indians of all classes.

As has been stated in reports for previous years, considering the comparatively short time that efforts have been made for the better training of the indigenous *dais*, the Committee has no reason to be discouraged at the limited success which has attended its efforts in certain parts of the country. The difficulties with which it has to contend continue practically unchanged from year to year, and peculiar superstitions, caste prejudices, and ignorance have all to be overcome in carrying out the objects of the scheme.

The reports for the past twelve or thirteen years have indeed all borne testimony to the extraordinary difficulties which exist with regard to the training of the hereditary *dai*, as well as that of the ordinary midwife.

The extracts from the district reports which are set forth below are published in the hope that the suggestions and difficulties which are alluded to therein may prove of value and assistance to some of those who are engaged in furthering the objects of the Fund.

It has to be remembered that only a very small percentage of Indian women are to-day able to read or write, and all the reports state that the general ignorance of the women who attend the classes in various parts of the country is the main stumbling-block which has to be overcome.

In a Quinquennial Report on Education in India recently issued by the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E., the following remarks appear:—"All efforts to promote female education have hitherto encountered peculiar difficulties. These difficulties arise chiefly from the customs of the people themselves."

"In Bombay," the Report continues, "the great mass of Indian womanhood remains almost untouched, and apparently almost inaccessible."

In view of these facts, the Central Committee feel that any advance in teaching a particularly illiterate and prejudiced class is a matter of considerable congratulation.

In some parts of India ladies of the highest family still prefer the methods of the hereditary *dai* to those of the qualified Medical Woman, and the fear of losing their practice still prevents many of the ignorant *dais* from accepting scholarships, and from attending classes where they have opportunities of learning modern ideas. Some *dais* indeed considered themselves as more than proficient and regard any offer of teaching in the nature of an insult, while others oppose all European principles and obstruct the Medical Women who would improve their knowledge in every possible way. In some cases there is no doubt that cases do occur in which *dais* paid to attend regular courses of instruction have :

to their old practices, as they have found that their patients have disapproved of improved methods. One recent report stated that the trained *dais* were unpopular because they washed their hands in soap and water instead of mud and water!

The actual period during which women should be retained in classes for study varies largely throughout the country. The Executive Committee for various reasons have not deemed it wise to prescribe any uniform period of instruction, and provincial and local centres use their own discretion in issuing rules on this subject. While some classes are held for six months only, others continue for as long as three years.

The value of scholarships offered to women as inducements to attend classes also varies in a somewhat remarkable manner, and this question is also left to the discretion of local Committees.

In certain cases, moreover, where it is found impossible to attract the indigenous *dai* the Executive Committee have consented to funds being expended on the training of a better class of women in the hope that her more ignorant sister may be tempted by the educated women's success to avail herself later on of the benefits which are held out to her. But wherever the indigenous *dai* can be induced to undergo a course of training, the funds are invariably spent for her benefit.

The special elementary "Manual of Midwifery" for the use of midwives in receipt of scholarships from the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund, which was compiled at Lady Curzon's desire by Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis, M.B., I.M.S. (now Sir C. P. Lukis, K.C.S.I., K.H.S., M.D., and Director-General of the Indian Medical Service), continues to be found of considerable service. The book, which contains an introduction by Surgeon-General Sir B. Franklin, K.C.I.E., is published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. Many hundreds of copies have been distributed to a large number of centres and schools of instruction, and arrangements have been made for its translation into the vernacular of the various districts engaged in the teaching of midwives. It has already been translated and published in Urdu, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi and Bengali, while its translation into Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam and Burmese has been arranged by the provincial centres concerned. An illustrated edition in Kanarese at the expense of the Mysore Government, and another in Roman Urdu by the Patiala State, have recently been issued. Applications for copies of this manual in English, Urdu, Hindi, Marathi, Bengali or Gujarati should be made to the Secretary, Viceroy's Camp.

The financial statements appended to this report shows the income and expenditure of the Fund for the year under review. The year opened with

a credit balance of R37,753-7-0 and closed with a credit balance of R18,252-2-4.

The interest on investments during the year amounted to R34,270-13-10.

During the year a sum of R23,600-10-0 was spent in purchasing Government $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. securities.

The expenditure on grants-in-aid towards the objects of the Fund was R27,419 and the working expenses R2,806-8-6.

The reports of local centres contain fairly full accounts of the work done, and while there are several allusions to difficulties there are also encouraging allusions to successful efforts.

The Executive Committee recently sanctioned an annual grant of R947 for the Assam Branch, and the Honorary Secretary of that Branch considers that this help will enable classes being started in various centres in the Province.

In Bengal, classes are maintained in six centres.

In Baluchistan, the Quetta class is described as a great success, and at Sibi, the report says, that the people are realising the fact that they run less risks by engaging trained *dais*.

Classes were at work in twelve centres in Bihar and Orissa during the period under review, and the total number of trained *dais* in the Province up to the end of 1915 was 260. Hathwa and Cuttack are reported to have been most successful.

The Central Provinces Branch gave a further grant of R750 towards the useful system introduced by Miss A. E. Henderson, M.D., at Nagpur and referred to in last year's report, of trying to get into touch with indigenous *dais* and induce them to report all cases they attend. The Provincial Honorary Secretary reports that her system deserves every encouragement.

In Madras, since operations commenced, 184 midwives have been trained, and 116 of these have been employed by local bodies.

In the Punjab, several hundreds of women have been trained and a specially interesting account is submitted of the work accomplished at Perozepore.

The United Provinces report says that in Allahabad the municipal-trained *dais* are a boon to the educated public, and advocates registration of all practising *dais*.

In Bhopal, where Her Highness the Begum has always taken a keen interest in furthering the education of indigenous *dais*, there is now a class of 22 women, of whom many are the daughters and daughters-in-law of old *dais*; and no less than 1,470 cases were attended in the city the

year. In Gwalior State, 79 *dais* have passed out of the classes at Lashkar and Ujjain, and at Hyderabad, special efforts are being made. Since the Ajmer class started, 69 pupils have passed out, and many are known to be working in various dispensaries in Rajputana and the Punjab and others are practising midwifery and doing well.

The following brief extracts from the reports which have been received from the various Districts and Native States, where branches of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund have been established, indicate some of the difficulties with which the local Committees are faced, as well as the progress which has been made during the period under review.

Assam.

The Hon'ble Colonel H. E. Banatvala, I.M.S., Honorary Secretary, Assam Branch, Dufferin Fund, forwards the following report:—

"In the *dai* class opened in December 1913 at the Berry-White Medical school, Dibrugarh, one Naga girl, shown under training in the previous year's report, was examined and granted a certificate in January 1915. Two coolie women were sent for training as *dais* by the manager of the Jamirah Tea Estate in January 1915; they were under training for about 8 months and were granted certificates of efficiency in September 1915. These women have returned to their garden and are reported to be doing good work there. A scholarship (called the "Taramani" scholarship) of the value of Rs. 12 per month was granted to Miss Sarojini Adhicarry, a native of Sylhet. She joined the class on the 23rd August 1915 and is still under training. Four local bazar *dais* were under training on the 31st December 1915. The Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund has very kindly sanctioned an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 947, with effect from the 1st of June 1915, towards the maintenance of *dai* classes in the Province. This generous help will enable us to start *dai* classes in various centres in the Province."

Baluchistan.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Duke, I.M.S., the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan, forwards reports on the classes at Quetta and Sibi.

Quetta.—Miss E. M. Cardozo, L.R.C.P. & S., writes:—
 "Since the formation of the *dai* class in February 1907, nine *dais* have been trained who have held the Victoria Memorial Scholarships, and two are training. One woman, a Hindu of the middle class, completed her two years' course on 1st January 1916. Two Muhammadan women of the lower class, who joined much later, are still under training. They are on a par with the indigenous *dais* in intelligence and receive their lectures in midwifery with them. The indigenous *dais'* class has been a great success, far exceeding the expectations of all interested in the scheme.

The number of *dais* that attended the class was 30; of these, one died last month and one has given up the work on account of age and illness. The confinements attended by them numbered 505 with two deaths—one from heart failure due to chronic Bright's disease, and one from embolism of the brain. Gulkutum, a Baluchi woman, received a prize from the wife of the Revenue Commissioner, Mis. Archer, for being the most obedient and best *dai* in the class. It is hoped this will be an encouragement to the others to strive to do their utmost to be obedient and painstaking at all times."

Sib.—Miss A. Alfred, L.M.S., states.—

"Since the opening of the class eight *dais* have passed out. Two of these were trained at their own expense. Three others had joined; two out of these were sent away as they were incompetent for the work and one left after a year's training, owing to family troubles. The latter lives in the city and owing to her having adopted the better methods of treatment is more employed by the people than the untrained *dais*. Last winter, unfortunately, two of the passed *dais* died: one of pneumonia, and the other of tuberculosis. These, being local women of the indigenous class, were of great benefit to the poor people in the villages where they were working. Five passed *dais* are employed in various places and are working well; one is married. At present 3 are under training, 2 have completed their course and are about to be examined, and the third, an indigenous *dai*, has just joined; she seems to be promising. Besides the practical and theoretical midwifery training, the *dais* are taught to dress cases, douche, syringe out ears, put medicines into the eyes, help in compounding and prepare instruments and dressings for gynaecological examinations and operations. In spite of all prejudice and drawbacks, we have had more midwifery cases this year than formerly, which must be due to people realising that they run less risk by engaging trained *dais*."

The Hon'ble Colonel W. R. Edwards, C.B., C.M.G., M.D., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal, furnishes notes on the classes held under this centre:—

During the year under review, which embraces the period from the 1st December 1914 to the 31st December 1915, two *dai* classes were reopened, *viz.*, those at Berhampore and Kandi. The Kandi class did not continue, as the pupils were found to be absolutely useless and they left the class after a month's training. There were, therefore, practically six classes in operation during the year under report, *viz.*, those at Bankura, Hughli, Berhampore, Darjeeling, Dacca and the Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta. A short account of the working of each of these classes is given below.

Bankura.—During the year under report, the tuition of the pupils was as usual entrusted to the Medical Woman attached to the Lady Dufferin Zenana hospital and the class was regularly attended by 2 pupils. Pupils from the indigenous *dai* class are not available in this district. One pupil left the class after having passed the examination successfully and two are still under training. No money was allotted from the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund towards the cost of the maintenance of the class, which was met from receipts from other sources amounting to Rs. 122-1-9.

Hughli.—No pupil passed during the year under report. The four pupils who are now attending the class are reported to be unintelligent. Orders have been issued to the effect that if these *dais* are incapable of passing they must be discharged by the end of March. A sum of Rs. 360 was allotted to this class from the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund grant at my disposal. The local Municipality and the District Board contributed Rs. 104 each towards the maintenance of the class.

Berhampore.—Seven pupils passed during the year under report and 7 are now under training. The result is very hopeful. This class received a grant of Rs. 325 during the past year from the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

Darjeeling.—Two pupils passed during the year under review and two are still under training. The allotment to this class from the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund amounted to Rs. 313-5-4, of which Rs. 265-5-4 was spent in paying stipends to the pupils and Rs. 48 for reward to 3 successful *dais*.

Dacca.—Eight pupils passed out of this class and 7 more are under training. Dacca is the largest centre for the training of *dais*, and has turned out the largest number of trained *dais*. The class has been maintained entirely from funds received from other sources than the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta.—Four pupils passed out of this class and five are being trained. A sum of Rs. 990 was allotted by me towards the maintenance of this class.

The allotment received from the Executive Committee for the Bengal Branch of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund amounted to Rs. 1,863 during the period under report, or Rs. 621 more than the usual allotment. This is due to the extension of the report period till the end of December, in which month the 3rd instalment (practically the 1st instalment of the current year) was received. The total allotment during the year under report to the working classes amounted to Rs. 1,988-5-4. The excess was met from the accumulated balance of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund grant at my disposal.

The Honorary Secretary of the Berar Committee furnishes the following report by Miss H. Hunt, L.M. & S., in charge of the Women's Hospital, Amraoti :—

Berar.

"We sent up two *dais* for the final midwifery examination held at Amraoti on the 30th April 1914 after one year's tuition. The Inspecting Medical Officer, Dr. J. George, L.R.C.P. & S., gave them a difficult test examination. One *dai* passed with honours, and the other failed. The former was appointed midwife at our hospital. We have five pupil *dais* belonging to the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund now in training in the midwifery class. They have lectures in midwifery for one hour daily and are taught and allowed to conduct normal labour cases. They are taught how to examine such cases and recognize the presence of foetal heart beats. All out-door maternity cases that come for treatment are shown to the *dais* and they are taught external palpation and diagnosing of such cases by the Medical Woman. Difficult and instrumental maternity cases are done by the Medical Woman-in-charge, but all the *dais* have to be present. They are taught how to assist in such cases and the Medical Woman gives full explanations of all that is done so that practical illustrations will help them to understand their theoretical work. The *dais* are given practical instructions on nursing, medical, surgical and children's cases, so that they can take charge of private cases and keep temperature charts and other details of such cases. Instructions are given in compounding and dispensing medicines, and if *dais* wish to do so they can take up this course on completion of their midwifery course"

Encouraging results are again reported from this Centre. The report of Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. H. Bell, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa, is as follows :—"In the report for 1914, 13 *dai* classes were shown to have been at work, viz., at Bankipore, Gaya, Arrah, Hathwa, Chapra, Bettiah, Darbhanga, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Daltonganj and Purulia. Of these, the classes at Darbhanga and Ranchi did not continue during the year under review for want of pupils; the other classes were in operation. A new class has been started at Bettiah in addition to the class already in existence there. Thus altogether 12 classes were at work for the training of indigenous midwives during the year. The Civil Surgeon of Ranchi is making his best efforts to secure pupils to join the class. The cause which mainly contributes to the failure in starting a *dai* class is the apathy of the classes of people from which students are recruited to join the *dai* class. This may be attributed to the fact that the services of the passed *dais* are not much sought after by

Bihar & Orissa.

the uneducated people who prefer to call in the indigenous midwives, and in cases where they are called in that they are not sufficiently remunerated. The total number of *dais* who were successful at the examinations held during the period under review was 27 against 23 in 1914. The total number of trained *dais* in this Province up to the end of 1915 was 260. The *dai* classes at Hathwa and Cuttack were most successful. The total receipts for furthering the cause of *dai* training in Bihar and Orissa during the period under report amounted to Rs. 4,043-11-9 against Rs. 3,724-6-1 in 1914. Of this, the sum of Rs. 1,370-11-0 was allotted by me from the funds placed at my disposal during the period by the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund."

Mr. M. Hutchins, the Manager of Raj Hathwa, gives a few particulars of the work proceeding at this Centre, district of Saran. He says:—"The institution was started here on the 13th May 1902 and has been regularly working since then. Up to the 31st December 1915, 65 *dais* have been trained from this centre. During the year under report, there were 12 pupils on the roll, of whom one left the class a month before the final examination. The remaining 11 pupils were all successful at their final examination held in October 1915. A new class with 12 pupils is at present working.

"The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,475-3-2, against Rs. 1,139-12-3 in the previous year."

The Honorary Secretary of the Burma Centre reports that eleven candidates are trained yearly under the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund. The course of training hitherto adopted, *viz.*, 12 months in midwifery followed by another 12 months in sick-nursing, will, from the 1st July 1916, be changed to a year's sick-nursing and another year's midwifery. Lectures and practical instructions are given in both subjects and certificates granted on completion of the second year's training. The 11 pupils under training are 4 Burmese and 7 Karens.

G. Sherlock-Hubbard, Esq., Honorary Secretary in the Central Provinces, furnishes the following useful and interesting report:—

"As mentioned in previous reports, Jubbulpore was the only centre where a regular class for the training of indigenous *dais* was maintained in these provinces. Of the three pupils who were under training at the end of the preceding year, one died, one failed, and the third one passed her examination. Four more were admitted and they remained under training till the close of the period under report.

"The attempt to extend the operations of the Fund through the agency of Missionary Medical Ladies was continued. A further grant of Rs. 750 was

given to Miss A. E. Henderson, M.D., of Nagpur, towards her useful system of trying to get into touch with indigenous *dais* and getting them to report all cases they attend. These cases are then visited by one of Miss Henderson's trained women. The valuable statistical information obtained in this way by Miss Henderson regarding the maternal and infant mortality within the first 15 days will shortly be published. The figures show that by Miss Henderson's system of inducing *dais* to interfere as little as possible with nature, the maternal mortality amounts to about 85 per cent, which is not as heavy as is generally supposed. The report received is very interesting, and her system deserves every encouragement. The following is an extract from her report :—

“There are now between 70 and 80 *dais* who report their cases regularly, and from 25 to 40 children come to school. It would be a step in advance if measures could be devised to decrease the number of *dais* practising, and encourage only the more cleanly and more efficient among them. One suggestion is that the Municipality might perhaps post up a list of trained Dufferin midwives and the more skilful *dais* in octrois, police nakas, etc., and at the Executive Officer's request I supplied him with the names of the best among the Mang *dais*.”

“Miss M. G. Lungley (now Mrs. A. Fleming) in charge of the Mission Hospital at Panagar, in the Jubbulpore District, who had in her possession half the amount of the grant previously made to her, was not given any further aid during the period under report. It appears from her report that she has not been successful, as she has only one woman under training and finds it impossible to induce more to come forward for any sort of instruction.”

The annual report of the Madras Branch of the Dufferin Fund contains the following reference to the training of midwives in that Province :—

“Ten midwifery pupils are now undergoing training, one at the Government Maternity hospital and nine at the Victoria Caste and Gosha hospital, Madras. In order to increase the nursing staff at the Victoria Caste and Gosha hospital, the Committee early in the year decided to transfer the training of these midwives from the Government Maternity and Raja Sir Ramaswami hospitals to the Victoria Caste and Gosha hospital. The training of midwives was commenced in 1887, and since then, 18½ have passed out. Of these, 116 were employed by local bodies after completing their training. No reliable information concerning the remainder is available, but, no doubt, some of them are doing useful work in remote villages of the Presidency. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining pupils for these classes, and in addition to those stipended by the Fund, a number of pupils are under-

Madras

going training at many of the hospitals in the mufassal. Those stipended by the Fund receive Rs per mensem. During the year 10 pupils have passed out successfully, and of these 4 have found employment under Local Boards, the others engaging in private practice at various centres."

The following report received from the Hon'ble Colonel H. Hendley, M.D., K.H.S., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, shows steady progress in the Province where several hundred *dais* have been dealt with in the past 11 years:—

"Classes have been carried on during the year at Ambala, Ferozepore, Ludhiana, and Lahore.

"In *Ambala* 3 *dais* were under training. As it was felt that a more practical course would give better results, larger stipends were offered, and the *dais* were expected to attend hospital for the greater part of the day. They were specially trained in cleanliness and antiseptics. Dr. Carleton remarks that this new system is far better than the old, although for several reasons she has been obliged to discontinue it at present.

"The class at *Simla* was closed in the early part of the year, owing to the small number of cases available for clinical instruction.

"No new additions have been made to the last year's class at *Lahore*, and when the present *dais* pass out, this class of non-indigenous *dais* will be closed. A new class has, however, been started consisting of women actually practising in the city. An arrangement has been made with the Municipal Committee by which the Committee offer stipends to their *dais* during a six months' course of training at the Lady Aitchison hospital. After passing they give them an outfit of the necessaries for proper practice, place their names on a municipal *dais*' register, and require them to notify their cases to the municipal midwife. The municipal midwife visits the case within a day or two and if the treatment has been satisfactory the *dai* is given a notifying fee of Rs1. The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund undertake to add to the stipend, to give substantial rewards to both the teacher of the class and to the pupils, to hold an examination and to give a certificate. The class first started has not yet completed its course.

"Dr. Allen sends an interesting report from *Ferozepore*. She has been trying for years to get the indigenous *dais* to come forward for training but without much success. Last year an energetic Cantonment Magistrate summoned the *dais* in Ferozepore Cantonment, addressed them himself, and required them to attend Dr. Allen's class. They did so. Dr. Allen arranged that they should report their cases to her, and that she should visit them. The *dais* told the patients 'The order had been given for Dr. Allen to visit them'; no opposition was made to this; in fact, the people

welcomed the visits. Hearing of the success of the Cantonment class, the Deputy Commissioner asked Dr. Allen to undertake the *dais* of Ferozepore City. The same arrangements were made and successfully carried out. The Deputy Commissioner is also trying to get *dais* to come in from the district. So far 5 *dais* have come in, and altogether there are now 80 *dais* under training. Dr. Allen has expressed her gratitude to the two officials, who by a few words brought about this great change.

"Dr. Brown from *Ludhiana* reports that classes have been held regularly during the year both for indigenous and non-indigenous *dais*, 11 of the former and 23 of the latter having been under training; 9 of these last named passed the Lahore examination in March. Dr. Brown says her chief difficulty is still the want of power to insist on supervision of the work of *dais* in the city. These two instances are quoted mainly in that they suggest the direction in which we should labour to obtain better results than we have hitherto attained, *viz*, beneficent coercion, where ignorance is the basis of resistance, and continued instruction combined with continued supervision.

"Without supervision there is a very strong tendency to lapse even when the teaching has been carried on for long periods—the supervision required must be of a really efficient kind—and a qualified Medical Woman is, we have good reason for knowing, infinitely superior to the ordinary trained midwife, who when brought up against a wall of ignorance, is only too ready to relapse herself."

The Hon'ble Colonel C. Mactaggart, C.I.E, M.A, M.B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, forwards interesting statements from the following local centres.—

Lucknow.—Report by Dr. M. O'Brien, M.B., a member of the Women's Medical Service for India, Medical Officer in charge of the Dufferin hospital, Lucknow :—

"On the 1st December 1914, there were 3 Victoria Memorial Scholarships *dais* under training, but all of these struck work suddenly during that month. In their places *dais* previously trained here were taken on temporarily. The services of these trained *dais* were dispensed with in September 1915, and in their places three other women were appointed.

"The *dais* at present under training are all Muhammadan women. They are fairly intelligent and work very satisfactorily."

Allahabad.—Report by Dr. S. H. Commissariat, F.R.C.S., a member of the Women's Medical Service for India, in charge of the Dufferin hospital, Allahabad :—

"In the beginning of the year there were two Indian *dais*—Nirmala and Buchan, Hindus by caste. Nirmala passed out very early in the year."

United
Provinces

April 1915. In her place a Muhammadan *dai*, Zahuran by name, has been taken on. The second *dai*, Buchan, is still continuing her course of training and study. Both promise to turn out very good *daïs*. The Victoria Memorial *daïs* who have passed out from year to year are readily employed by the Municipality and District Boards. The Municipality employed them in different localities in the city in certain cases free of charge and supervise the work of bazar *daïs*. They are a boon to the educated public who appreciate their work, and employ them in preference to the indigent or bazar *daïs*. If there were a few more of this class and the conditions of their employment were better known, it would surely bring in a new era. The bazar *daïs* are still hopelessly ignorant, and continue their unhygienic practices and endanger the lives of the women and infants, but it is a hopeful sign that a large number of the bazar *daïs* are attending the hospital, where they are taught their first lessons in cleanliness. This is something, but they need to learn more before they are allowed to practise. If there was registration of all the practising *daïs*, and gradually all who registered were required to produce a certificate of having worked at the hospital for at least three months, it would be a move in the right direction and would reduce the high infant mortality. The object of the Fund would be still better realised if the younger generation of these bazar *daïs* was educated and subsequently trained."

Agra.—Report by Major E. J. O'Meara, I.M.S., Principal of the Medical School and Civil Surgeon, Agra :—

"At the beginning of the year there were 17 *daïs* in the class continuing from the previous year. There were 8 new admissions. During the year 7 passed, 6 were dismissed, and one died; the remaining 11 are still on the register. These *daïs* conducted 1,469 cases against 1,123 shown in the last annual report. Miss Wood's work has been quite satisfactory. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs2,352-5-10 and the Fund has a balance of Rs955-6-8."

Cawnpore.—Report by Dr. F. B. Leach, L.R.C.P. & S., M.D., a member of the Women's Medical Service for India, and in charge of the Dufferin hospital at Cawnpore :—"The class for the Victoria Memorial *daïs* comprised 2 women, Ghasiti and Kansilla. They have both made progress and gave satisfaction in the discharge of their duties."

Benares.—Report by Dr. F. D. Barnes, L. R. C. P. & S., L. F. P. & S., M.D., a member of the Women's Medical Service for India, and in charge of the Ishwari hospital at Benares :—"One Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund *dai*, Mussu Victoria, passed her examination on the 28th September 1915. The class at present consists of 3 women, 1 trained and 2 under training."

The Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, summarises the work for the past year in the following statement :—

"The classes were continued throughout the period from the 1st December 1914, to the 31st December 1915. Nurse Gajrabai Mane delivered lectures, gave practical demonstrations to *dai* pupils, and also took them to cases. There were 5 candidates remaining from those of last year, out of which 2 left and 4 were newly selected, making a total of 7 candidates in all. The Medical Woman in charge examined the class five times during the period under report. No examination was held this year as no candidate was ready to appear. The contribution received during the period under review was R700 and there was a balance of R1,587-10-9 in the Baroda Government Treasury on the 1st November 1914. A sum of R42 was recovered from the *dai* pupils named Kamlabai Rabhunath and Kamlabai Dashrathe, as they left without completing their course. Out of the total funds amounting to R2,329-10-9, R840-14-3 were spent towards the maintenance of the *dai* class, leaving a balance of R1,488-12-6 in the Government Treasury. The average monthly cost incurred on account of each pupil under training was R10-0-2 against R8-5-6 in the previous year. The present pupils are of the literate class and are given three months' training in rotation at the hospital."

The Agency Surgeon, Major C. B. McConaghy, M.B., I.M.S., forwards the following report from Dr. M. C. Murphy, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., a member of the Women's Medical Service for India, and Superintendent of the Lady Lansdowne hospital :—

"Eighteen indigenous *daïs* were examined by Major C. B. McConaghy in July 1915 and 15 passed. Thirteen are now working in the city, 1 in Lahore, and 1 in the district. New *daïs* were enrolled from the 1st September, and we now have a class of 22. Many of these are the daughters and daughters-in-law of old *daïs*, and some are promising young women. Three of them are receiving an elementary education in reading and writing in the hope that they will join the hospital later as nurses. The city *daïs* have attended 1,470 confinement cases during the year as against 1,320 cases during 1914. Sixty-one cases were attended during December 1914. The work in the hospital has not proved very successful so far, owing to the difficulty of getting reliable people for the posts. Mrs. Joseph, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, succeeded Mrs. Yates in March at Ashta, where 8 *daïs* are receiving instruction; but none of these are yet ready for examination. She has delivered a few lectures to 25 other *daïs* in the surrounding district. Six difficult and 172 normal cases were attended at Ashta. Miss Keith Rose, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, was appointed in June,

with headquarters at Beresia. She instructed 10 *dais* there and gave some teaching to 10 others in the district; but resigned in October. Ninety-three normal and 3 difficult cases were attended during that time."

The Chief Medical Officer to the Gondal State reports that at the beginning of December 1914 there were three *dais* under instruction. Of these two were discharged in May 1915, as they failed to pass the final examination; one is still under training. Her progress is described as fairly good. She conducted 47 confinement cases under the supervision of the head *dai* of the Gondal hospital during the year. He adds that the *dais* trained and sent out from this centre are doing good work to the public in general.

The following report is submitted by the Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior State :—

"Classes for the training of *dais* were held at Lashkar and Ujjain as before. The class at the Jaya Arogya hospital at the close of last year consisted of 14 pupils and was conducted by Mrs. Stephens, the Lady Superintendent, assisted by her staff. Of the 14 pupils, 5 came out successful in the examination. Six new admissions were made during the year. By the end of the year under report, there were therefore 15 candidates under training in the class. At the Ujjain Civil hospital 4 pupils were being trained at the close of last year under the Superintendent of Dispensaries, Malwa, assisted by his staff. Two of these passed the examination and one was admitted during the year, leaving 3 pupils on the roll. A female Assistant Surgeon has been lately appointed on the staff and it is hoped that more candidates will be coming in to avail of the training imparted in the class. The *dais* in these classes are given a 3 years' course and are taught the elements of sick-nursing, hygiene, and minor surgery, besides midwifery. The more intelligent women are also taught a little Hindi and English, enough to keep a simple bed-head report. Efforts are being made to secure pupils from better classes, but so far have not proved very successful. Of the 79 *dais* passed from the two classes at the Lashkar and Ujjain hospitals, 3 are working at the Jaya Arogya hospital as midwives and nurses, 17 are attached to district dispensaries, and 59 are practising privately and help the different medical institutions in the State by bringing in labour and gynæcological cases. The *dais* attached to district dispensaries have attended 775 labour and 206 gynæcological cases during the year under report."

The Officiating Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, submits the annual report of Miss N. Evans, L.R.C.P. & S., the senior Visiting Surgeon to the Victoria Zenana hospital :—

"At the beginning of December 1914 there were 7 *dais* under training and 17 were admitted during 1915, making a total of 24. Of these, 8 went

up for examination and 7 passed satisfactorily. Four *dais* left, two without any reason, and the others found the work too exacting and were not capable to study. Thirteen *dais* are still under training, one is a bazar *dai* who is anxious to improve her knowledge, and is very keen about her work. A number of passed *dais* are working at other hospitals and in the districts and some are practising on their own account; these frequently bring difficult cases to the hospital. The *dais* receive five lectures during the week, except on festival days. They are generally sent up for examination after nearly a year's training, and after having conducted 25 cases. Certificates are granted after they have conducted 40 cases. The number of cases conducted during the year were 790. Of these, 356 were natural labour and were conducted chiefly by *dais*. Of the 61 deaths which occurred amongst the cases, the women were, with very few exceptions, brought in a dying state, or serious complications had been induced by the interference of unskilful women outside. His Highness the Nizam's Government sanctioned in the month of December 1914, for the purpose of training *dais*, Rs. 2,600 annually, including the pay of lecturer, clerk, contingent expenses, and pay of two nurses in charge of *dais*; out of which, Rs. 1,075-2-0 have been spent in the last 13 months under report."

A short report from Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Smith, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Superintendent of King Edward's hospital, Indore, mentions that out of the students under training, nineteen were examined, of whom eighteen passed. The Sethani Anup Bai Silver Medal was awarded to Venu Bai Pawale, who passed first.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., the Resident in Kashmir, forwards the following report by Miss J. Perry, L.M.S., Officiating Superintendent of the Zenana hospital, Srinagar, for the period from the 1st December 1914 to the 31st December 1915:—

"There are nine *dais* on the scholarship staff under training in midwifery and general sick-nursing; each receives a salary of Rs. 7 per mensem from the State whilst under training, and are under tuition for a period of two years. At the end of this period, if they pass successfully, to the satisfaction of the Superintending Surgeon, Jammu and Kashmir State hospitals, the final examination, they receive a certificate of qualification in midwifery duly signed by him, and are then allowed to conduct cases of normal labour in the city. There were 51 maternity cases treated in the hospital and 39 in their homes by the hospital staff against 34 in hospital and 73 in their homes last year."

The following brief particulars from the Medical Officer, Kathiawar Political Agency, are furnished by Major F. deB. Hane, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar:—"The services of 11

probationer referred to in last year's report were dispensed with as she did not prove to be satisfactory, and a new one is now under training at the West hospital, Rajkot, and Rasulkhanji hospital for women.

"As before, the officer in charge of the Rasulkhanji hospital has kindly undertaken the practical midwifery part of the training, thus providing adequate obstetrical teaching. The lady nurse attached to the West hospital, Rajkot, gives the necessary training in general nursing."

Rao Bahadur T. V. Armugam Mudaliar, M.B., C.M., Honorary Secretary, Mysore Centre, submits a report for 13 months ending the 31st December 1915, which shows that 4 pupils are still under training. Another pupil, who was shown in last year's return as a Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund candidate under training, was allowed, after a course of six months, to change from this Fund to the Dufferin Fund. During the period under report, arrangements for training pupil midwives were made in the Maternity hospital at Robertsonpet, Kolar Gold Fields, which was opened in October 1914. The name of the Maternity hospital at Mysore has been changed from 'H. H. the Maharani's hospital' to the 'Vani Vilas hospital.' The midwifery classes were conducted at the Vani Vilas hospital, Mysore, at the Maternity hospital, Bangalore, and at the Robertsonpet Maternity hospital.

B. J. Glancy, Esq., I.C.S., First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, in furnishing an interesting summary by Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Macwatt, I.M.S., Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, observes that the question of building a separate maternity hospital and school at Ajmer has been postponed for the present, owing to the failure to procure a suitable site, though there is reason to hope that one may become available before long. The report which embraces the period from the 1st December 1914 to the 31st December 1915, states :—

"Ajmer.—Mrs. Kane, Lady Superintendent, has been in charge of the *dai* training class, Ajmer, throughout the year. The seven pupils who were mentioned in last year's report as being under instruction continued to work till the end of the session, when they were examined by the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, on the 30th April 1915. All of them passed and obtained their certificates, and the usual honorarium was given to successful candidates. Only 4 pupils were admitted into the current year's class, all of whom are residents of Ajmer. No candidates have been received from the Native States of Rajputana. During the year, 17 in-door and 71 out-door cases were treated, and 123 persons sought advice and treatment. Since the inauguration of the class, 69 pupils have passed. Many are known to be

working in various dispensaries in Rajputana and the Punjab and others are practising midwifery and doing well.

"As regards the finances of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund, the opening credit balance on the 30th November 1914 was Rs12,717-11-6 and a grant-in-aid of Rs3,742 was received from the Fund making a total of Rs16,459-11-6. Of this sum, Rs3,000 were placed on fixed deposit for 12 months at 4½ per cent, Rs5,000 for six months at 3½ per cent per annum, and the remainder on current account with the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Ajmer Branch, on the 13th January 1915. A sum of Rs7-8-0 interest has been received on the fixed deposits and credited to account, making a grand total of Rs16,547-3-6, of which Rs3,302-13-0 have been expended on the Ajmer *dai* class from the 1st December 1914 to the 31st December 1915, against Rs3,148-9-9 in the previous year. The closing balance in hand on the 31st December 1915 was Rs13,244-6-6."

Jaipur.—Govindi Bai, who was admitted into the female sub-assistant surgeon class at the Agra Medical school in July 1914, died in Jaipur of phthisis. Nangi Bai left the compounder class at Jaipur, and joined the sub-assistant surgeon class at the Agra Medical school as a Jaipur State student.

Kotah.—The five pupils who were mentioned in last year's report as being under training in the Victoria Jubilee hospital at Kotah continued to work for 4½ months. They were examined on the 1st April 1915. Two of them passed, receiving a bonus of Rs2 per month for a year. The other 3 were instructed to appear at the next winter *dai* class, but they failed to do so and no class was held.

The Lady Superintendent in charge of the Victoria hospital, Kotah, reports that it is difficult to train *dais* in Kotah, as very few midwifery cases come to the hospital. The few that do come are invariably either unfortunate women or those who require skilled assistance on account of difficult or abnormal labour. The material, therefore, is scanty for the practical instruction of the pupils, who are almost without exception illiterate, and the women of Kotah City consider it derogatory to come to the hospital for their confinements. Under the circumstances no progress has been made in Kotah in connection with the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund

SIMLA :

The 15th July 1916. }

E. J. BUCK,

8/17



VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

Progress of Various Branches of the Fund.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

Progress of Various Branches of the Fund.

For the period ending 31st December 1915.

Annual Statement regarding the training of Indian Midwives for the period ending													EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.			
Stations where classes are held.		Date of formation of branch.		PUPILS TRAINED.					RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.							
				During year ending 31st December 1916.	From formation of branch to 31st December 1916.	Others (not included in columns 3 and 4) still under training.	Period of duration of each course.	During year ending 31st December 1916.		Since formation of branch to 31st Dec-ember 1916.										
		3	4	5	6	7		8												
1		2												10	11	12	13			
													Assam.							
Dibrugarh		Dec. 1913.	30	31	...	1 year for scholarship holders 6 months for bazar dais.	R A. P. *254 5 0	R A. P. †144 0 0	R A. P. *550 4 0	R A. P. †144 0 0	R A. P. 315 15 0	R A. P. 610 11 0	R A. P. 92 8 3	R A. P. ...	R A. P.	*Grants from Provincial Funds to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for the training of dais. Contribution towards "Yamami" scholarship paid by Mr. Rodha Mohan Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dibrugarh.				
Gauhati		Feb. 1903	4	40	...	5 1 year	.990 0 0	...	13,697 0 0	645 4 2	990 0 0	14,325 4 2	17 0 0	13 0 0						
Burdwan		16th Oct. 1903.	...	...	...	...	...	...	490 0 0	...	...	122 1 0	367 15 0	...	No class formed during the period.		

[illegible]

Annual Statement regarding the training of Indian Midwives for the period ending 31st December 1915—contd.

Stations where classes are held.	Date of formation of branch.	PUPILS TRAINED.				RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
		During year ending 31st December 1915.	From formation of branch to 31st December 1915.	Others (not included in columns 3 and 4) still under training.	Period of duration of each course.	During year ending 31st December 1916.		Since formation of branch to 31st December 1916.		During year ending 31st December 1915.	From formation of branch to 31st December 1915.	Balance in hand on 31st December 1916.	Average monthly cost of each pupil during training.	
						(a) From E. Committee.	(b) From other sources.	(c) From E. Committee.	(d) From other sources.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10	11	12	13
Bihar and Orissa.														
Bankipore	1st July 1907.	...	11	4	1 year	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. 307 5 0	R. A. P. 628 12 0	R. A. P. 1,457 10 2	R. A. P. 307 5 0	R. A. P. 2,083 5 3	R. A. P. 3 0 11	R. A. P. 0 0 0	
Gaya	6th June 1904.	2	20	2	1 year	120 0 0	204 0 0	1,204 0 0	1,021 8 2	240 10 10	2,600 10 1	25 13 11	10 6 1	*The discrepancy is due to the readjustment of the account of the last year's statement.
Arrah	24th April 1908.	...	7	3	1 year	225 0 0	1 14 0	1,861 0 0	15 12 0	333 12 0	1,871 1 7	5 10 11	7 0 0	
Saran (Huhwa).	18th May 1902.	11	65	12	1 year	208 0 0	1,600 0 0	604 8 0	18,957 2 4	1,476 3 2	14,018 15 3	4,912 11 1	0 1 4	
Saran (Chapra).	10th Nov. 1912.	2	5	2	1 year	353 0 0	...	973 0 0	47 0 0	303 0 0	630 0 0	50 0 0	8 6 0	
Champaran (Motihari).	1st Feb. 1903.	...	10	...	...	...	...	102 0 0	400 8 0	...	512 1 0	...	...	No class formed during the year.
Champaran (Duff-du-hos-riah, Bettiah, Raj).	1st Jan. 1913.	...	...	4	2 years	...	96 0 0	120 0 0	208 13 0	96 0 0	417 8 0	1 5 0	2 0 0	
Champaran (Duff-du-hos-riah, Bettiah, Raj).	1st Aug. 1913.	7	7	...	2 years	...	112 0 0	...	112 0 0	112 0 0	112 0 0	...	2 0 0	This was not mentioned in the last year's report.
Muzaffarpur.	25th Oct. 1903.	...	6	...	...	...	3 0 0	150 0 0	422 13 3	...	408 0 0	104 12 0	...	No class formed during the year.

	19th Feb. 1903.	36	1 year	..	..	443 8 0	628 11 0	..	1,064 3 9	7 15 3	4 0 0	No class formed during the year.
Darbhanga	1st Nov. 1903.	3	..	..	..	..	590 0 0	..	696 0 0	..	..	..
Monghyr	1st Dec. 1903	6	..	..	..	300 0 0	606 0 0	..	696 3 6	229 12 6	..	..
Bhagalpur	1st Mar. 1904	6	..	1 0 4	..	200 0 0	264 14 8	..	330 11 8	18 3 0	..	..
Purnea	15th May 1900	34	5	1 year	214 0 0	1,900 4 0	1,607 15 5	305 6 7	3,483 14 1	24 5 4	8 0 0	No class formed during the year.
Cuttack	6th May 1903	18	..	..	..	..	629 3 10	..	639 3 10	..	..	..
Balasore	1st Jan. 1903.	19	..	..	..	96 0 0	282 6 0	..	578 6 0	..	..	..
Puri	1st July 1914.	..	3	2 years	162 0 0	212 0 0	..	140 5 3	140 5 3	21 10 9	9 0 0	..
Bambalpur	8th June 1906.	6	3	1 year	203 0 0	40 0 0	1,131 4 7	228 6 2	1,097 4 0	94 0 7	6 13 6	No class formed during the year.
Haridwar	1st April 1903.	3	..	..	..	11 3 0	500 0 0	574 0 2	480 0 6	384 15 8	..	..
Dalkhousaj	1st Aug. 1902.	7	1 year	96 0 0	0 5 11	275 0 0	1 3 9	80 4 0	249 4 0	26 15 9	2 8 0	..
Purulia	6th July 1906.	4	1 year	39 0 0	655 2 0	367 10 8	..	83 4 9	893 12 0	49 0 8	5 3 0	..
Sanjibpur (Chaitane)	17th April 1906.	3	..	..	..	160 0 0	102 0 0	..	168 7 0	73 9 0	..	No class formed during the year.
Total		260	26	..	1,387 0 0	2,973 0 0	9,10,265 11 0	30,113 9 4	3,804 9 0	6,523 14 10	..	*Exclusive of 118-11-0 count of money order commission, etc., for distributing grants to different districts.

Annual Statement regarding the training of Indian Midwives for the period ending 31st December 1915—contd.

Stations where classes are held.	Date of formation of branch.	PUPILS TRAINED.					RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.	
		During year ending 31st December 1915.	From formation of branch to 31st December 1915.	Others (not included in columns 3 and 4) still under training.	Period of duration of each course.	During year ending 31st December 1915.		Since formation of branch to 31st December 1915.		During year ending 31st December 1915.	From formation of branch to 31st December 1915.	Balance in hand on 31st December 1915.	Average monthly cost of each pupil during training.			
						(a) From E. Committee.	(b) From other sources.	(a) From E. Committee.	(b) From other sources.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11	12	13
Baluchistan.																
Quetta .	15th Feb. 1907.	1	9	2	2 years	516 0 0	R. P. ...	R. A. P. 12,700 0 0	R. A. P. ...	403 8 0	12,711 13 6	R. A. P. 87 2 6	R. A. P. 11 14 11	*This includes Rs. 1,003 due to Dufferin Fund on 30th November 1914.		
Sitl .	1st Jan. 1907.	2	8	2	2 years	222 0 0	...	2,054 0 0	54 0 0	189 3 3	1,022 2 8	185 14 1	9 14 2	+One pupil being trained at her own expense.		
Total .		3	17	4	...	738 0 0	...	14,853 0 0	54 0 0	654 11 3	14,634 0 2	273 0 7	...			
Baroda.																
Baroda .	1st Nov. 1902.	...	53	7	3 years	700 0 0	...	10,056 0 0	142 0 0	840 14 3	8,570 3 6	1,488 12 6	10 0 2	Recovered from dis.		
Bhopal.																
Bhopal .	22nd July 1902.	35	147	46	1 year	460 0 0	...	9,050 0 0	...	440 10 3	5,322 1 3	767 14 9	0 0 6			

[illegible]

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

Statements of Accounts for the year 1915.

Memorial Scholarships Fund during the year 1915.

PAYMENTS	Details.		TOTAL.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
<i>Investments—</i>				
Purchase of 3½ per cent. Government securities . . . . .	...		23,600	10 0
<i>Objects of Fund—</i>				
<i>Grants in-aid—</i>				
Baluchistan	1,308	0 0		
Baroda	700	0 0		
Bengal	1,242	0 0		
Berar	925	0 0		
Bhopal	400	0 0		
Burma	1,320	0 0		
Central Provinces	781	0 0		
Gondal	275	0 0		
Gwalior	3,500	0 0		
Hathwa	1,500	0 0		
Hyderabad	1,717	0 0		
Indore	1,450	0 0		
Jannagad	192	0 0		
Mysore	600	0 0		
Punjab	3,407	0 0		
Rajputana	3,742	0 0		
United Provinces	1,575	0 0		
Carried over	25,024	0 0	25,024	10 0

Account of Receipts and Payments of the Victoria

SIMLA:
The 30th June 1916.

SIMLA:

The 30th June 1916.

Memorial Scholarships Fund during the year 1915--*concl'd.*

PAYMENTS	Details.		TOTAL	
	<i>Rs</i>	<i>a p.</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>a p.</i>
Brought forward	25,024	0 0	23,600	10 0
<i>Objects of Fund--concl'd.</i>				
<i>Grants-in-aid--</i>				
Bihar and Orissa	1,418	0 0		
Assam	947	0 0		
Miscellaneous				
			27,419	0 0
<i>Expenses of Fund--</i>				
Salaries of Office Establishment	1,747	0 0		
Office Contingencies, including Postage, Telegrams, etc	1,010	1 9		
Commission on investments, realizing interest, etc.	43	6 9		
			2,806	8 6
TOTAL			53,826	2 6
Closing Balance on 31st December 1915			18,252	2 4
TOTAL			72,078	4 10

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Honorary Treasurer.

Account of Receipts and Payments of the Victoria

RECEIPTS.	Details.	TOTAL.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Brought forward	...	72,078 4 10
TOTAL	...	72,078 4 10

SINCLAIR:

The 30th June 1916.

Memorial Scholarships Fund during the year 1915—*concl'd.*

PAYMENTS	Details	TOTAL.
	<i>R a p</i>	<i>R a p</i>
Brought forward	25,024 0 0	23,600 10 0
<i>Objects of Fund—concl'd.</i>		
<i>Grants-in aid—</i>		
Bihar and Orissa	1,448 0 0	
Assam	947 0 0	
Miscellaneous		
		27,419 0 0
<i>Expenses of Fund—</i>		
Salaries of Office Establishment	1,747 0 0	
Office Contingencies, including Postage, Telegrams, etc	1,010 1 9	
Commission on investments, realizing interest, etc.	43 6 9	
		2,800 6 6
TOTAL	..	53,836 2 6
Closing Balance on 31st December 1915 . . . . .	...	16,252 2 4
TOTAL	...	72,978 4 10

B. W. MARLOW, *Colonel,*
Honorary Tre.

Progressive Account of the Victoria Memorial

[illegible]

Scholarships Fund up to the 31st December 1915.

EXPENDITURE.	Ledger folio	Amount.
		Rs. p. a.
<i>Investments—</i>		
4½ per cent. Rangoon Municipal Debentures of 1904	58	1,500 0
5 per cent. Loan to Kumar Gopi Lal Baman Roy Estate, Court of Wards	214	1,200 0
3½ per cent. Government securities	215	1,200 0

*Objects of Fund—**Grants-in-aid—*

Baluchistan

Baroda

Bengal

Bihar

Bhopal

Birma

Central Provinces

Gondal

Gwalior

Hathwa

Hyderabad

Indore

Jannagadh

Scholarships Fund up to the 31st December 1915—*concl'd.*

EXPENDITURE.	Ledger folio.	Amount.
		R. S. P.
Brought forward	—	{ 597,225 12 7 2,222 2 6
<i>Objects of Fund—concl'd.</i>		
Grants-in-aid—		
Kashmir	63	111 0 0
Mysore	42	25 0 0
Punjab	74	21 0 0
Rajputana	72	21 0 0
United Provinces	149	21 0 0
Bihar and Orissa	124	11 0 0
Assam	144	21 0 0
Miscellaneous	50	21 0 0
		<u>2,222 2 6</u>
Profit and Loss	22	11 0 0
<i>Expenses of Fund—</i>		
Permanent advances	22	11 0 0
Salaries, wages, and travelling expenses of Office Establishment	22	21 0 0
Office Contingencies, including Postage, Telegrams, etc.	22	21 0 0
Commission on investments, realizing interest, etc.	22	21 0 0
Office Building	22	21 0 0
		<u>2,222 2 6</u>
TOTAL	—	<u>2,222 2 6</u>
Closing Balance on 31st December 1915	22	21 0 0
TOTAL	—	<u>2,222 2 6</u>

B. W. MAELOW, *Chief*

Honorary Treasurer.

Investment Account of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

	Nominal Value.		Cost.	
	Rs.	S. P.	Rs.	S. P.
4½ per cent. Rangoon Municipal Debentures of 1904	2,29,500	0 0	2,25,400	0 0
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Kumar Gopika Raman Roy Estate, Court of Wards	3,17,941	12 1	3,17,941	12 1
3½ per cent. Government Securities	1,00,000	0 0	99,847	1 6
Total	6,77,441	12 1	6,97,238	13 7

SIMLA :
The 30th June 1916. }

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Honorary Treasurer.

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SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
DELHI

In the matter of Act XXI of 1860 of the Acts of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, being an Act for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies

AND

In the matter of "The National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India."

Memorandum of Association.

1 The name of the Association is "The National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India."

2. The objects for which the Association is established are—

(1) *Medical tuition*, including the teaching and training in India of women as doctors, hospital assistants, nurses and midwives.

(2) *Medical relief*, including—

(a) the establishment under female superintendence of dispensaries and cottage hospitals for the treatment of women and children ;

(b) the opening of female wards under female superintendence in existing hospitals and dispensaries ;

(c) the provision of female medical officers and attendants for existing female wards ,

(d) the founding of hospitals for women where special funds or endowments are forthcoming.

(3) The supp of trained female nurses and midwives for women and children in hospitals and private houses.

(4) *The management of the Fund raised for the above objects, and which is known as "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund."*

(5) The purchase or acquisition on lease, or in exchange, or on hire or otherwise, of any real or personal property, and any rights or privileges necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Association.

(6) The erection, construction, alteration, and maintenance of any buildings necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Association.

(7) The sale, improvement, management and development of all or any part of the property of the Association.

(8) *The promotion and establishment of Branches and of other Societies or Associations with similar objects, and the affiliation or amalgamation of such Societies or Associations with this Association.*

(9) The doing of all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

3 The names, addresses and occupations of the persons who are members of and form the Central Committee or governing body of the said Association are as follows.—

1st—Her Excellency the Right Honourable the Countess of Dufferin and Ava, C.I., Lady President, whose address is—Viceroy's Camp, India.

2nd—The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Scoble, Q.C., Member of the Viceroy's Council

3rd—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., Member of the Viceroy's Council.

4th—The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Kt, of Bombay, Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

5th—A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., c.s., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

6th—The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Moore (Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.), Calcutta. Member of the Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

7th—The Hon'ble Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Aligarh. Member of the Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

8th—Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Simpson, M.D., K.C.V.O., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

9th—Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Calcutta.

10th—Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt. (Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.), Calcutta. President, Bank of Bengal.

4. A copy of the Rules and Regulations of the said National Association is filed with this Memorandum of Association, and the undersigned, being seven of the members of the governing body of the said National Association, do hereby certify that such copy of such Rules and Regulations is a correct copy of the Rules and Regulations of the said National Association.

As witnesses our several and respective hands and signatures this 29th day of February 1888.

WITNESS.

HARRY COOPER, *Mayor*,

Local North Lancashire Regiment.

SIGNATURES.

HARRIOT DUFFERIN.

ANDREW B. SCOBLE.

C. U. AITCHISON.

JOTENDRA MOHUN TAGORE.

B. SIMPSON.

DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETT.

CHARLES H. MOORE.

Rules and Regulations of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

The Lady President.

1. The first Lady President of the National Association is Her Excellency the Right Honourable the Countess of Dufferin, &c. On her vacating this office the power of filling the vacancy shall rest with the Central Committee.

Members.

2. The Members of the National Association shall consist of three classes, namely:—

A—Life Councillors; B—Life Members; and C—Ordinary Members.

Life Councillors.

3. Every donor of £100 or £150, or of an equivalent sum, in the case of annuities, and £100 or £150, and upward, to the funds of the National Association, shall be a Life Councillor.

Life Members.

4. Every donor of £100 or £150, or of an equivalent sum, in the case of annuities, and £100 or £150, and upward, to the funds of the National Association, shall be a Life Member.

Ordinary Members.

5. Every subscriber of not less than 10s. or R5 annually to the funds of the National Association shall, during the currency of his subscription, be an Ordinary Member of the Association. An Ordinary Member shall pay an entrance fee of £1 or R10. If he does not pay his entrance fee separately, the first £1 or R10 subscribed by him shall be treated as his entrance fee.

Rights and Privileges of Members.

Affairs to be managed by Central Committee.

Constitution of the Central Committee.

8. The first members of the Central Committee shall be the Lady President of the National Association, and the following gentlemen, namely:—

Members of the Executive Council.
A. P. MacDONNELL, Esq., *Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*
Surgeon-Genl. Sir BENJAMIN SIMPSON, M.D., K.C.I.R., *Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.*

The Hon'ble Sir DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Kt., of Bombay, *Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.*
Maharaja Sir JOTENDRA MOHUN TAGOR, Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir SYED AHMAD KHAN, Bahadur, of Aligarh, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr C. H. MOORE (Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthrot & Co.).
Sir ALEXANDER WILSON, Kt. (Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co), *President, Bank of Bengal.*

Powers of Central Committee.

10. The Central Committee shall have power—

- (a) to apply "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund" to such purposes as they may consider conducive to the objects of the National Association;
- (b) to invest from time to time, in or upon the securities hereinafter mentioned, such money credited to "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund" as may not be required for the purposes of the National Association, and to vary and realize investments;
- (c) to make and vary such regulations not inconsistent with the Memorandum of Association and these Rules as may be necessary or expedient for the conduct

of the business of the National Association, and to fix from time to time the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, but until they shall otherwise determine, four members of the Central Committee shall form a quorum; and

- (d) generally to do such things as they may consider necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the National Association.

Duties of Central Committee.

11. The Central Committee shall directly control local operations for the objects of the National Association in those parts of the country where a Branch Association, such as is hereinafter referred to, does not exist. It shall specially endeavour to assist any Ruling Chiefs who may desire to organize similar operations within their own territories, and who may seek the advice or aid of the National Association. It shall publish periodical statements of the accounts and the reports of the work done by the National Association, by the Branch Associations aforesaid, and by Societies affiliated to the National Association.

Officers.

12. The Central Committee shall have power to appoint from time to time an Honorary Secretary and other officers of the National Association, and to delegate to such officers such of their powers as they may consider expedient. The first Honorary Secretary shall be Major Harry Cooper, A.-D.-C.

Funds.

13. All moneys subscribed to the support of the objects of the Association shall constitute "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund." The funds under the control of the Executive Committees of the several Branches shall be designated "[.....] Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund." All moneys paid to the Honorary Secretaries of Branches will be credited to the fund at command of the particular Branch to the Honorary Secretary of which the same has been paid, unless specially designated for the Central Committee.

Investments.

14. Any moneys which, in the opinion of the Central Committee, it shall be from time to time necessary or expedient to invest, shall be invested in the joint names of not less than two of the members of such Central Committee, as Trustees for the Association, in some or one of the following securities, but in no others, that is to say:—

- (i) In promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
- (ii) In bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India.
- (iii) In stock or debentures of, or shares in, railway or other companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India.
- (iv) In debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any Municipal body under the authority of any Act of a Legislature established in British India, or in debentures or other securities issued by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, the Trustees of the Harbour of Madras, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, or the Commissioners of the Port of Rangoon, or by, or on behalf of, any other local authority under the authority of any Act of a Legislature established in British India.

- (e) On mortgage of moveable and immoveable property under the management of the Court of Wards.
- (rr) In any investments not hereinbefore specified, authorized for the investment of trust funds by the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (Act II of 1882), or any re-enactment or statutory modification thereof.

General Meetings.

15. A General Meeting of the National Association shall be held once in every year at Calcutta during the cold season at such time and place as the Central Committee may appoint, provided that at least seven days' notice of the time and place so appointed be given by advertisement as hereinafter provided. At this meeting the Central Committee shall present a report, showing the proceedings and progress of the Association during the past year and its financial position.

Special Meetings.

16. The Central Committee may, at any time, and shall upon a written requisition by not less than ten Life Councillors or Life Members in that behalf, call a Special Meeting of the Association. Notice of such meeting shall be given as provided in Rule 15, and such notice shall state the purpose for which such Special Meeting is to be called.

Notices.

17. Any notice required to be or which may be given by advertisement shall be advertised in such newspapers as the Central Committee may from time to time direct in that behalf.

Branch Associations.

management of its own Association and specially Secretary of such Branch Committee for the time of such Branch have and moneys as those conferred Rule 14, respectively, and pay and shall accordingly moneys forming part of (tee it shall be necessary nes of not less than two h in some or one of the are. The Managing Com- nts and representatives of the Central Committee and to contribute from the Branch funds to the Central Committee such amount as may from time to time be arranged between the Central Committee and the Committee of the Branch concerned.

Affiliated Societies.

to those of the National Association affiliate itself to the National Association desired, remain independent in the administration of its funds and the conduct of its operations, but will be requested to furnish to the Central Committee such reports and information as may be mutually agreed on, and to assist by correspondence and conference in the furtherance of their common objects. On the other hand, the Central Committee shall have power to admit affiliated Societies in such manner and to such extent as may be considered by them consistent with the rules and conducive to the special objects of the National Association.

Co-operation with Medical Officers of Government.

20. All persons employed by the Association will ordinarily be expected to act in co-operation with, and where necessary, in subordination to the medical officers of Government.

Bankers.

21. The Bankers of the National Association shall, until it is otherwise arranged by the Central Committee, be the Bank of Bengal in India, and Messrs. Coutts and Co. in England.

22. No alteration shall be made in the above Rules and Regulations, except by the vote of a majority of the members present at a Special Meeting called for that purpose as hereinbefore provided.

WITNESS.

HARRY COOPER, *Major,*
Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

SIGNATURES.

HARRIOT DUFFERIN.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
C. U. AITCHISON.
JOTENDRA MOHUN TAGORE.
B. SIMPSON.
DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT.
CHARLES H. MOORE.

NOTE.—Rules 14 and 18 were amended as above at a General Meeting of the Association held at Government House, Calcutta, on the 14th February 1908.

Rule 20 was amended as above at a Special Meeting of the Association held at Government House, Calcutta, on the 6th March 1912.

Patrons.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN
ALEXANDRA.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN
MARY.

Patron in India.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C.,
G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., VICE-ROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL
OF INDIA.

Vice-Patrons.

H. R. H. Field Marshal THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHMORE, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B.,
G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., P.C.

The Right Hon. the MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE,
K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.C.L.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN and KIN-
CARDINE, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., P.C., LL.D.,
D.C.L.

The Right Hon. BARON REAY, K.T., G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., P.C., LL.D.

The Right Hon. EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
etc., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D., etc.

H. H. the MAHARAJA of UDAIPUR, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E.

H. H. the MAHARAJA SCINDIA of GWALIOR,
G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL.D., A.D.C.

The Right Hon. Lord HARRIS, G.C.I.E.

The Right Hon. Lord WENLOCK, G.C.I.E.

Sir JAMES LYALL, K.C.S.I.

H. H. the MAHARAJA of TRAVANCORE, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E.

H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAIPUR, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D.

The Hon. the MAHARAJA of VIZIANAGRAM,
K.C.I.E.

H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

H. H. the MAHARAJA of DARBHANGA, K.C.I.E.

H. H. the Hon. MAHARAJA of BENARES, G.C.I.E.

Vice-Patronesses.

H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHMORE, C.I.

The Most Hon. the DOWAGER MARCHIONESS of
DUFFERIN and AVALON, V. & A., C.I.

The Most Hon. the MARCHIONESS of LANSDOWNE, C.I.

The Lady REAY, C.I.

The Right Hon. the COUNTESS of LYTTON, C.I.

The Lady RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, C.I.

H. H. the MAHARANI of JODHPUR

The Lady WENLOCK, C.I.

Lady BAXLEY.

Lady LYALL

Lady ELLIOTT.

H. H. the NAWAB BEGUM of BHOPAL, C.I.

H. H. the MAHARANI KEMPANANJAMMAI AVARU
VANIVILAS SAMNIDHANNA of MADURAI, C.I.

H. H. the NAWAB KHAYUN-NISA BEGUM of the
CAENATIC.

The Most Hon. the MARCHIONESS of RIFON,
C.I.

The Lady EMMA BARING, C.I.

Lady GRANT DUFE, C.I.

Lady ALICHAION

H. H. the NAWAB SHAMS-I-JAHAN BEGUM
SAHIBA of MURSHIDABAD, C.I.

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The Lady NORTHCOTE, C.I.

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of GWALIOR.

H. H. the MAHARANI SAKHUJA RAJA SAHIBA
SCINDHIA ALIJA BAHADUR, of GWALIOR, C.I.

H. H. the MAHARANI of HUTWA

The Right Hon. the COUNTESS of Minto, C.I.

And such other persons of position and influence, both English and Indian, as may from time to time be specially invited by the Central Committee to become Vice-Patrons and Vice-Patronesses of the Association.

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THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND

The National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

Thirtieth Report of the Central Committee for the year 1914.

IN presenting its Thirtieth Annual Report of the National Association for providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India the Central Committee is glad to be able to again present a statement indicating steady progress throughout the country.

The objects for which the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was inaugurated continue to be steadily attained in various centres in India, and a separate account of the work accomplished in this direction is again given under a special heading at the end of this volume.

The report contains the statistics and details of the main operations of the Fund during the past year, and it also includes a précis of the work accomplished in Baluchistan, Mysore, North-West Frontier Province and certain Native States which do not publish separate reports. Those who are interested in the details of relief which has been afforded in Bengal, Berar, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, the Central Provinces, Madras, the Punjab, and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh can obtain the Provincial reports through the respective Honorary Secretaries of these Branches.

The report is issued on a later date than usual owing partly to the late receipt of some of the Provincial returns and the general pressure on officials owing to the war, and the Committee trusts that since it has been recently decided to terminate the official year on the 31st December instead of on 30th November as heretofore, that it will be possible to issue the report a little earlier in future.

It is with the utmost sorrow that the Committee refers to the death of its Lady President which occurred early in July in London, after she had presided over its meetings for nearly four years. No one knows better than the members of the Central Committee the keen interest which Lady

Hardinge took in the welfare of the women of this country. From the moment of her arrival in India she laboured incessantly for the improvement of schemes whereby female medical aid could be more usefully and more generally extended to women, and the Women's Medical Service of India was successfully launched only a few months before her untimely death. The Central Committee desires to here record its deep regret at her loss as well as its warm appreciation of the valuable and untiring services which the late Lady President rendered to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and it feels sure that in future years the Medical College and Training School for Women at Delhi, which owes its inception to Lady Hardinge, will ever remain a testimony to her unceasing and splendid work for the Women of India.

The Committee passed the following Resolution on the 16th July :—

"The Central Committee of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India (the Countess of Dufferin's Fund) record with deep sorrow the death of their esteemed Lady President, the late Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, and the heavy loss which this Association has thereby sustained, and they respectfully offer to Lord Hardinge their sincere sympathy in His Excellency's great affliction—this on their own personal behalf as well as on that of the whole Association."

And on the 18th July, Sir James DuBoulay, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, replied as follows :—

"I have laid before the Viceroy the Resolution passed by the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund contained in your letter of the 16th of July, and he desires me to convey through you to the Committee as well as to the members of the Association his warm appreciation of their words of sympathy and his grateful thanks for the extremely kind terms in which they have expressed it."

Sir Harcourt Butler has acted temporarily as the President of the Dufferin Fund Committee since the death of the late Lady President.

Dr. A. M. Benson, M.D., and Dr. K. A. Platt, W.M.S., have joined the Central Committee as members, *vice* Dr. Wemyss Grant, M.D., who has resigned on proceeding to Europe, and Dr. M. O'Brien, W.M.S., who has also vacated her seat as a member of the Central Committee.

In Annexure III of this report will be found details regarding the proposed Medical College and Hospital for Women and the Training School for Nurses at Delhi, and Annexures I and II contain interesting extracts from "the Times," and "Daily Telegraph" (London), relating to the education and work of medical women in connection with the war.

Dr. Platt, W.M.S., who has been appointed Principal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital at Delhi, has also been attached to the Central Committee's office of the Association. Her advice and assistance in many matters have proved of much value to the Committee and recently she has visited a number of important centres. A short inspection report by Dr. Platt will be found in Annexure IV of this volume.

Before this report is made public Dr. Platt will have proceeded to England in connection with the selection of certain ladies for the staff of the Medical College at Delhi, where it is hoped that work will be commenced during the year 1916.

It may be here stated that the Central Committee has agreed to provide the services of three members of the Women's Medical Service for the Delhi College when the buildings are completed.

The Women's Medical Service for India has now completed its first year, and the Committee is glad to say that it has proved of great assistance to many important centres.

The General Rules and Regulations of the service together with those which have been laid down for the Provident Fund, and for Travelling and Leave are again published in the Appendices of this report for general information.

The names of the ladies who are now in the service will be found in Appendix VI of this report. The new Service started on the 1st January 1914, and twenty-four out of the full staff of twenty-five appointments were made during the period under review. Last year the Committee particularly requested all Provincial and Local Branches concerned to see that in all cases where it provided the salary of a Medical Woman that she should be provided with the services of a competent Assistant Surgeon to help her in her labours.

The Committee was glad to be lately able to announce that in practically every case this had been done, and that in the few remaining posts the policy would shortly be carried into effect.

The Central Committee having undertaken to supply the services of three Medical Women to the staff of the new Medical College at Delhi, the strength of the Women's Medical Service will be raised to 28 members to admit of this increase, and the extra appointments will be for the present considered as supernumerary to the fixed staff of 25. Moreover as these three ladies will hold important teaching appointments, special care will be taken to select suitable incumbents, and Dr. K. A. Platt, W.M.S., the Principal Elect of the new College, who is now at home, is giving this matter her personal attention.

All medical women who are desirous of joining the Women's Medical Service for India are invited to send in their applications and recommendations to the Honorary Secretary, Viceroy's Camp, in order that their names may be duly registered and their claims may be considered as vacancies in the Service occur.

The fact that a Women's Medical Service for India has come into being will in no way interfere with the efforts which the Dufferin Fund has always made to provide Medical Women for various centres in the country, to assist struggling institutions, and to give scholarships to deserving students who enter upon a medical career. For the benefit of ladies who may not be enrolled in the Service proper, but who are otherwise engaged in furthering the aims and objects of the National Association for providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India the Committee would repeat the remarks already contained in earlier reports :—

The funds at the command of the Association, as will be seen from the financial statements later on, are strictly limited, and it should be clearly recognized by those who accept posts under the Fund that it is essentially a charitable and more or less struggling Association which endeavours to provide as full medical relief as possible to women of all classes in India with a comparatively very small income.

The Committee thinks it well to again point out that, owing to the steady annual increase in the number of ladies who possess the higher degrees in medicine, the Association cannot guarantee to provide employment carrying a suitable remuneration immediately it is required, or indeed within any given period. The number of appointments, apart from those which come under the Women's Medical Service, and especially those carrying the recognized pay of the higher grade, are strictly limited, and the most the Central Committee can do is to endeavour to fill such vacancies as arise with the best material at its disposal. In all cases where the Central Committee is asked to recommend a lady for a post in a Native State, or for a particular hospital, the claims of every registered candidate for employment receive full and impartial consideration. It should also be borne in mind that the final selection and appointment of candidates for a considerable number of posts, as well as the terms during which it is considered expedient they should hold those posts, rests with the local authorities concerned. The fact, moreover, that the Central Committee has assisted students, who have been recommended by the Principals of Medical Colleges in India as likely to prove successful medical women, with scholarships during their college careers, does not in any way render the Committee responsible for providing

them with permanent employment under the Association. Nor does it guarantee to provide with first grade posts immediately on their return to India, ladies whom it may have recommended to the United Kingdom Branch as worthy of assistance in order that they may take the higher degrees in medicine. It has happened sometimes during past years that ladies who have not been altogether satisfied with their posts have resigned them somewhat suddenly, sometimes before they have taken the precaution of securing the promise of a new appointment. As the supply of medical women continues to be in excess of the demand, especially where the higher paid posts are in question, the Committee takes this opportunity of again warning all ladies who are in any way connected with the Fund that they run considerable risk in hastily throwing up appointments, however uncongenial they may appear to be.

The Central Committee would also remind Honorary Secretaries of Provincial and Local Committees that a list of candidates for employment is always maintained in its office, and to state that if ladies who wish to proceed on leave would notify their desire as early as possible to their Local or Provincial Committee, it would much facilitate the work of those who have to arrange for filling their posts during their absence.

Now that the Medical Service for Women in India has been successfully launched by the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, the Central Committee has resolved to discontinue as far as possible the system which has hitherto been followed of giving small doles, or grants-in-aid, to various centres under the control of Provincial Branches. The Committee has arrived at this decision in the belief that it can best assist Local Branches by providing the services of a salaried Medical Woman where suitable hospitals exist, and it also hopes that when it relieves a Provincial or District Branch from this charge that the local authorities will be able to provide the rest of the funds required for the maintenance of the hospital.

Amongst the most important changes during the year 1914 may be mentioned the following :—

Dr. J. E. George, W.M.S., returned from leave towards the end of 1913, and has been posted to Akola for duty under the Berar Branch.

Drs. M. I. Balfour and F. B. Leach have received an extension of service in the Women's Medical Service, from 1914 to 1916. The former lady joined the Women's Medical Service from leave in October 1914 and took charge of her special duties as Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab. Dr. Leach has availed herself of 12 months' leave home, and her duties at Cawnpore have been undertaken by Dr. L. M. Ghose, W.M.S.

Change
among
Medical
Women

Drs. C. L. Houlton, M.B., B.S., and L. M. Ghose, L.A.H., F.R.C.S., L.M., were admitted to the Women's Medical Service during 1914. Dr. Houlton has officiated for several months at Simla in the place of Mrs. Battersby, L.M.S., and has since returned to her former appointment at Agra. Dr. Ghose was in waiting for a time at Allahabad, and is now at Cawnpore. At Simla, Dr. Houlton has been relieved by Dr. Yamini Sen, W.M.S., from Agra.

Dr. F. B. Barnes, W.M.S., on return from leave was posted to Benares, *vice* Dr. H. J. C. Maclaren, W.M.S., transferred to Jubbulpore. Dr. Barnes' former post at Bhopal is now held by Dr. M. C. Murphy, W.M.S.

At Karachi, leave has been applied for by Dr. O. T. L. Gumprich, W.M.S., but has not so far been availed of.

The vacant appointment at the Minto Hospital, Malakand, was held for a time by Miss Martin, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, but the difficulty of filling this appointment permanently still remains. A similar difficulty exists at Fort Sandeman—neither locality for obvious reasons being popular with female practitioners. Leave was sanctioned last August for Miss E. M. Cardozo, L.R.C. P. & S., at Quetta.

Jubbulpore and Vizagapatam have been approved by the Central Committee as suitable stations for a member of the Women's Medical Service. Dr. Maclaren has accordingly been appointed to the first named, and the arrangements for Vizagapatam are now proceeding.

Dr. M. A. D. Naoroji, W.M.S., rejoined at Shikarpur from leave in April 1914.

The following ladies of the service are now on leave :—

Dr F. B. Leach, W.M.S., Dr. A. L. Mackenzie, W.M.S., Dr. K. A. Platt, W.M.S., and Dr. D. E. Pratt, W.M.S.

In Appendix III are given details of women and children treated by female agency in *zenana* hospitals, wards, and dispensaries throughout the country.

It will be seen that in Native States no less than 693,606 patients were treated in hospitals officered by women. This bears eloquent testimony to the generous support given by the Ruling Chiefs to the movement for providing female medical aid for women.

As the majority of these hospitals undoubtedly owe their origin to the efforts of the Dufferin Fund, and as a considerable number are now officered either by Medical Women nominated by the Central Committee, or by ladies who were materially assisted in their medical studies by the Association, the

Committee considers that it has every right to take to itself substantial credit for the success attained in this direction.

The actual number of women treated in (a) hospitals mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund was 271,929 and the number treated in (b) hospitals, assisted by the Dufferin Fund was 447,835.

The work accomplished by Missionary Societies is not here reviewed, and the tables contain no details of patients treated by many midwives who have received their training through the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

There are, moreover, a number of private female practitioners in India, many of whom have been at some time or other connected with the Association, and some of whom have received scholarships and direct assistance at its hands; but the Association is not in a position to obtain details of the useful work accomplished by these ladies.

The Committee trusts that Honorary Secretaries and Medical Women will continue to see that returns are submitted on the principle which has been laid down by the Government of India for the State hospitals.

One of the purposes of the returns is the comparison they afford of the work accomplished in institutions of corresponding size and scope, but such comparison is difficult, or impossible, if in one case the figures representing patients treated are the number of the total *visits* or *attendances* of new and old patients, while in another they are the number of the *individuals* or of *new patients* only. If statistics are to be of any value, they must be compiled on one uniform basis. If, for example, the same person attends for 10 days, she should not be counted 10 times, but if she reappears as a fresh case she should be counted again. The returns should include both those patients remaining from the previous year and those admitted during the year under report. The Central Committee, having had its attention drawn to the probable inaccuracy of some of the returns, again desires to make the position quite clear.

An additional Appendix (IV) has been included in this report showing the total number of women and children treated during 1913 in *all* the hospitals and dispensaries in India. It will be seen that no less than 13,933,557 women and children were treated during the year.

The Committee has received lists from the Provinces giving the numbers ~~Students~~ of the students at present in the principal medical colleges and schools in India (Appendix I). These show that there are 61 European and Indian ladies training for the full M.B. course, 43 as assistant surgeons, 25 as hospital assistants, and 390 as nurses, *daïs*, and compounders.

The Central Committee assists a certain number of ~~students~~ Provincial centre with scholarships to help them in ~~their studies~~

the demand for these awards continues to far exceed the number at the disposal of the Committee.

Of the 196 who are being trained in medical work, no less than 96 are being supported with scholarships by the Dufferin Fund, 58 are in receipt of Government scholarships, 27 are being trained with university or school scholarships, 9 are being educated at the expense of Native States, and 6 are assisted by local District Boards and Municipalities.

All details regarding scholarships granted by the Central Committee, as also a short note of guidance for those who propose pursuing their studies in England, can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary of the Central Committee, or to the Principals of the Medical Colleges of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Lahore, and particulars regarding those given by Provincial Committees on application to the Honorary Secretaries of Provincial Branches.

The Central Committee continued its assistance during the year to four local branches in *Assam*, and the income from grants by Government and local bodies rose from ₹11,116 in 1913 to ₹13,100. There were no private subscriptions to the Fund except the annual subsidy of ₹180 from the Rani of Bijni.

The number of patients treated rose from 36,341 to 41,623 as compared with the previous year, *i.e.*, an increase of 15 per cent., which is satisfactory. The decreases at Goalpara and Sylhet were due to a change of Medical Women and to the posts being vacant for some months in the year.

Among the new buildings constructed were quarters for the Medical Woman at Silchar.

The *Bengal* Branch presented its report for the year at a meeting held at Government House, Calcutta, on March 22nd, Lord Carmichael taking the chair. The report shows that the total number of patients treated in the various institutions aided by the Dufferin Fund in the Province of Bengal during the year was 102,248, an increase of 2,748 over the figures for the preceding year. Of these, 3,568 were "in-patients" and 10,391 were returned as *purdanashin* women. The Provincial Committee is specially gratified at this latter result.

In moving the adoption of the report, Lord Carmichael, in alluding to financial difficulties, said "In the past Government has helped the Dufferin Fund very considerably. It has always looked on the work of the Fund as being one of the best pieces of work done in India. But it has always seemed to Government that those whom the Fund has intended to help are essentially people who should, and who I believe would be willing to contribute something themselves towards the Fund. With that in view

Government has undertaken that not only will it give Rs12,000 as an annual subscription to the Fund, but it will give an additional subscription up to Rs9,000 more, that is up to a maximum of Rs21,000 in all, this extra subscription to be in proportion to the amount subscribed to the Fund by private persons. I hope this will have the result which Government wishes it to have of encouraging private people to subscribe liberally to the Fund.

I specially wish to emphasize the desirability pointed out in the report of endowing beds. The endowment of a bed is probably the most satisfactory way in which anyone can help the Dufferin Hospital. An endowment is certainly a great benefit because it brings with it a certainty of income."

Lord Carmichael also strongly urged the endowment of beds in the hospital at Calcutta, and alluded to the good work being done by the Indian nurses whose training on a systematic plan had recently been instituted.

The Central Committee joins with the Bengal Committee in lamenting the death of the Honorary Secretary Captain J. Hay Burgess, I.M.S., in June 1914, who had done excellent service for the Association. Captain W. L. Harnett, I.M.S., was elected to succeed him. Messrs Lovelock and Lewes, the Honorary Treasurers of this Branch, draw attention to the unsatisfactory manner in which the Courts of Wards Estates to whom money is loaned adhere to repayment schemes. The Branch is sometimes burdened with heavy cash balances which have to be placed on fixed deposit at 4 per cent. or remain idle pending negotiations for other loans. The report closes with the following remark: "The outlook for the future is full of anxiety. The calls on the Fund are increasing yearly, but our resources are stationary; indeed, in the present year they have undergone a temporary diminution. At the best we have no elasticity and no reserve funds and cannot hope to grapple unaided with the vast and ever-increasing field of work lying before us. It is becoming more and more necessary that Local Boards and Municipalities should make greater efforts to raise funds themselves for this work, instead of always applying for help from the Dufferin Fund to meet a large proportion of any proposed expansion or new departure."

In Berar there has been considerable and encouraging expansion in the work during the year. The buildings of the Amraoti and Saibai Mote hospitals have been extended and improved, and those at Akola and Yeotmal are also receiving attention. At Akola Rs36,200 was collected, and Rs18,000 was promised, besides which the District Board gave Rs10,000, and the Chief Commissioner sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs1,500 per annum towards the new hospital.

At Amraoti a new operation room costing about Rs. 1,000 was added to the hospital and much useful work was done. The Central Committee notes with special pleasure the generosity of Mr. Ramkrishna Govind Mote of Shegaon, who has now given about Rs. 22,000 to the hospital. Other generous donors are Mr. Laxmanrao Dahihandekar of Karanja, Rs. 5,000; Mr. Devising Bakaram, Jamadar of Mungrul Pir, Rs. 1,250; the subscribers of Khamgaon Taluq, Rs. 5,000; and the District Board of Buldana, Rs. 5,000. In Yeotmal where a hospital will be built, Rs. 32,000 has been collected, and Rs. 9,500 has been promised. The District Board has given a grant of Rs. 30,000 as an endowment, and the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for buildings, and a recurring grant of Rs. 1,200 a year. Dr. J. E. George of the Women's Medical Service took up her appointment at Akola on the 1st January, and her services as Inspecting Officer of the Branch have been much appreciated.

The *Bihar and Orissa Branch* has not made much headway during the year. The Bengal Branch continued its grant of Rs. 1,080 a year which they arranged to give for a period of three years. An application for Rs. 20 a month towards the Temple Medical School at Patna had to be declined for want of funds. The Bettiah-Durbhanga Dufferin Hospitals, Lady Elgin Zenana Hospital at Gaya, and Bhagalpur Dufferin Hospital continue to be the principal Institutions under the Branch.

In the *Bombay* report the Provincial Committee states that another year of satisfactory work has been accomplished. The training school at the Cama and Allbless Hospitals has been run at full strength, and Miss Thacker in charge is complimented on her successful work. At a meeting of the Committee Mr. Claude Hill was nominated by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon to be Vice-President of the Association in place of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar when the latter left Bombay for Indore. Financial aid was given by the Branch during the year to the Ahmednagar Branch, the Mahikantha Agency, the Viramgaum Municipality, and the Haliat Municipality.

The Committee offers its grateful thanks to the Trustees of the Wadia charities for continuing their generous contribution of Rs. 7,000 to the Association, and states that the gift is a source of much assistance to the branch.

The best work is reported as having been done in the Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Ahmedabad, the Dufferin Hospital at Shikarpur, and the Women's Hospitals at Sholapur and Surat.

The *Burma* report states that Dr. Ma Saw Sa, W.M.S., took over charge of the hospital from Dr. Maclaren, W.M.S., on the 31st March,

while Major E. R. Rost succeeded Major A. Fenton as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer in September.

The indoor patients increased in the Dufferin Hospital from 791 to 1,061, and the out-patients from 13,199 to 16,102, and 6,250 of these were Burmese women. The financial position was rather better than in the previous twelve months, and only the most urgent repairs were done in the hospital on account of the straitened condition of the Fund. The Lady Superintendent writes that the buildings are antiquated and do not meet in any sense the requirements of a modern hospital, so the Committee trusts, now that they have provided Rangoon with the services of a medical lady, that the Provincial Committee will be able to provide funds for the gradual improvement of the hospital. The Honorary Treasurer of the Branch has recently issued a special appeal to the Burma public on behalf of the Dufferin Hospital, and the Central Committee hopes it will meet with the success that it deserves.

The *Central Provinces* report shows that the operations of the Fund were again confined to Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Saugor. In February a new dispensary for women was opened in Nagpur under the name of Bapu Rao Gangabai Dispensary at a cost of Rs11,000. This sum, as well as Rs1,000 for initial equipment, was generously given by the late Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Dada, a citizen of Nagpur, and the Government and the Municipality jointly provide the cost of maintenance. The number of patients treated there in ten months was 6,492. Owing to the opening of this dispensary the patients treated in the Dufferin Hospital fell from 10,710 to 9,517. Slight rises are reported in both the Lady Elgin Hospital at Jubbulpore, and the Women's Hospital at Saugor.

The report of the Lady Elgin Hospital at Jubbulpore forwarded by the Commissioner of the Division to the Provincial Branch, draws attention to the comparatively small number of women treated there as compared with that of the General Hospital. And it also remarks that "in these parts there are very few castes or sections of the community who cannot under any circumstances be attended to by a male doctor." It is stated that Dr. H. J. C. MacLaren, M.B., of the Women's Medical Service, has recently succeeded to the charge of the hospital, and it is hoped that under her charge it will show better results. With regard to remarks in the report regarding the treatment of certain classes of women, the Central Committee would point out that the National Association exists for supplying female medical aid to the women of India irrespective of class, creed or distinction of any kind. It would also state that little children have always been

allowed treatment in Dufferin Fund hospitals when they have been taken there for medical attendance.

The *Madras* report records progress in the work both of the Dufferin Fund itself, and of its affiliated institution, the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital. The higher medical education of women is receiving the close attention of the Madras Branch of the Fund, and during the year six scholarships were granted for the University degree courses, two for the M. B., B. S., and four for the L. M. S. ; while four students were stipended by the Fund to undergo the Intermediate Arts course preparatory to entering the University classes at the Medical College. With such help, the certainty of an assured professional future and the prospects of appointment to the Women's Medical Service for India, the Provincial Committee hope that some of the ablest women in the Presidency will in future take up the medical profession, in which their power for good work is unlimited. Everywhere in the Presidency it is stated the demand for them is a constant and pressing necessity.

The report of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital shows that during the year there was some falling off in the work consequent on many administrative changes.

Early in the year, Dr. Hendrie, who was very popular, resigned, and it was not till November that the permanent Superintendent, Dr. Victoria E. M. Bennett, arrived from England, Dr. G. E. Bartlett acting from April till the end of October.

The nursing staff has been strengthened by the appointment of a qualified European matron superintendent, who, with three fully trained staff nurses and six pupil midwives, provides an efficient nursing service.

The Committee has continued the successful experiment of appointing the two best Dufferin scholars to act as house surgeons in the hospital for twelve months.

The generous response to Her Excellency Lady Pentland's appeal made by a number of Indian ladies and gentlemen has enabled the Committee to complete the construction of quarters for nine nurses and an assistant superintendent, and to carry out other alterations and improvements which were urgently required to bring the hospital up to date. A sanitary installation is urgently required but its introduction has had to be postponed owing to want of funds.

Two beds in the hospital were permanently endowed during the year, one by the Rani Sahiba of Wadhwan and the other by Mr. S. R. M. M. Ramaswami Chetty.

The Central Committee notes that the only private contributor to the Fund during the year was an Indian gentleman who gave Rs10, and it hopes with the Provincial Branch that a more generous response will be made in future to the Association.

Alluding to the question of scholarships the Madras Committee writes:—

“It is greatly to be regretted that at present there are no students being stipended by local bodies.

There has recently, as formerly, been great difficulty in obtaining lady medical practitioners to take charge of dispensaries and hospitals in the Presidency at the salaries offered. The hospitals at Bobbili, Cocanada, and Ellore have had male assistant surgeons acting from periods ranging from two to nine months, while the female side of the Municipal Hospital at Trichinopoly has been worked by a male assistant surgeon throughout the year.

The shortage of lady medical practitioners predicted in previous reports is being felt by District Boards and Municipalities, and will continue to be felt unless they stipend students, and thus obtain a claim on their services. The Committee would therefore once more urge on District Boards and Municipalities the advisability of training students for service under them after they have qualified. The five years' course costs no more than Rs1,500.”

The Travancore State scholarship of Rs50 per mensem and the Bharati Lakshmi scholarship of Rs15 per mensem are both vacant; but the Cochin State and Hyderabad State scholarships of Rs50 each are held by female apothecaries.

The Provincial Committee rightly consider that the affiliation of Native States and local bodies with the Dufferin Fund, in connection with the institution of scholarships and female medical aid generally is a matter on which there should not be any doubt regarding the very great advantages to those concerned. From their large and varied experience the Committee can be of material help both in technical and in many other matters to such States and Bodies who desire to stipend students at the Medical College or obtain suitable qualified doctors for various posts and work, and a register is kept both of appointments vacant and of medical women seeking employment.

The Punjab report states that the opening balance of the Fund was Rs7,744 and the closing balance Rs11,118, while the income of the Branch from interest on investments amounted to Rs4,890. The Punjab Government continued their grant of Rs2,100, donations amounting to Rs1, received from private individuals, and District Boards

Towards salaries and allowances of ladies of the Indian Medical Service for women the Central Committee contributed Rs6,072. The Association spent Rs610 on scholarships and Rs182 on the Students' Hostel. Owing to the decision of the Lahore Medical College authorities to discontinue the teaching of women students, they were transferred to the Women's Medical College at Ludhiana from the commencement of 1914-15, and the Committee are satisfied that this new arrangement has many advantages.

The number of patients treated in the Province is satisfactory and shows in several cases substantial increases. The usual reports are submitted from the Branches, and point to good progress in more than one district.

The *United Provinces* report is a full and interesting account of good work, and shows that 28 hospitals are affiliated to the Provincial Branch and managed by Committees of the Dufferin Fund.

The in-door attendance of patients was 14,444 against 14,883 in 1913, and the out-door attendance was 336,087 against 361,150.

The number of visits paid by the Medical Women and female assistant surgeons to patients in their homes during the last three years was 5,927 in 1912, 6,390 in 1913 and 5,036 in 1914. Nainital, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Bareilly, Allahabad, and Shahjehanpur give the best results in this direction, Meerut and Cawnpur, however, give disappointing figures.

There has been no additions to the buildings during the year of the Lady Lyall and Dufferin Maternity Hospital at Agra.

The sanitation of the Women's Hospital at Aligarh, and the approaches to the private wards have been considerably improved, and the construction of the new European Maternity ward at Cawnpur, for which Government made a grant last year of Rs5,000, has been completed during the year. These have already been occupied by some European patients and are meeting a greatly felt want.

The Victoria Memorial wards have not been taken in hand yet, owing to some delay in the estimate to be sent in by the Public Works Department. At Cawnpur a linen room, cook room and store room are also urgently needed, and as soon as funds are available these will be erected.

Additions made during the year to the Dufferin Hospital at Kheri include a room and verandah to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters and extension of the walled-in enclosure, the enlargement of nurses' quarters, with new quarters for servants. The above additions cost Rs2,334 and the amount was obtained through voluntary contributions, the chief donor being

the Rani Bijay Rai Kuar, widow of the late Thakur Raj Indra Bahadur Singh of Mahewa who gave Rs1,000.

In the Dufferin Hospital, Partabgarh, additions to the Compounder's quarters at a cost of Rs588 have been made.

The total Medical Staff of the United Provinces employed at hospitals under the auspices of the Dufferin Fund is, eight English Medical Women all belonging to the Women's Medical Service for India, four Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery and fifteen certificated practitioners. Besides these, forty-seven female Sub-Assistant Surgeons are employed either in independent charge of smaller hospitals or in subordinate charge at larger hospitals under the Medical Women.

The following remarks are made regarding the Educational work of the Province:—Fourteen students appeared for the final qualifying examination in April 1914 and eleven passed.

One student who had only failed in April 1913 in medicine, passed in October 1913. Of the three failed pupils, Eve Singh and Gyscell Dysell who failed in the aggregate, will be re-examined in April next and Lukshmoni Chatterjee who failed in only one subject, viz., Midwifery, oral, will be re-examined in October next. Seven appeared at the third year Sessional Examination and all have been promoted to the fourth year class. Fourteen second year pupils appeared for the Junior Qualifying Examination, of these only five passed.

Fourteen students appeared at the first year Sessional Examination and all have been promoted to the second year class.

The excellent results of the examinations in spite of the fact that the students were absent for six weeks at an important time of the session, are considered due to the much more satisfactory way in which pupils have been working during the last year, and the better attendance at classes and lectures. This is borne out by the unusual number previously "failed" students who have succeeded in passing out this April, one failed student standing second on the pass list, and being awarded the bronze medal for general proficiency.

Of sixty-two female pupils, forty-seven remained on the roll from the previous year, and fifteen, against thirteen in the previous year, were new admissions. Of these, forty-two were Indian Christians, eighteen Hindus and two Mohammadans. Twenty-seven belonged to these Provinces, eighteen to the Punjab and seventeen were from other Provinces. Seventeen names were removed from the rolls during the year, twelve having passed the final examination, four being removed or dismissed and one having resigned. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was forty-five.

Of the seven failed pupils who were re-examined, six passed, and of the eight who appeared for their final examination, six passed.

In February 1914, with the exception of seventeen students, all the male students went "on strike" and remained absent from the school from the 14th February to the 21st March, when they unconditionally returned to work. The female students also went "on strike" for three days. In connection with this serious breach of discipline, four male students and one female student, who were the ringleaders, were dismissed, and six males and two females were rusticated for one year.

Dr. Watts as senior Medical Woman has done excellent work, being ably assisted by Drs. Houlton, Field, and Commissariat.

The question of provincialising the female branch of the Medical School at Agra, while leaving the Lady Lyall and Maternity Hospitals under the control of the Dufferin Fund Committee, is still under the consideration of the Government.

The training of nurses and compounders was continued steadily during the year, and out of 793 indigenous dais, 405 passed out in 1914. The districts showing the best results were Hardoi, Mainpuri, Badaun, Shahjehanpur, Banda and Rae Bareilly, and the total expenditure on this purpose was Rs 6,849.

A scheme for training female compounders at Lucknow, Cawnpur, Allahabad, Benares, Moradabad, Bareilly, and Aligarh was sanctioned during the year. Twenty women's medical institutions were inspected and the working of hospitals was considered by Colonel Manifold, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Provinces, to be on the whole satisfactory.

The note by the Honorary Treasurer on the budget estimate shows a slightly improved state of affairs as compared with the previous year. A special grant of Rs 1,01,455 is expected to be given by Government from the Oudh Rural Police Rate Fund, and Rs 77,000 of this will be expended in carrying out certain projects suggested by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the balance is to be distributed as the Provincial Committee considers necessary. The Central Committee will pay the Provincial Branch Rs 32,000 on account of pay for members of the Women's Medical Service during the year, and the Branch hopes to close the twelve months with a surplus of Rs 2,358.

The financial statement appended shows the income and expenditure of the Central Committee for the year 1914. The credit opening balance was Rs 20,873-12-10, and the closing balance Rs 29,850-12-11.

The ordinary income of the Fund derived from interest on investments during the year amounted to Rs 45,490, of which Rs 5,094 pertains to

Trust Funds. The interest on investments of the Women's Medical Service for India amounted to Rs6,090.

During the year, the Government of India granted the Fund a subsidy of a lakh and a half of rupees towards meeting the cost of the "Women's Medical Service for India," half of which, *viz.*, Rs75,000, together with a sum of Rs25,000, was invested in Government Promissory Notes which cost Rs4,389-9-4 or a profit of Rs5,610-6-8. Certain investments at 3½ per cent. were disposed of for a sum of Rs24,035-0-6 with a profit of Rs140-10-0.

The ordinary expenditure of the Central Committee during the year was Rs32,954. The expenditure on grants-in-aid towards the objects of the Association amounted to Rs17,320, of which the following are the principal items :—

- (1) Rs7,650 to the United Provinces Branch for the Agra Hospital and School ;
- (2) Rs3,382 to the Baluchistan Branch, towards the salary of a Medical Woman at Quetta, and the expenses of the Lady Dufferin Dispensary at Fort Sandeman ;
- (3) Rs2,600 to the Central Provinces Branch, towards the salary of a Medical Woman at Nagpur, and maintenance of the Elgin Hospital at Jubbulpore ;
- (4) Rs1,560 to the Assam Branch, towards the salaries of the midwives at Dhubri, Gauhati, Goalpara and Jorhat ,
- (5) Rs2,128 on miscellaneous grants, of which Rs250 was paid to the Berar Branch (Rs200 of this was subsequently refunded), Rs1,638 to the North-West Frontier Branch, and Rs240 towards the salary of a female compounder for the Ripon Hospital, Simla.

The charges on account of salaries of Medical Women in India, debitable direct to the Central Committee, amounted to Rs200.

The Committee spent Rs8,471 on various scholarships, Rs1,380 on gratuities, and Rs354 on travelling expenses of Medical Women in India.

The total working expenses of the Fund during the year amounted to Rs5,219.

Women's Medical Service for India.

The ordinary expenditure of the Women's Medical Service for India during the year was Rs91,267. The expenditure on salaries of the Medical Women amounted to Rs78,698 including Rs1,550 on account of deductions

for Provident Fund. Leave allowances and travelling expenses of the Medical Women amounted to Rs4,867 and Rs1,857, respectively. A sum of Rs624 was spent on account of house rent.

The share of Office expenses for the Women's Medical Service for India amounted to Rs5,219.

Permanent advances to the extent of Rs9,880 were made to Branches towards the pay of the Medical Women during the year. A sum of Rs750 was paid to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, in full adjustment of an advance of £50 received from the India Office by Dr. Barnes, W.M.S., on returning from leave in England. This amount is being recovered in instalments of Rs75 per mensem from Dr. Barnes' salary.

Statement showing the total income of each Provincial Branch (Subordinate Branches included) for the year 1914, and the sources whence derived, viz. :—

Branches.	(1) Funds invested.	(2) Interest from invested funds.	(3) Donations from the public. Receipts from entertainments, etc. Contributions to hospital building funds, etc.	Total of columns (2) and (3).	(4) Grants from the Provincial Governments.	(5) Grants from District Boards.	(6) Grants from Municipal funds.	Total of columns (4), (5) and (6).
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Central Committee—								
Dufferin Fund, including Women's Medical Service for India.	8,32,058	46,486	5,526	52,012	...	...	...	...
Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund	6,52,442	29,249	40	29,289	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	31,110	1,065	4,035	5,100	...	...	...	...
Bengal	19,796	637	618	1,255	435	1,106	880	2,421
Punjab	1,21,990	5,530	6,430	11,960	4,980	5,092	9,069	19,081
Madras	42,100	2,458	...	2,458	...	...	...	...
Berar	68,201	1,126	32,053	33,179	1,542	8,891	3,240	13,673
Baluchistan	22,800	549	1,122	1,671	4,702	75	2,727	7,504
Bombay	1,53,587	5,672	7,905	13,577	5,500	9,058	12,940	27,493
Assam	3,378	92	180	272	5,000	5,599	2,501	13,100
Central Provinces	1,67,394	8,691	1,295	9,986	2,392	5,653	4,065	12,110
United Provinces	6,36,830	33,767	27,964	61,731	45,925	45,346	16,141	1,07,412
Burma	14,809	57	1,346	1,403	33,400	...	...	33,400
Mysore	11,000	623	...	623	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	61,900	2,377	8,730	11,107	3,560	5,580	480	9,620
TOTAL	28,42,355	1,38,379	97,244	2,35,623	1,07,436	86,400	51,983	2,45,819

In concluding this Report, as the Committee think it advisable to furnish the means of estimating the value of the work done, it will be necessary to summarise some facts and figures of the operations of the Association.

Branches.—Including the United Kingdom Branch, there are fourteen Provincial Branches working under the Central Committee.

Committees.—Attached in some manner or affiliated to the Provincial Branches, there are about 140 Local and District Associations or Committees engaged in furthering the objects of the Association.

Hospitals.—It will be seen that in Appendix III statistics are given of the work accomplished in about 205 hospitals, wards and dispensaries of various kinds for the treatment of women, many of which are officered by women or have women attached to them, and a number of these institutions are directly governed by or affiliated to the Association: many, however, are quite independent of it; but all are doing the same work—providing *female* medical relief to the women of the country.

Approximate value of Institutions.—Including the cost of hospitals built by the Fund, a large number of buildings which have been presented to it, and others maintained from independent sources, the total value of institutions engaged in furthering the objects of the Association is now computed at over 56 lakhs.

Patients.—In hospitals more or less controlled and assisted by the Association or at their homes, and in Native States, about 1,413,370 women and children received medical aid during the year under review.

Medical Women.—Eighty-two Medical Women of the first grade, 79 second grade surgeons, and 568 hospital assistants, etc., besides a large number of midwives and nurses not included in these statistics, are employed in the various zenana hospitals and institutions in India.

Female Students.—The Branch returns show that, including nurses and compounders, 599 women are at present studying medicine or are undergoing training of some nature in various classes of the medical colleges, schools and hospitals in the different Provinces.

Receipts.—The total receipts of the Central Committee, since the Association was incorporated, including the Women's Medical Service for India, have up to date amounted to Rs19,01,184. This does not include a sum of nearly seven lakhs subscribed towards the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund which was inaugurated by Lady Curzon in 1901-02.

Disbursements.—A sum of Rs8,88,581 has been re-allotted by the Central Committee to Provincial Branches, or expended in grants-in-aid within their

limits for various objects. This includes a sum of Rs6,047 on account of the Women's Medical Service for India.

Investments.—The amount now invested by the Central Committee, Provincial and District Branches, is Rs28,42,355, including Rs2,00,000 on account of the Women's Medical Service for India.

United Kingdom Branch.—The Report of the United Kingdom Branch for 1913 shows that the amount received by it in subscriptions and donations was £257. It also has an invested fund of £2,274.

SINHA :
15th July 1915.

J. R. ROBERTS,
Honorary Secretary.

ANNEXURE I.

(Extract from "The Times," London, 19th February 1915.)

The Duchess of Marlborough was in the chair yesterday at a meeting held at Sunderland House to promote the extension of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women.

The Duchess of Marlborough said that those who had read the interesting correspondence and articles recently published in *The Times* containing, among others, letters from Dr. Mary Scharlieb and Mr. Howard Marsh, Professor of Surgery at Cambridge University, would need no further testimony to convince them that a dearth of doctors already existed and that there was every indication that a famine in doctors was likely to occur. *The Times* had pointed out that the immediate cause of the difficulty was, of course, the war. But long before the war the situation gave rise to anxiety. The Insurance Act, the Public Medical Service, the Medical Inspection of Schools Service had drawn more and more medical men into what might be called the administrative work of the profession, and thus left fewer for its active practice. It was calculated that, unless the present tendency was checked, the number of young qualified medical practitioners added yearly to the ranks of the profession would during the next few years be from 200 to 300 less than before, an equivalent of about 25 per cent. of the average number annually added to the medical register on qualification.

The time was therefore ripe for serious and immediate action, and in advancing the claims of medical women to a wider and more generous public support, help would be given towards solving the problem created by this emergency. How are they to facilitate a greater supply of women doctors? The number of women on the British Medical Register had increased from two, 40 years ago, to about 1,000 at the present time, of whom over 600 were former students of the London (R.F.H.) School of Medicine for Women. For this school the present appeal was being made. It was the only centre for the medical education of women in London. The annual entry had doubled during the past six years, 220 students were now in attendance, and as the number desiring entry was greatly in excess of the accommodation, it was now desired to increase that accommodation to 375. An adjoining site had been secured and plans for enlargement had been approved. This would provide space for the additions to the laboratories, new research rooms, and additional lecture rooms,

urgently needed both for the growing number of students and also for the demands caused by the present stimulation, brought about by the need for the greater supply of doctors. £25,000 was needed for the additional buildings and their equipment. Of this, £5,000 had already been subscribed.

Need for Clinical Experience.

But, apart from money, the present appeal was also for greater clinical experience for women, especially in hospitals devoted to women and children. Furthermore, it was essential to have staff appointments open to men and women alike. In asking for wider opportunities for this medical training and clinical experience it had to be remembered that the work open to women was far in advance of the supply of women doctors. In public departments, sanatoria, Poor Law institutions, hospitals, both in this country and India, and as medical missionaries all over the world, women doctors were working in ever-growing numbers. There was very special need for them among thousands of women who preferred to be treated by their own sex and who in many cases preferred to forego operations rather than be attended by a man.

"I do most earnestly hope," concluded the Duchess of Marlborough, "that this meeting may be the means of not only collecting the sum required for enlarging and for the additional equipment of the London School of Medicine for Women, but that it may press the need for wider opportunities of clinical experience for medical women and the opening of staff appointments to men and women alike."

Women Doctors at the Front.

Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., said that he yielded to none in admiration of the work done by the London School of Medicine for Women. It stood as an example of what could be done for higher education in medicine generally. The standard was so high that students were fitted to take up not merely ordinary practice, but also public work which requires far more than technical knowledge.

He had received numbers of unsolicited letters from Paris and Boulogne, which stated that the work of women doctors at the front was beyond all praise; it was an example of how such work ought to be done. So impressed had he been that he had asked two of the staff from Paris and Boulogne to come here and do bigger work. He had asked them to take charge of a hospital of 500 beds and, if they pleased, of a hospital of 1,000

beds. (Cheers). It was the duty of every one to help the medical education of women ; it was a service given to the country.

Dr. Mary Scharlieb spoke of the urgent necessity for women doctors in the female wards of lunatic asylums and prisons. In the latter it was found that where a woman doctor was employed the prisoners were better behaved. Qualified women were also urgently needed in India, China, Japan, and all Muhammadan countries. Only they could break down the invincible ignorance of the plague-stricken female population of India. Work among these women was greatly hampered because of the dearth of women doctors. At present there was no inducement for a woman, unless filled with missionary zeal, to go to these countries ; her prospects were far greater at home.

Dr Florence Willey, Dr. Winifred Cullis, and Mr. F. D. Acland (Chairman of the Council) also addressed the meeting.

ANNEXURE II.

(Extract from " Daily Telegraph," 25th March 1915.)

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LONDON MEDICAL SCHOOL.

In various ways the Queen has manifested much interest in the Medical education of ladies, and yesterday afternoon Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alexander of Teck, and attended by Lady Northcote and Lady Mary Trefuses, paid a visit to the London School of Medicine for Women. Princess Alexander has promised to distribute the prizes to the students of the school in June next, and, together with the Duchess of Albany, has evinced practical sympathy in the movement for the extension of the school.

By Her Majesty's desire, her visit was strictly private and informal. The Queen wished that there should be no change whatever in the normal course of the afternoon's proceedings, and that the students should be attending their usual classes and demonstration. To conduct Her Majesty round and explain the various departments were Miss Aldrich Blake, M.D., M.S. (Dean of the School), Dr. Mary Scharlieb, Dr. May Thorne, and Miss L. Brooks (Secretary). The Royal party arrived at a quarter to three, and it had been intimated previously that the visit would last about three-quarters of an hour. As it turned out, that time was considerably exceeded as the Queen stayed in several of the laboratories for many minutes.

In the Laboratories.

The chemistry rooms were the first to be visited, and here the Queen conversed with some of the students. A demonstration in physiology was taking place in that department, and in this Her Majesty paused to listen with much interest to the lecturer, who was dealing with the complex mechanism of the heart, illustrating it with specimens of that organ taken from rabbits. The methods of testing blood pressure also secured much attention from the Queen. Some little hesitation was felt as to whether the Queen might wish to see the anatomical museum, with its valuable series of specimens and dissections, but the question was soon decided, and many items of the collection claimed her special attention.

In the biology classes the subject of the afternoon's study was the dog-fish. The Queen asked what was the reason that this had been chosen, and was much amused at the frank reply that the selection was due to its

cheapness. Then came a visit to the well-arranged library, and from the windows the Queen was able to see where the new extensions would be made which have become necessary owing to the increasing numbers of students. The inspection of the departments of Pharmacy and Materia Medica was also exhaustive. The School of Medicine for Women is one of the very few medical schools in the Kingdom with a department of pharmacology, and perhaps nothing in all her long round interested the Queen more than its beautiful and complete equipment for the study of the effects of drugs and medicines upon the natural organism.

Tea was awaiting in the handsome common room, where the tables were bright with daffodils and spring flowers. Here the Queen talked to many of the students, and heard from one and another of the delightful social life that is a feature of the school, and of the big library of popular fiction that it possesses, as well as of the bright and cheery monthly dances that take place. The students themselves were delighted with the obvious interest that Her Majesty displayed regarding themselves.

War Services.

In the course of her visit the Queen asked of the distinguished women physicians and surgeons at her side many questions as to the openings there are for women in the medical profession. Her Majesty was, of course, well aware how Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson and Dr. Flora Murray had not only won the approval of the Army Medical Department in France, but had been asked specially to return to England to take over the charge of a military hospital of not less than 500 beds. The further information could be given that the buildings assigned to these ladies are those of the erst-while infirmary in Endell-street. It would seem, however, that little more than the outer walls will remain when Dr. Garrett Anderson and Dr. Murray have carried out their plans, as they intend that the building shall be as perfect as science can make it for the treatment of sick or wounded men.

Miss Aldrich Blake has herself been in France, and was able, therefore, to give the Queen much information as to what medical women had done in the various capacities in which they had served. Her Majesty before leaving said how pleased she had been with her visit, which has left behind it a sense of real encouragement as to the future of women in the profession. Already there are indications of further large entries of students in the autumn. The response to the appeal for the new buildings is quite as satisfactory as was anticipated at such a time, and as a result of the great success of the meeting on its behalf at Sunderland House, the Duchess of Marlborough has joined the Committee as Honorary Treasurer.

ANNEXURE III.

A Medical College and Hospital for Women, and a Training School for Nurses at Delhi.

Hitherto there has been no Medical College exclusively for women in India. In these circumstances instruction in medical subjects has to be given in mixed classes at men's colleges, with the result that women of the right type will not come forward in sufficient numbers, and that, to obtain the more highly qualified lady practitioners, it is necessary to recruit to some extent from England. It is also necessary at present to send Indian medical students to England to complete their studies. This is considered a waste of power, and in order to remedy this state of affairs a scheme is being developed providing in India the necessary machinery for training the women of the country to supply the existing demand for female doctors and nurses.

2. The scheme provides for the establishment at Delhi of a College, with its attendant hospital, in which women will be taught by women to attend on women. Delhi has been chosen, first, because it was the scene of Their Imperial Majesties' memorable Durbar and the subscribers wish to commemorate Her Imperial Majesty's visit by the foundation of a Medical College and Hospital for Women; and, secondly, because, to possess a successful College, it is necessary to have in connection with it a well-filled hospital, which is alone possible in a big city. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lucknow and Lahore already have big Medical Colleges and Hospitals. Delhi still lacks one. The building of this college has now commenced and it is hoped that by next cold weather the administrative block, the Principal's and one Professor's bungalow, a hospital unit and the student's hostel will be completed.

3. It has also been decided to attach to the College and Hospital, under the same general management, but as a separate institution, the Training School for Nurses, for which the late Lady Hardinge of Penshurst has already collected, or has been promised, a sum of approximately Rs. 25,000. This Training School will bear Lady Hardinge's name. The supply of trained nurses in India is unequal to the demand. This School is especially intended to train Indian women as nurses and midwives, and to send them out to hospitals and dispensaries, where they will be able to work among Indian women. If this should succeed, it is intended, in conjunction with training centres, in the hospitals of other localities throughout India to

establish an order of Indian nurses, who with their families (if widows) will be maintained in nurses' homes attached to the hospitals, and will be available for nursing in private families as well as in public institutions

4. On a rough calculation, and subject to the preparation of detailed plans and estimates, it is believed that the initial cost of—

- (1) a College for 100 students ;
- (2) a Hospital with 150 beds ; and
- (3) a Training School, to take in 25 qualified nurses, and the same number of probationers

would be about 20½ lakhs of rupees, exclusive of the value of the site occupied. This sum has been arrived at as follows :—

	R
College group	3,21,000
Hospital group	6,69,000
Residential group	5,40,000
Miscellaneous	5,18,000
TOTAL .	20,48,000

5. It is believed that the annual maintenance charges will amount approximately to one lakh of rupees a year. This calculation is based on the actual expenditure of similar institutions elsewhere.

6. To finance the project there is in hand, or has been promised, Rs. 1,25,000 for the Training School for nurses. For the remaining amount required to build the College and Hospital, about fourteen lakhs has already been found. A site of 51 acres has been allotted by the Government of India in new Delhi for the Medical College buildings. Lady Hardinge laid the foundation stone of these buildings on the 7th March 1914.

7. Further, it is intended to arrange that donors of Rs. 1,00,000 or over shall be allowed, if they so wish—

- (i) to designate definite buildings or parts of buildings as memorials and to name them as they may desire ;
- (ii) to receive special privileges in the way of accommodation in the College or Hospital for their nominees ; and
- (iii) to become Honorary Patrons of the Institution.

It may be possible to concede similar privileges to donors of under Rs. 1,00,000 ; but until the details have been further worked out, it is not considered safe to make any promise as to this.

The following donations have been promised or realised for Lady Hardinge's Fund for the establishment of a Medical College for Women and Nursing Institute at Delhi up to the end of 1913, and further subscriptions are being collected.

	R
H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur	3,00,000
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior	2,00,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala	1,25,000
H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad	1,00,000
H. H. the Maharaja Gaskwar of Baroda	1,00,000
H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur	1,00,000
Jodhpur Durbar through H. H. the Maharaja Sir Partab Singh	1,00,000
H. H. the Maharao of Kotah	1,00,000
H. H. the Maharani of Hatwa	1,00,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Darbhanga	58,437
H. H. the Maharaja Holkar	50,000
H. H. the Begum of Bhopal	30,000
Their Highnesses the Dowager Maharani and Maha- rani of Gwalior	30,000
H. M. Wadia Trust	25,000
H. H. the Dowager Begum Aga Khan	20,000
H. H. the Aga Khan	15,000
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Smith	500
TOTAL	14,53,937

A promise has also been received of an annual subscription of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, being the interest on a lakh in perpetuity, and Rai Bahadur S. Narayan Singh of Patiala has offered a contribution of Rs. 10,000 towards a hostel for Sikh students.

The Committee which is controlling the construction of the College consists of the following members :—

Chairman : The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, K.C.S.J., K.H.S., M.D.

Members : The Hon'ble Mr. Malcolm Hailey, C.I.E.

Mr. H. T. Keeling.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E.

Dr. K. A. Platt, M.B., B.S., W.M.S., the Lady Principal-Elect.

Mr. J. Begg, F.R.I., B.A., and

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton (*Hony. Secretary*).

Dr. Platt has proceeded to Europe to select certain members for the staff.

ANNEXURE IV.

Inspection Report by Dr. K. A. Platt, M.B., B.S., W.M.S.

"During the months of November and December 1914 I visited Agra, Lahore, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Sangrur (Jhind State), Patiala, and Lucknow.

The objects of my tour were, first,—to visit those zenana hospitals in these places which were in charge of members of the W.M.S.; second,—to see the existing medical schools for women; third—to ascertain the possibilities in Northern India of girls being educated to the standard fixed for entrance to the Lady Hardinge Medical College at Delhi.

(a) The hospitals in charge of members of the Service are, without exception, doing excellent work. One point, however, which is very evident is that in almost every case the work is being limited in value and extent by inadequacy of the nursing staff. There is but one opinion as to the vital necessity of providing India with trained sick nurses and midwives, and it seems as if hospitals under the Dufferin Association are not doing nearly as much as they might to increase the supply of these. Two main difficulties come in the way of increasing the supply of these. One is the difficulty of finding girls for training, and the other is the difficulty of finding a sufficient number of trained nurses to look after them.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund which is limited in its resources helps to its utmost, and it seems most desirable that efforts should be made locally to supplement the annual grants.

Most of the girls who take up nursing as a profession are up to the present, in many cases, Indian Christians or Anglo-Indians. Missionaries are reluctant to allow their girls to be trained in the Dufferin Hospitals, on the ground that in these hospitals the girls are not well looked after, and are allowed a greater liberty than is consistent with their moral safety. There is some ground for this lack of confidence, but if conditions are improved, doubtless missionaries will entrust their girls of the better class to the care of the Superintendents. In a zenana hospital it ought not to be a matter of any difficulty to adequately guard and to train a girl to become a responsible member of society.

The period of training in some of the hospitals has been extended to three years. This is the shortest possible time in which an Indian or Anglo-Indian girl can be made into an intelligent, responsible and well-disciplined nurse in whom habits of order and cleanliness have become second nature.

During this time constant oversight and training are necessary. In order that this may be given, the Superintendent should be aided by an adequate staff of well-trained nurses, the number of these being proportionate to the size of the hospital and the number of probationers in training. It is in the payment of a fair salary to a competent staff or charge nurses that the additional expense will come in.

The training of the indigenous dai or of a class of Christian or other women who would undertake the duties of a dai for similar fees is a work that has been taken up with varying success. It is a most important though disheartening work. Those who come into contact with the work of the indigenous dai before and after she has received training are very emphatic on one point. The dai, unless some system of registration and supervision is adopted, will inevitably revert to hereditary habits and methods. The force of public opinion and the wishes and demands of her patients' friends will ensure this, even if her own inclinations do not.

In several places, as for instance Amritsar, Bhopal, Nagpur, and Patiala, an attempt is being made to render registration and after-supervision compulsory. One will await results with much interest.

One very practical suggestion which is being carried out in Nagpur is the establishment, in connection with each class of dais, of an elementary school for their children. The school is not of the ordinary type, but is run rather on the lines of the Montessori system, special attention being given to the cultivation of the senses, and to the inculcation of habits of cleanliness and neatness. In starting a school of this type it may be necessary to offer to the mother a small dole for each attendance to induce her to allow her children to go to the school. The children of the ordinary dai are not of the class who attend ordinary Government or Mission schools, and they begin to make acquaintance with the details of their professional work at an early age.

(b) The Medical College at Ludhiana, which is primarily a missionary enterprise in which the staff consists entirely of well-qualified medical women, is an admirable and flourishing institution. The students are mainly, though not entirely, Christians. They study for the subordinate medical degrees and certificates.

The Medical School for Women at Agra is under Major O'Meara, the Principal of the Agra Medical School. On the teaching staff are four medical women, two of whom are members of the W.M.S. While one appreciates the really excellent work which is being done by the staff, one cannot but realize that the conditions there for the training of medical women are far from being ideal. An outsider can form but little idea of

the difficulties of training a number of partially educated young girls, whose up-bringing perhaps has not been of the most desirable character in a mixed medical school. Every effort is made to secure supervision, and separate classes are held for the girls, but with a limited staff of women and the same laboratories and school buildings it is impossible to protect and train the girls as one would desire.

(c) 'There are good girls' schools in Lahore, Amritsar, Lucknow, and Agra. There are mission schools of the High School grade, which educate the girls to the standard of the Matriculation or equivalent examination. The standard fixed for entrance to the Lady Hardinge Medical School at Delhi, is the Intermediate Arts or Science Examination. The Forman Christian College at Lahore, and the Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow prepare girls for the Art and Science degrees, so any girl wishing to enter the Lady Hardinge Medical School could be prepared for the Intermediate Examinations at either of these colleges. The Forman College is a mixed institution, but it is hoped that special classes in Science may be arranged for girls in connection with the Kinnaird Girls' High School, at hours in which the laboratories are not open to men students. The Thoburn College at Lucknow is a fine and well-managed institution, where admirable tuition may be obtained.

At Ferozepur and Jullundar there are two large Arya Samaj schools for girls, which are of the High School standard.

At Ferozepur also there are two excellent institutions for Sikh girls, a school and a college. It is hoped that the Arya Samaj and the Sikh communities will arrange that their curriculum may be extended to the F.A. Standard.

In Northern India the standard of girls' education generally is not high. While there are very good High Schools, none of these are provided with mathematic or science teachers so that a girl who wishes to take up professional work finds much difficulty in obtaining the requisite tuition. It is hoped that in Imperial Delhi a good girls' school may be provided. This school should have hostels for girls of different races or religion and should have a staff of well-trained teachers. Such a school, besides being of great benefit to Northern India generally, would act as a feeder to the Lady Hardinge Medical School."

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND,
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

• —————
Statements of Accounts for the year 1914.

Accounts of Receipts and Payments of the Central Committee

Receipts.	Debit.	Total.
	<i>R s p.</i>	<i>R s p.</i>
<i>Cash Balance, 1st January 1911</i> . . . . .	...	29,574 12 10
<i>Income of Endowments</i> —		
Income from the Life Insurance Co. . . . .	...
Subscriptions and Donations, Life Members . . . . .	...
Ditto Miscellaneous	15 0 0	
Gifts of shares, Privileges	405 14 3	
Interest on Investments (except Trust Accounts)	40,254 10 7	
Surplus Receipts . . . . .	...
		40,877 8 4
<i>Trust Accounts</i> —		
Henry Fawcett Trust	168 2 0	
Sir Dimpley Manockjee Poonji	168 2 0	
Sir John Mair	280 3 6	
Gilchrist Scholarships	1,478 2 1	
		5,094 9 7
<i>Investments</i> —		
Sale-proceeds of investments . . . . .	...
<i>Surplus Account</i> —		
Refund of advance by Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund	6,000 0 0	
Refund of advance for setting up office in Delhi	300 0 0	
		6,300 0 0
<i>Grants-in-aid</i> —		
Refund of grant-in-aid by Benar Branch	49 12 0	
Ditto ditto	142 10 0	
		199 6 0
Carried over . . . . .	...	73,295 4 9

of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during the year 1914.

PAYMENTS	Details.		TOTAL	
	Rs	a. p.	Rs	a. p.
<i>Investments—</i>				
Purchase of 3½ per cent Government Promissory Notes	24,217	12 7		
			24,217	12 7
<i>Objects of Fund—</i>				
Grants-in aid, United Provinces Branch	7,650	0 0		
Benar Branch	250	0 0		
Baluchistan Branch	3,382	0 0		
Central Provinces Branch	2,000	0 0		
North-West Frontier Province Branch	1,638	11 4		
Assam Branch	1,560	0 0		
Miscellaneous.	240	0 0		
			17,320	11 4
<i>Scholarships—</i>				
Central Committee	6,095	0 0		
Gilchrist Trust	1,738	0 0		
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	240	0 0		
Sir John Muir	408	0 0		
			8,471	0 0
Gratuities, including Books and Medals	1,389	7 0		
English Medical Women under Central Committee	200	0 0		
Travelling Expenses of Medical Women in India	354	8 0		
Henry Fawcett Prizes	...			
			1,943	15 0
<i>Expenses of Fund—</i>				
Advertisements and Printing	...			
	63	0 3		
	71	1 4		
	3,693	7 5		
	75	0 0		
	...			
	1,011	11 3		
Office Building	305	7 5		
	...			
			5,219	11 8
<i>Suspense Account—</i>				
Advance for Office purposes	300	0 0		
			300	0 0
Carried over	...		57,473	2 7

Account of Receipts and Payments of the Central Committee

Receipts	Details	Total
	<i>R s. p.</i>	<i>R s. p.</i>
Brought forward	...	72,295 4 9
Women's Medical Service for India—		
Salary by Government	1,50,000 0 0	1,50,000 0 0
Investments—		
Redemption of Investments by per cent. Government Post Office Notes	21,035 0 6	
Interest on Investments	6,125 13 4	69,125 13 10
President fund—		
In cash	R 754-11-0	...
By deduction from salary, etc	<u>R 1,580-1-10</u>	5,336 12 10
Refunds—		
Refund of advance by Bengal Branch	500 0 0	
Ditto by Dr. Barnes, W.M.S.	75 0 0	635 0 0
TOTAL	...	2,59,392 15 5

SIMLA :

The 15th July 1915.

of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during the year 1914—*concl'd.*

PAYMENTS.		Details	TOTAL.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
	Brought forward	.	57,473 2 7
<i>Women's Medical Service for India—</i>			
Salaries of Medical Women	R74,118 6 6	..	
Ditto deducted on account of Provident Fund	<u>R4,580 1 10</u>	78,008 8 4	78,008 8 4
Leave allowances		4,867 8 0	
Travelling expenses		1,857 4 0	
House rent for Medical Women		<u>624 3 1</u>	7,348 15 1
<i>Office Expenses—</i>			
Telegrams		63 0 3	
Postage and Receipt Stamps		71 1 5	
Commission on realizing interest, etc		305 7 6	
Salaries and Wages and Travelling expenses of office		3,693 7 4	
House rent for Office establishment		75 0 0	
Office contingencies		<u>1,011 11 3</u>	5,219 11 9
<i>Advances to—</i>			
Brauches		9,880 0 0	
Dr. Barnes		<u>750 0 0</u>	10,630 0 0
<i>Investments—</i>			
Purchase of 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes		.	70,171 12 9
TOTAL		...	<u>2,20,542 2 6</u>
Cash balance on 31st December 1914		...	29,850 12 11
TOTAL		.	<u>2,50,392 15 5</u>

B. W. MARLOW, *Colonel,*
Honorary Treasurer.

Progressive Account of the Central Committee of the Countess

Receipts.	Ledger folio.	Amount.
		<i>R a. p.</i>
<i>Income of Fund—</i>		
Subscriptions and Donations, Life Councillors	91	3,52,000 0 0
<i>Ditto</i> <i>ditto</i> Life Members	35	1,18,064 2 11
<i>Ditto</i> <i>ditto</i> Miscellaneous	34	2,54,568 14 6
Contributions from Branches	371	32,157 15 8
Collections in England	29	31,787 1 9
Sundry Receipts	113	1,762 1 6
Interest on Investments (except Trust Accounts)	377	7,92,416 8 8
		<hr/> 15,89,756 13 0 <hr/>
<i>United Kingdom Branch—</i>		
Passage-money allowances	232	595 12 6
		<hr/>
<i>Trust Accounts—</i>		
Sir Dinshaw Maunickjee Petit	200	6,439 9 4
Sir John Muir	120	11,226 13 11
Henry Fawcett Prizes	369	9,656 3 11
Gilchrist Scholarships	319	2,800 2 10
		<hr/> 30,122 13 0 <hr/>
Carried over . . . . .	...	16,20,478 6 6

Progressive Account of the Central Committee of the Countess

RECEIPTS.	Ledger folio.	Amount.
Brought forward	...	R a. p. 16,20,478 6 6
Women's Medical Service for India—		
Subsidy from Government	383	3,00,000 0 0
Investments		
Interest on investments	395	6,090 13 4
Provident Fund—		
Contribution by Medical Women	R5,336 12 10	390 9,132 14 9
" by Association	R1,644 8 7	
Interest for year ending 31st December 1914	R151 9 4	
TOTAL	...	19,35,702 2 7

SIMLA :

The 15th July 1915.

of Dufferin's Fund up to the 31st December 1914—*concl'd*.

EXPENDITURE.	Ledger folio	Total
Brought forward	...	R a. p. 16,11,218 12 10
Women's Medical Service for India—		
<i>Investments—</i>		
Government securities $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government Promissory Notes.	391	1,89,574 3 0
<i>Objects of Fund—</i>		
Salaries of Medical Women	387	78,698 8 4
Leave allowances of ditto	385	4,867 8 0
Travelling Expenses of ditto	384	1,857 4 0
House rent for ditto	386	624 3 1
<i>Office expenses—</i>		86,047 7 5
Telegrams	390	63 0 3
Postage and Receipt Stamps	400	71 1 5
Commission on realizing interest, etc.	401	305 7 6
Salaries and Wages and Travelling expenses of office	396	3,693 7 4
House rent for office establishment	397	75 0 0
Office Contingencies	398	1,011 11 3
<i>Advances—</i>		5,219 11 9
To Branches	380	9,320 0 0
To Medical Women (Dr. Barnes)	403	675 0 0
<i>Liabilities—</i>		9,995 0 0
Contributions by Association to Women's Medical Service Provident Fund.	392	3,014 8 7
Interest payable on ditto	393	151 9 4
	...	3,798 1 11
TOTAL	..	19,05,851 5 8
Cash Balance on 31st December 1914.		29,550 12 11,
TOTAL	...	19,35,702 2 7

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Honorary Treasurer.

Investment Account of Central Committee.

	Nominal value.	Cost.
	<i>Rs a. p.</i>	<i>Rs a. p.</i>
<i>Countess of Dufferin's Fund.</i>		
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Bengal Court of Wards, Shukarpura Estate	1,96,000 0 0	1,96,000 0 0
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Bhukailash Court of Wards Estate	2,45,000 0 0	2,45,000 0 0
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Ghulam Rabbani Court of Wards Estate	54,000 0 0	54,000 0 0
3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes	55,000 0 0	53,194 10 8
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Kunar Gopika Raman Roy Court of Wards Estate	82,058 3 11	82,058 3 11
<i>Women's Medical Service for India.</i>		
3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes	2,00,000 0 0	1,89,574 3 9
TOTAL	8,82,058 3 11	8,19,827 2 4

SIMLA:

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Honorary Treasurer.

The 15th July 1915.

APPENDIX I.

Students studying in the Provincial Medical Colleges and Schools of Medicine in India.

- Medical College, School or Hospital Class.	University Course.	Assistant Surgeon or Medical Practitioner Class.	Sub-Assistant Surgeons	Midwifery, Nursing or Compounding classes, or attending lectures.
Poona
Almcedabad	11
Allahabad	11
Agra	55	11
Bombay	44	6	..	29
Calcutta	21	3	15	111
Madras	12	22	..	10
Lahore	3	..	4
Patna	1	1
Barma	5	..	37
Hyderabad (Sind)	4
Lucknow	4	1	...	11
Mysore	2
Dacca	5	8
Hyderabad (Deccan)	3	3	10
Cuttack	6	3
Benares	2
Patiala	11
Nagpur	8
Bharatpur	3
Sarat	3
Quilon	12
Bhopal	5
Karachi	19
Bangalore	5
Bhagalpur	2
Amraoti	6
Dibrugarh	27
Bettiah	7
Indore	19
TOTAL	81	43	85	390

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association.

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).		Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
			Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
Assam.				
		<i>R</i>		
SILCHAR .	} Medical Woman's quarters.	714	.....	Built by Local Board.
GOALPARRA .		1,500	.....	Rani of Bijni.
GAUHATI .		200	.....	Built by Local Board.
GAUHATI .		3,500	.....	Built by Government, Local Board and Municipality.
JORHAT .	Medical Woman's quarters.	1,000	.....	Built by Local Board.
GOLAGHAT .	Midwife's quarters	300	.....	" " "
DIBRUGAHH .	} Medical Woman's quarters.	3,000	.....	" " "
SYLHET .		1,500	.....	" " "
SUNAMGANJ .		2,000	.....	" " "
SUNAMGANJ .		1,000	.....	" " "
SYLHET .	King Edward Ward	3 000	.....	King Edward Memorial Fund.
TOTAL .		18,504		
Baluchistan.				
		<i>R</i>		
QUETTA .	Lady Sandeman Zenana Dispensary.	2,620	By Municipality and Fund.	
SIBI .	MacIvor Hospital and quarters.	1,465	.....	R. S. Sant Singh, Contractor, Provincial Revenues and Dispensary Fund.
ZIARAT .	Women's Dispensary and quarters.	5,612	.....	Public Works Department.
PORT SANDHAMAN .	Zenana Hospital	7,939	.....	In part by Bazar Fund and by Mauladad Khan Nasir in 1910.
TOTAL .		24,656		
Bihar and Orissa.				
		<i>R</i>		
GAYA .	} Lady Elgin Zenana Hospital. Medical Woman's residence.	64,813	Yes.	
		10,000	.....	Presented by Raja Kameswar Prasad Narayan Singh of Mukundpur.
MONGHYR .	Lady Mackenzie Zenana Hospital, Monghyr.	7,839	.....	Presented by Raja Kameswar Prasad Singh. The donor has agreed that this building be used as female ward of the Monghyr District Hospital.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same	HOW OBTAINED	
		Built by Fund	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
Bihar and Orissa— <i>concl'd.</i>			
BHAGALPUR.	Rani Shubastarini Hospital including the Dais' and Compounders' quarters.	17,328	.. ..
	Victoria Memorial	25,000	.. ..
DROGHDA	Deoghar Charity Hospital, Women's block.	About 7,000	.. ..
TOTAL		1,31,580	.. ..

The Hospital was presented by Raja Shib Chandra Banerjee and the Dais' and Compounders' quarters by the Banahli Raj

Raised by subscription from the public of Bhagalpur as a Memorial to the late Queen.

Funds raised by public subscriptions to commemorate the coronation of Their Imperial Majesties.

Bengal.

Bengal.			
BANKURA	Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital.	1,000	Partly.
	Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital.	6,84,389	Yes
CALCUTTA	The Surnomoyee Hostel.	50,000	....
	Lady Elliott Hostel	25,000	... ..
DACCA	Lady Dufferin Women's Hospital	18,769	Yes.
BURHAMPORE.	Victoria Zenana Hospital.	9,000	.....
CHITTAGONG	Women's Ward (accommodation of 12 beds for in-patients).	5,000	Yes
	One building with one bed.	3,330	... ..
	Medical Woman's quarters	1,500	} Yes.
	Midwife's quarters	1,700	
DIBRUGH	Lady Curzon Zenana Hospital.	9,717	Yes.
	Mrs. Carestara's Cottage	2,193	Yes
BOGRA	Taherunnessa Zenana Hospital.	8,500	Nawab Abdus Sobhan Choudary of Bogra
MTWANGING.	Bidyamoyee Women's Hospital.	8,000	Built by late B. Das CI Muktagacha.

The Hospital was presented by Raja Shib Chandra Banerjee and the Dais' and Compounders' quarters by the Banali Raj

Raised by subscription from the public of Bhagalpur as a Memorial to the late Queen.

Funds raised by public subscriptions to commemorate the coronation of Their Imperial Majesties.

Presented by Maharani Surnomoyee as boarding house for female students

Built by special subscription

Built by subscription and donation The building was purchased for Rs20,000 by Raja Bahadur of Lalgaola and presented to the Dispensary Committee.

Presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Upendra Lal Rai, Zamindar and Merchaut, Chittagong.

The site was presented by Government Purchased at a cost of Rs54-1 6. The landlord gave the land free of rent.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).

Bengal—*concl'd.*

TIPPERAH	{ Faizunnessa Zenana Hospital, Comilla.	R 10,000	Presented by Nawab Sateba Faizunnessa, Chaudhurani of Peshchimagaon, Laksam, Tipperah).
		Medical Woman's quarters.	3,500	
	TOTAL		8,42,207	
			R1,500 from Fund and R2,000 contribution.	

Berar.

AMBAOTI	Women's Hospital	R 39,008	By funds locally collected. By the Donor, through the Local Fund Supervisor, Buldana.
SHEGAON	Sai Bai Mote Women's Hospital.	15,135	.....
TOTAL		54,143		

Burma.

RANGOON	Dufferin Maternity Hospital. Quarters for Nurses. New Nurses' quarters (for Results System-Midwives).	R 1,19,538	Voluntary contributions and donations, grants from Local Government, Central Committee, and Rangoon and other Municipalities in Burma.	Site given by the Government of India.
		31,963		
		8,403		
	TOTAL	1,59,909		

Bombay.

AHMEDABAD	Victoria Jubilee Dispensary for women and children, Jethibai Obstetric and Wand Ramabai Obstetric Wards.	R 1,39,635	.....	The late Rao Bahadur Runchodlal Chotalal, C.I.E.; his son, the late Mr. Madhanlal and Sirdar Sir Chimblai Madhanlal, C.I.E., Bart.
HYDERABAD (SIND).	Women's Hospital including Dais' quarters, dead-house, out-houses, operating room and compound wall.	20,434	Yes.	The piece of ground on which the Hospital is built was presented to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund Association here by the Hyderabad Municipality.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).		Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
			Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
Bombay—concl'd.				
		R		
KARACHI	Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi	1,00,000	.....	Presented by Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, C.I.E.
	Seth Esandas Asanmal Dispensary built in the compound of the L. D. Hospital	20,000	...	Presented by Seth Esandas Asanmal.
	Quarters for Nurses	10,000	.....	Voluntary contribution, of which Rs 600 was presented by Dr. K. N. Spencer.
	Lewis Lawrence Memorial Institute	40,000	Yes	Built by Sheth Jaffer Faddo and the Municipality.
SURAT	Sheth Morarbhau Vijnankhandas Hospital for Women and Children	Value of building 29,913 Value of land 23,144	By a grant of Rs 1,386 by the Local Branch of Countess of Dufferin Fund, Surat	A portion of legacy by Sheth Morarbhau Vijnankhandas Rs 11,000 By a gift from Bai Dayakore 37,671 By a gift from Surat Municipality 2,000
SOLAPUR	The Lady Duffery Hospital.	Not known	..	Lent for use only free of rent by the Municipality. Additions and alterations have been done at the expense of the Fund to make the building suitable for hospital purposes. Cost of additions, Rs 1,01.
	The Raja Bahadur Narsinggirji Operation Theatre.	About 5,000	Yes.	Built on Municipal ground just close to the Hospital with the donation of Rs 5,000 by Raja Bahadur Narsinggirji.
	Quarters for the Medical Women with three out-houses for servants.	3,000	Yes.	Built on Government land granted at a nominal rent of Rs per annum, vide G. R. No. (Revenue) 3856 of 2nd April 1911.
	House No. 8,000/51 New Sadar Bazar, Camp	1,500	..	Presented by Messrs. Cursetji & Sons and A. M. Dalal.
SHEKARPUR.	Victoria Jubilee Lady Dufferin Hospital Bungalow for the residence of the Medical Woman	25,000 9,972	.. .. Yes	Government.
TOTAL		4,37,201		

**Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in
furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.***

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).

Central Provinces.

R

NAGPUR	Dufferin Hospital for Women.	50,041	Built with R14,523 from Provincial Branch, R5,000 from Central Committee, and R6,852 from subscriptions.	Subscriptions of R13,000 were received from Sir Kastur Chaud, Daga, K.C.I.E.; R1,500 from the Nagpur Municipality, R2,000 from the late Rao Bahadur Appaji Buti towards Hospital Building Fund, and R1,386 from Government.
	Zenana Ward	4,000	Built by Fund	Subscription of R2,500 from the late Seth Bachraj of Wardha, and R500 from Manager, Empress Mills.
	Quarters for the Resident Medical Officer and Matron.	9,663	Built by Fund.	
JUNBULPORE	Lady Elgin Hospital including the new Hospital Assistant's quarters.	20,000	.....	The late Raja Gokul Dass.
	TOTAL	83,704		

Madras.

R

MADRAS	Victoria Hospital for Caste and Goshia Women.	1,00,000	.....	Presented by the Rajah of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E.
MANGALORE	Women and Children's Hospital.	6,500	.....	Belongs to the Municipality.
CUDDALORE	Dispensary for Women and Children.	10,000	.....	Built by Rajah Sir S. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, K.T., C.I.E.
MATTANCHERRY (COCHIN).	Women and Children's Hospital.	20,000	.....	} Built by the Cochin Government.
TRICHUR	Civil Hospital	4,000	.....
NELLORE	Jubilee Hospital	22,000	Built by public subscriptions.	Presented by the Jubilee Committee.
VIZAGAPATAM	Victoria Hospital for Women and Children.	10,000	.....	Presented by Sri Maharaja Gajapathi Rao, C.I.E.
BOBBILI	Rajah of Bobbili's Hospital for Women.	5,000	.....	Presented by the late Hon'ble the Rajah of Bobbili, K.C.I.E.
SALEM	Queen Alexandra Hospital for Women and Children.	22,000	.....	Public subscriptions and Government Grant.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

		Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
			Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
<i>Madras—concl'd.</i>				
		R		
VIZIANAGRAM	H. H. the Maharaja Kumarika of Rewa's Caste and Gosha Hospital.	50,000	H. H. the Maharaja Kumarika of Rewa.	Presented by Maharaja Kumarika of Rewa.
BELLARY	Victoria Memorial Women's Hospital.	10,000	V. M. Fund, raised by public subscriptions.	
TINNEVELLY	Dufferin Women's Dispensary, Vannarpet.	25,000	District Board of Tinnevely.	Rs10,000 contributed by Rajah Sir S. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Kt., C.I.E.
ADONI	V. M. Women's Dispensary.	14,000	V. M. Fund, raised by public subscriptions.	
CONJEEVHARAM.	Women and Children's Dispensary.	12,600	.....	Rajah Sir S. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Kt., C.I.E.
CALICUT	Women and Children's Hospital.	34,079	.....	Partly by subscription, chief donor being Sir S. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Kt., C.I.E., and partly by the Municipality and District Board.
PUDUKOTTAI	Maharaja's Dispensary for Women and Children.	5,000	.....	State buildings. Presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Pudukottai.
COIMBATORE	Women's Hospital	1,000	Purchased by the Municipality.	
COCANADA	Lady Havelock Hospital	45,000	By District Board, Godavari Municipality.	Rs5,000 contributed by Mr. Venkatarathnam Rao Bahadur.
DINDIGUL	Women and Children's Hospital.	18,668		
TRIVANDRUM	Female side, General Hospital.	46,374	.....
	Maternity and Women and Children's Hospital.	47,277	.....
QUILON	Victoria Jubilee Hospital.	10,753	.....
ALLEPPY	Female side, District Hospital.	3,590	.....
TOTAL		5,18,041		

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).		Approximate value of same.	How OBTAINED.	
			Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
Mysore.				
MYSORE	Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital.	22,622	} By Mysore Government and by contribution.
BANGALORE	Maternity Hospital	33,034	.....
KOLAR	Women's Hospital and Dispensary.	5,500	.....
CHIKMAGALUR.		5,500	.....
HASSAN		4,000	.....
MYSORE	Women's Dispensary attached to General Hospital.	1,500	} Not stated.
BANGALORE	Women's Dispensary attached to Victoria Hospital.	1,500	.....
SHIMOGA	Women's Hospital and Dispensary.	6,000	.....
TUMKUR		5,243	.....
BANGALORE	Lady Curzon Hospital for Women and Children.	1,10,000	By Government of India and certain Indian gentlemen in the cantonment.
	TOTAL	1,91,964		
N.-W. F. Province.				
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Women's Hospital	40,000	From subscriptions, and District and Municipal Funds.
	TOTAL	40,000		
Punjab.				
AMRITSAR	Women's Hospital	20,000	Municipality.
JHANG	Civil Hospital, Women's Ward.	6,000	.....
LAHORE	Lady Aitchison Hospital.	80,000	.....
LYALLPUR	Women's Hospital	4,246	} Built by the Municipal Committee.
LUDHIANA	Women's Ward of Civil Hospital.	10,000	.....
	Women's Dispensary and Wards.	12,117	.....
	Quarters for Female Assistant Surgeon.	2,297	.....
RAWALPINDI	New quarters for Female Assistant Surgeon.	3,956	.....
	Quarters for Compounders.	932	.....
	TOTAL	1,39,548		

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not)	Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.		
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.				
AGRA	£			
Lady Lyall Hospital	1,27,003	Yes.		
Maternity Hospital	35,703	Yes.		
Nurses' Quarters	29,095	Yes.		
Medical Women's Quarters.	35,239	Yes.		
Hostel for Female Students	18,000	Yes.		
Ferozabad Women's Dispensary	6,051	.....	Ferozabad Municipality.	
Pipalmandi Women's Dispensary.	..	..	On rent paid by the Agra Municipality.	
Tajganj Women's Dispensary	..	..
ALIGARH	Dufferin Hospital with quarters, out houses, etc.	54,642	Yes.	Rupees 36,704 contributed by Rani Khushal Kuar Sahiba of Baraut, District Aligarh.
ALLAHABAD	Dufferin Hospital	72,533		} All paid by Provincial Government.
	Medical Women's quarters.	19,000		
BAHRAICH	Dufferin Hospital	32,379	Yes.	
BARA BANKI	Grigg Women's Hospital	3,000	....	Presented by Poor House Committee and District Board.
	Medical Women's quarters.	3,000	.....	Presented by late Rai Narain Bah Bahadur, Taluqdar of Daryabad.
	Maila Raiganj Ward	1,900	..	Presented by late Shaikh Nausbad Ali Khan, Taluqdar of Maila Raiganj
	Operating Room	1,345	Yes.	Built by private subscription
	Sherring Ward	1,437	.....	Built from funds provided by Government.
	Pardahnashin Ward and Chaunkidar's quarters.	4,163	.....	Rs 13,430 were contributed by the District Board.
BARILLY	Dufferin Hospital	56,354	Yes.	Also received grant in-aid from Government for this purpose.
BENARES	Ishwari Memorial Hospital	1,58,274	Yes.	Rupees 1,872 were contributed by District Board.
BIJNOR	} Women's Hospital	13,397	Yes	
NAGINA		5,644	Yes.	
CAWNPORE	Dufferin Hospital	41,356	Yes.	Also by subscription especially collected for the purpose.
	Maternity Ward	7,584	Yes.	Built by Government.
	A new maternity ward for European patients	4,788	..	
	Nurses' quarters	4,110	.....	Presented by the Hon'ble Lala Bishambar Nath.
	Dais' quarters	1,077	.....	By Victoria Memorial Fund.
	Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters.	1,564	Yes.	
	Female Compounder's quarters.	1,578	..	Built from a grant given by Government.
	Two Servants' quarters	1,044	Yes	

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).		Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
			Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—contd.				
R				
FARRUKHABAD	Dufferin Hospital .	22,499	Yes.	The Compounders' quarters were formerly part of the Sadr Dispensary, but were made over to the Fund on the establishment of a branch at Farrukhabad.
	Operation Room for the above.	3,000	.....	Built from a donation by Babu Bharat Indu.
FYZABAD	Dufferin Hospital .	5,090	Yes.	
GHAZIPUR	Women's Hospital .	11,960	.....	Built from Municipal contribution and local subscriptions.
GONDA .	Dufferin Hospital .	3,751	Yes.	Presented by Mrs. Pannel of Isle of Wight.
	May Barrow Hospital .	3,540	.....	By grant-in-aid from Government.
	Quarters for female Compounder, kaharin and sweeper.	1,031	.....
GORAKHPUR .	Zenana Hospital .	27,935	.....	Presented by Government.
KHURD .	Dufferin Hospital .	21,880	Hospital building built by fund for Rs13,516.	Six wards presented by private persons. Servants' quarters built at a cost of Rs2,334 by private subscription.
LUCKNOW	Dufferin Hospital, .	64,468	Yes.	Presented by the Quinton Memorial Fund Committee.
	Quinton Memorial Wing	15,163	.....
MEEHUT.	Dufferin Hospital, with quarters for the Medical Women, Compounders, and servants, etc.	75,500	.....	Built from grants from Government and District Board and also from subscriptions.
MIRZAPUR .	Jubilee Hospital .	15,826	.....	Jubilee Hospital Fund, Mirzapur.
	Eye Ward, Sub-Assistant Surgeon's and Compounder's quarters.	9,594	Yes.	Chiefly from a contribution made by the Provincial Committee.
PARTABGARH	Dufferin Hospital .	25,269	.....	Presented by Rani Raghuraj Koer of Partabgarh.
	Enclosure wall to the above.	5,713	.....	Built from a grant made by Government.
PILIBHIT	Dufferin Hospital .	14,225	Yes.	A contribution was also made by the late Rana Sir Shanker Baksh Singh, K.C.I.E., of Khajurgaon.
RAE BAREILLY .		8,963	Yes.	
SAHARANPUR	Dufferin Hospital .	31,605	Yes.	A part of the building valued at Rs3,500 was presented by Government which also gave a grant of Rs1,595.
SHAHJAHANPUR.		14,588	.....	Built from Municipal and District Board contributions and local subscriptions. Contributions were also received from the Provincial Committee.

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

			HOW OBTAINED.	
		Approximate value of same.	Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh— <i>contd.</i>				
		<i>R</i>		
MATHURAS	Singhari Women's Hospital.	10,000	Yes.	Presented by Lala Parmanand.
SITAPUR	Dufferin Hospital	48,344	..	Built from subscriptions.
	TOTAL	11,61,898		

Native States.

		<i>R</i>		
INDORE	Maharani Women's Hospital.	80,000	....	Built by the Indore State.
BETTAH	} Dufferin Hospitals . {	88,071	.....	Bettiah Raj.
DARBHANGA		33,000	.....	Darbhanga Raj.
SANGRUR, JHIND.	Victoria Women's Hospital.	25,000	.....	Jhind Durbar.
BHOPAL	Lansdowne Hospital and Lady Minto Training School and Hostel for Girls.	60,392	..	By the past and present Begums of Bhopal.
KAPURTHALA	Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women.	16,362	..	By H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala.
KOTAH	Victoria Jubilee Hospital and Women's Dispensary.	65,440	.....	By H. H. the Maharana of Kotah.
UDAIPUR	Walter Zenana Hospital	27,003	.....	By H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur.
ALWAR	Lady Dufferin Hospital Lady Elgin Wards for Pordahnashins.	27,000 11,191	..... ....	} By H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar.
GWALIOR	Jaya-Arogya Hospital for Women and Children at Lashkar.	2,58,000	.....
SRINAGAR	Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital.	41,671	.....	} By the State.
REWARI	Zenana Hospital and Quarters for Hospital Staff.	4,300	.....

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*contd.*

Name of hospital, dispensary, ward, or building connected in any way with the work of the Association (whether the property of the Association or not).	Approximate value of same.	How OBTAINED.	
		Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise).

Native States—*contd.*

		R		
PATIALA	Lady Dufferin Hospital	50,000	.....	His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.
	Hendley Women's Dispensary.	5,241	.....	} By Council of Regency.
	Lady Curzon School for the training of nurses, etc.	24,800	.....
RAMPUR	Zenana Hospital and Dispensary.	17,000	.....	By the State.
TONK	Walter Women's Hospital.	19,000	.....	By H. H. the Nawab of Tonk.
BAHAWALPUR	Jubilee Women's Hospital.	50,000	.....	By H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur.
BIKANER	Women's Wards of the Bhagwan Das Hospital.	12,632	.....	By the Durbar.
JODHPUR	Jaswant Hospital for Women.	50,000	.....	By H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur.
BHARATPUR	Maji Sahiba Daryaab Kuar's Hospital for Women.	37,524	.....	By the Bharatpur Durbar.
RAJKOT	Rusalkanji Hospital for Women and Children.	80,000	.....	By H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh.
TRIVANDRUM	Women's Ward and out-patient dispensary, General Hospital.	21,000	.....
	Nursing Sister's quarters, General and Women and Children's Hospital.	22,374	.....
	Combined Maternity and Women and Children's Hospital.	47,277	.....
	Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon.	10,753	.....
	Women's Ward, Alleppy Hospital.	3,590	.....

Statement showing value and particulars of buildings belonging to, or engaged in furtherance of the objects of, the Association—*concl'd.*

		Approximate value of same.	HOW OBTAINED.	
			Built by Fund.	Presented and by whom (or otherwise)
Native States— <i>concl'd.</i>				
		<i>R</i>		
JAOBA	Victoria Zenana Hos- pital	20,000	.. ..	By the State.
BEAWAR	Women's Wards, Cha- ritable Dispensary.	3,700	...	District Board with funds supplied by the Muni- cipality
BARODA	Victoria Jubilee Wards	28,527	.....	} H. H. the Gaekwar's Government.
	Jamnabai Dispensary	1,56,922	.....
NARAN	Shamsher Zenana Hos- pital	13,643	.. ..	By His Highness the Raja of Sirmoor
HYDERABAD (Deccan)	Victoria Women's Hos- pital, Hyderabad.	3,70,504	.	By the State.
	Rani Cheelam Janki Bai Zenana Hospital, Gul- burga.	9,135	.....	Rupees 6,000 from the Rani Janki Bai of Sarnapatti; balance by the State
	Zenana Ward, Raichur	7,000	.....	By Local Fund
TOTAL		17,97,252		

Abstract.

	R
Native States	17,97,252
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	11,81,838
Bengal	8,42,297
Madras	5,18,041
Bombay	4,37,201
Mysore	1,94,964
Burma	1,59,909
Punjab	1,23,548
Bihar and Orissa	1,31,880
Central Provinces	83,704
Benar	54,143
N.-W. F. Province	40,000
Baluchistan	24,656
Assam	18,504
Total value of buildings	54,171,100

APPENDIX III.

Return of Patients treated in Hospitals for Women in India.

The following returns of patients treated are divided into three classes, *viz.* :—

Class A.—Patients treated in Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

„ B.—In Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

„ C.—Native States (which now include the statistics returned by the Mysore Branch).

Assam.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		In.	Out.			
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Silchar . . .	Charitable Dispensaries	100	11,684	54	11,838	
Sylhet . . .		136	4,464	...	4,600	
Sunamganj . . .		30	2,329	133	2,492	
Karimganj . . .		...	...	630	630	
Dhubri . . .		64	2,015	54	2,133	
Goalpara . . .		...	262	...	262	
Gauhati . . .		90	3,204	79	3,373	
Barpeta . . .		...	...	8	8	
Tezpur . . .		53	2,384	54	2,491	
Mangaldai . . .		6	857	13	876	
Nowgong . . .		34	3,706	...	3,740	
Sibsagar . . .		...	...	18	18	
Jorhat . . .		46	8,791	240	9,077	
Tura . . .		9	...	13	22	
Aijal . . .		...	...	22	22	
Shillong . . .		...	...	30	30	
Nazira . . .		...	1	10	11	
TOTAL		568	39,697	1,358	41,623	

Baluchistan.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		In.	Out.			
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Quetta . .	Dufferin Zenana Hospital	103	5,925	100	6,128	
Quetta . .	Patel Ward in the Civil Hospital.	255	...	...	255	
Sibi . . .	McIvor Women's Dispensary.	71	3,396	68	3,535	
Fort Sandeman .	Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital.	New Old	3,496	...	5,186	
			1,690			
			5,186			
	TOTAL .	429	14,507	168	15,104	

Bengal.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS A.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.			TOTAL	REMARKS.
		In.	Out.			
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Calcutta .	Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital.	1,639	8,385	...	10,024	
Dacca .	Lady Dufferin Women's Hospital.	57	5,067	179	5,803	
	TOTAL .	1,696	13,452	179	15,327	

Bengal—*contd.*

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		In.	Out.			
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Birbhum . . .	Lady Curzon Zenana Hospital.	56	4,768	57	4,881	
Cossipore (24-Paraganahs).	Kanimimoyee Dasi's Women's Ward attached to the North Suburban Hospital.	193	4,248	249	4,690	
Bankura . . .	Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital.	68	5,039	23	5,130	
Berhampore (Mursidabad).	Victoria Zenana Hospital	546	14,317	248	15,111	
Khulna . . .	Women's Ward attached to the Khulna Woodburn Hospital.	73	3,438	35	3,546	
Nadia . . .	Rani Tara Sundari Women's Ward attached to the Navadwip Garrett Hospital.	28	61	67	156	
	Women's Ward attached to the Meherpur Hospital.	..	...	28	28	
Bakarganj . . .	Women's Ward attached to the Perojpur Dispensary.	37	1,722	10	1,769	
	Women's Ward attached to the Bhola Dispensary.	3	21	32	56	
	Women's Ward attached to the Patuakhali Dispensary.	41	3,429	34	3,504	
	Women's Ward attached to the Barisal Hospital.	168	1,145	69	1,382	
Chittagong . . .	Women's Ward attached to the General Hospital.	243	11,706	82	12,037	
	Cox's Bazar Dispensary .	25	2,208	101	2,334	
	Carried over .	1,487	52,102	1,035	54,624	

Bengal—*concl'd.*

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B—*concl'd.*

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.			TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		In.	Out.			
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
	Brought forward	1,487	52,102	1,035	54,624	
Faridpur .	Women's Ward attached to the Charitable Dispensary.	34	3,500	77	3,611	
	Women's Ward attached to the Madaripur Dispensary.	...	..	80	80	
Mymensing	Bidyamoyee Women's Hospital.	211	3,805	445	4,551	
Noakhali .	Radha Kishore Manikya Women's Hospital.	69	7,940	265	8,274	
	Women's Ward attached to the Foxi Dispensary.	4	25	23	52	
	Women's Ward attached to the Hurrishpur Dispensary.	...	27	23	40	
Pabna .	Hemavagini Debi Women's Hospital attached to the Pabna Women's Hospital.	52	2,627	62	2,741	
	Shahzadpur Dispensary .	...	...	113	113	
	Kundi Dispensary .	..	...	12	12	
Rungpur .	Ulupore Dispensary	...	...	8	8	
	Kakina Dispensary	...	...	7	7	
Tipperah .	Fazlunnessa Zenana Hospital, Comilla.	15	7,516	179	7,710	
	Chandpur Dispensary	...	...	21	21	
	TOTAL	1,872	77,632	2,319	81,853	

Berar.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund:

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Amraoti . . .	The Amraoti Women's Hospital.	254	7,144	...	7,398
Shegaon . . .	The Sai Bai Moti Women's Hospital.	54	6,893	115	7,062
Akola . . .	Women's Hospital . .	...	6,775	208	6,983
Ellichpur City .	Women's Ward, City Dispensary.	1	...	44	45
Chandur Bazar .	} Women's Ward, Branch Dispensary. {	...	...	36	36
Daryapur . . .		...	...	31	31
Anjangaon . . .		...	...	39	39
Morsi . . .		...	...	62	62
Chandur Railway .		1	...	12	13
Basein . . .	Dispensary . . .	1	11	152	164
Buldana . . .	Women's Ward of Main Dispensary.	...	...	27	27
Khamgaon . . .	} Branch Dispensary . {	...	...	74	74
Mehkar . . .		...	...	46	46
Yeotmal . . .	Women's Ward of Main Dispensary.	...	...	20	20
Darwha . . .	} Women's Ward of Branch Dispensary. {	...	...	23	23
Pusad . . .		5	...	6	11
Digras . . .		...	...	45	45
Jalgaon . . .		...	...	8	8
Akote . . .		...	...	18	18
Karanja . . .		17	...	52	69
TOTAL		333	20,823	1,018	22,174

Bihar and Orissa.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS A.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.				REMARKS.
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.	
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Gaya . . .	Lady Elgin Zenana Hospital.	478	5,885	253	6,626	
	TOTAL .	478	5,885	253	6,626	

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.				REMARKS.
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.	
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Bhagalpur .	Bani Shibatarini Victoria Memorial Dufferin Hospital.	468	5,953	924	7,245	
Monghyr .	Charitable Dispensary	229	2,870	2	3,101	
Sambalpur .	Main Dispensary, Women's Department.	140	12,461	273	12,874	
Deoghur .	Charitable Dispensary .	53	1,245	56	1,454	
Puri . .	Pilgrim Hospital, Women's Ward.	144	1,827	23	1,994	
Bankipur .	General Hospital Women's Ward.	391	8,616	143	9,150	
Jammui . .	Dispensary . . .	20	851	14	885	
	TOTAL .	1,445	23,923	1,473	25,841	

Bombay.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS A.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Women's Hospital . . .	646	9,518	...	10,164
Ahmedabad . . .	Victoria Jubilee . . .	1,930	11,118	76	13,119
	TOTAL . . .	2,576	20,631	76	23,283

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Belgaum . . .	Civil Hospital . . .	289	1	9	299
Dhulia . . .	Municipal Dispensary . . .	...	4,379	133	4,512
Karachi . . .	Lady Dufferin Hospital . . .	740	13,017	46	13,803
Kapadvanj . . .	Women's Dispensary . . .	...	8	18	26
Kaira . . .	Civil Hospital . . .	...	...	77	77
Poona City . . .	K. B. P. S. Charitable Dispensary.	...	41	71	112
Godhra . . .	Panch Mahals and Rewakantha Branch.	...	4	389	393
Sholapur . . .	Lady Reay Dufferin Hospital.	264	10,729	60	11,053
Satara . . .	Civil Hospital . . .	...	10	48	58
Surat . . .	Merarbbhai Vijbhukandas Hospital and Dispensary.	232	6,150	...	6,382
Thana . . .	Civil Hospital . . .	...	...	215	215
Civil Hospital	Do. do. . . . .	...	...	28	28
Dhanu . . .	Dhanu District . . .	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL . . .	1,525	34,339	1,094	36,958

Burma.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.
CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Rangoon . . .	Dufferin Maternity Hospital.	1,061	16,102	...	17,163
	TOTAL .	1,061	16,102	...	17,163

Central Provinces.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS A.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Nagpur . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	656	8,652	239	9,547
" . . .	Bapu Rao Gangabai Dispensary.*	4	6,483	...	6,492
Jubbulpore . . .	Elgin Hospital . . .	281	6,122	169	6,572
	TOTAL .	941	21,262	408	22,611

* Opened on the 1st February 1914.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.
CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Sangor . . .	Main Dispensary . . .	151	1,763	36	1,950
	TOTAL .	151	1,763	36	1,950

Madras.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Madras	Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital.	2,129	15,149	...	17,278
	TOTAL	2,129	15,149	...	17,278

North-West Frontier Province.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Dera Ismail Khan	Zenana Municipal Hospital	182	3,644	...	3,826
	TOTAL	182	3,644	...	3,826

Punjab.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1911.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Gujrat . . .	Women's Out-door Department of Civil Hospital.	..	15,445	42	15,487
Lahore . . .	Lady Aitchison Hospital	805	5,638	...	6,443
Simla . . .	Dufferin Ward, Ripon Hospital.	243	4,441	40	4,724
	TOTAL .	1,048	25,524	82	26,654

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals which are mainly controlled and aided by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS A.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.	
Agra . . .	Lady Lyall Hospital . .	1,515	...	...	1,515
	Maternity Hospital . .	767	...	...	767
	Lady Lyall Dispensary . .	...	13,129	...	13,139
Aligarh . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	554	6,498	131	7,173
Allahabad . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	804	10,905	284	11,993
Bahraich . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	252	9,768	12	10,032
Bara Banki . .	Grigg Women's Hospital	194	6,175	48	6,417
Baroilly . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	612	10,194	332	11,438
Benares . . .	Ishwari Memorial Hos- pital.	674	11,776	...	12,450
Bijnor	Mrs. Markham's Female Hospital.	130	5,643	38	5,811
Bijnor (Nagina)	Women's Hospital . . .	77	3,505	23	3,605
Cawnpore . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	474	10,474	188	11,136
Farrukhabad .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	221	4,708	27	4,956
Fyzabad . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	418	9,908	125	10,451
Gonda	Dufferin Hospital . . .	175	7,696	36	7,907
Ghazipur . . .	Women's Hospital . . .	459	6,675	64	7,228
Gorakhpur . .	Zenana Hospital . . .	412	6,816	92	7,320
Kheri	Dufferin Hospital . . .	192	3,241	40	3,473
Lucknow . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	938	8,510	...	9,448
Meerut	Dufferin Hospital . . .	401	11,525	150	12,076
Mirzapur . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	184	6,313	136	6,633
Partabgarh . .	Rani Raghuraj Kuar Dufferin Hospital.	192	3,991	50	4,233
Pilibhit . . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	246	5,782	56	6,084
Rae Bareilly .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	175	5,099	141	5,415
Saharanpur . .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	209	6,549	58	6,816
Shahjohanpur .	Dufferin Hospital . . .	311	9,713	255	10,279
Sitapur	Dufferin Hospital . . .	343	5,868	76	6,287
TOTAL		10,959	190,761	2,362	204,082

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—*conold.*

Return of Patients treated in Women's Hospitals assisted by the Dufferin Fund.

CLASS B.

STATION	NAME OF HOSPITAL	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914			
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.
			Treated in hospital	Treated at home.	
Agra	Pipalmandi Dispensary	..	5,753	25	5,778
	Tajganj Women's Dispensary.	...	5,600	64	5,724
	Ferozabad Women's Dispensary.	...	6,992	72	7,064
Azamgarh	Women's Dispensary	188	5,556	21	5,765
Benares	Bhelupura Dispensary	..	8,089	24	8,113
Budaun	Sabaawan Women's Dispensary.	...	4,076	34	4,110
Bulandshahr	Mrs. Leslie Porter's Hospital.	502	3,327	53	3,942
Dehra Dun	Women's Hospital	96	6,410	110	6,616
Etawah		105	5,416	38	5,559
Furrakhabad	Shamahabad Dispensary	22	3,700	..	3,722
Fatehpur	Mrs. Rastamji's Dufferin Hospital.	188	3,288	80	3,656
Gonda	Anson Memorial Hospital, Balrampur.	82	8,493	50	8,625
Hardoi	Women's Dispensary	118	4,560	120	4,798
Hardoi (Sandila)		77	7,960	43	8,080
Hamirpur.	Women's Dispensary	65	2,217	40	2,322
Mainpuri.	Women's Dispensary	197	3,745	46	3,968
Moradabad	Victoria Hospital	687	13,246	118	14,031
Moradabad (Amroha).	Women's Dispensary	72	8,000	55	8,727
Muttra	Women's Hospital	69	4,913	31	5,033
Muzaffarnagar		382	5,594	36	6,012
Naini Tal.	Crothswarte Women's Dispensary.	166	6,218	436	6,860
Orai (Jalaun)	Women's Dispensary	102	2,255	46	2,403
Sultanpur	Ametha Women's Hospital	68	2,498	53	2,619
Budaun	Women's Hospital	239	12,571	92	12,902
TOTAL		3,485	141,277	1,687	146,419

Native States (which now include the statistics returned by the Mysore Branch).

CLASS C.

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.				REMARKS.
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.	
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
Indore . .	Maharani Women's Hos- pital.	389	5,383	72	5,844	
Alwar . .	Lady Dufferin Hospital .	312	18,094	836	19,272	
Udaipur . .	Walter Zenana Hospital .	11	...	...	11	
Kotah . .	Victoria Jubilee Hospital .	191	7,893	66	8,155	
Bharatpur . .	Maji Sahiba Darya Kaur's Women's Hospital.	334	4,959	30	5,323	
Bikanir . .	Main Dispensary, Bhugwandas Hospital.	183	5,149	84	5,416	
Jodhpur . .	Jaswant Hospital .	75	3,455	400	3,930	
Jajpur . .	Zenana Wards, Mayo Hospital.	908	14,356	120	15,384	
Tonk . .	Walter Women's Hospital .	218	7,081	720	8,019	
Boawar . .	Women's Hospital . .	106	16,981	210	11,327	
Gwalior . .	Jaya-Arogya Hospital for Women and Children.	1,318	19,268	...	20,586	
Rewah . .	Zenana Hospital . .	69	8,768	100	8,937	
Baroda . .	Jamnabai Hospital . .	...	35,819	...	35,819	
	Jubilee Wards . .	417	...	...	417	
Nahan . .	Shamsher Zenana Hospital	103	3,683	115	3,901	
Kapurthala . .	Victoria Jubilee Hospital	371	31,202	...	31,573	
Patiala . .	Lady Dufferin Hospital and City Branch.	477	5,874	...	6,351	
	Hondley Women's Dispen- sary.	...	6,560	...	6,560	
Jhind (Sangrur)	Victoria Women's Hospital .	33	8,313	31	8,377	
Bahawalpur . .	Jubilee Women's Hospital	255	12,631	711	13,597	
Bhopal . .	Lady Lansdowne Zenana Hospital.	252	3,666	1,504	5,422	
	Victoria Women's Hospital	2,008	12,212	...	14,220	
Hyderabad . .	Hanamkonda Dispensary	27	3,244	40	3,311	
	Aurangabad Dispensary .	63	4,208	...	4,271	
	Ranee Cheelam Janki Bai Zenana Hospital, Gulbarga.	38	3,325	22	3,385	
	Jalna Dispensary .	35	3,693	33	3,766	
	Dudhali Dispensary .	...	6,357	...	6,357	
	Carried over .	8,223	246,179	5,129	259,531	

Native States (which now include the statistics returned by the Mysore Branch)—*concl'd.*CLASS C—*concl'd.*

STATION.	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	PATIENTS TREATED IN 1914.				REMARKS.
		In.	Out.		TOTAL.	
			Treated in hospital.	Treated at home.		
	Brought forward	8,223	246,179	5,129	259,531	
Trivandrum	Combined Maternity and Women and Children's Hospital.	2,580	11,858	...	14,438	
Trivandrum	Female side, General Hospital.	1,083	11,166	101	12,350	
Quilon	Victoria Jubilee Hospital	1,054	13,458	152	14,664	
Alleppey	Female side, District Hospital.	197	12,498	...	12,695	
Mattancherry	Women and Children's Hospital.	1,095	19,124	750	20,969	
Trichur	Trichur Hospital, Female side	...	22,728	125	22,853	
Rajkot	Rasulkhanji Hospital for Women and Children	176	1,795	...	1,971	
Jaora	Victoria Zenana Hospital	55	6,566	..	6,621	
Srinagar	Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital.	740	10,563	418	11,741	
Bettaah	Dufferin Hospital	1,007	13,690	..	14,787	
Darbhanga		681	62,338	108	63,127	
Rampur		321	4,768	200	5,289	
		698	37,753	..	38,656	
Bangalore	Maternity Hospital	947	15,318	26	16,291	
	Lady Curzon Hospital	1,688	12,358	..	14,046	
	General Hospital, Women's Department	5,646	25,111	..	31,757	
Mysore	H. H. The Maharaja's Hospital	503	10,495	110	11,108	
	Gold Fields Women's Dispensary.	173	9,036	53	9,262	
Kolar	Women's Dispensary	...	11,209	20	11,229	
Chickballapur	Women's Dispensary	6	5,519	15	5,540	
Tumkur		20	11,832	...	11,852	
Hassan		17	16,961	5	16,983	
Shimoga		22	9,225	285	9,532	
Sagar		..	19,223	2	19,225	
Kadur District, Chickmagalur, Chitaldrug		723	23,676	...	24,399	
		...	7,572	50	7,622	
Bogra	Women's Hospital	...	4,903	165		
	TOTAL	28,945	656,947	7,714	693,606	

APPENDIX IV.

Total number of women and children treated in *all* hospitals and dispensaries in India during 1913, extracted from the Official Annual Reports and Returns of the Provinces.

Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	Combined Provincial Total
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	Combined Provincial Total

Burma.									
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	7,470	1,165	810	9,451	274,014	102,000	148,287	615,880	625,331
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	810		"	810	25,791	7,701	8,471	41,963	42,773
Combined Provincial Total	8,280	1,165	810	10,261	300,705	200,370	156,758	657,843	668,104
Assam.									
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	1,646	365	231	2,243	207,961	270,304	147,944	626,200	628,471
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	..		"	"				"	"
Combined Provincial Total	1,646	365	231	2,243	207,961	270,304	147,944	626,200	628,471
Bengal.									
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	14,222	2,171	1,652	18,045	575,188	557,385	530,537	1,453,110	1,481,165
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	1,794	149	" 243	2,186	23,003	6,881	8,290	88,677	40,803
Combined Provincial Total	16,016	2,320	1,895	20,231	608,601	664,266	538,827	1,541,787	1,522,018
Carried over	65,052	10,271	6,346	81,669	2,437,945	2,144,222	1,412,568	8,004,885	8,088,604

—conold.

Central Provinces and Berar.									
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	2,132	418	250	3,000	247,565	318,300	218,033	785,588	783,563
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	988	80	122	1,178	14,533	6,988	9,087	30,580	31,767
Combined Provincial Total	3,108	708	372	4,178	262,438	325,288	227,000	816,167	820,365
Punjab.									
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	19,821	4,970	1,812	26,312	845,013	773,051	557,350	2,175,023	2,201,335
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	6,800	674	756	8,230	313,067	44,243	47,703	205,018	213,507
Combined Provincial Total	26,381	5,643	2,567	34,601	1,158,080	816,899	605,053	2,380,041	2,414,842
North-West Frontier Province.									
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	2,116	601	327	3,047	113,186	120,117	73,513	308,820	308,872
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	1,042	68	261	1,281	22,540	5,684	7,283	35,803	37,174
Combined Provincial Total	3,158	669	478	4,328	135,726	125,801	80,796	344,623	347,047
Baluchistan.									
Provincial Total Class A (General Hospitals and Dispensaries).	653	214	101	968	31,422	31,462	16,715	79,638	80,607
Provincial Total Class B (Women's Hospitals and Dispensaries).	167	20	10	205	6,000	2,608	2,611	11,869	11,704
Combined Provincial Total	820	234	120	1,173	37,422	34,100	19,326	91,508	92,311
Grand Total	100,189	21,873	12,060	170,000	5,411,450	4,783,434	3,338,004	13,762,943	13,883,557

APPENDIX V.

**Rules for the Women's Medical Service for India, revised by the
Central Committee on the 8th September 1913 and amended, in
the case of rules 5(c) and 16, on the 3rd February 1914.**

THIS Service shall be called "The Women's Medical Service for India." It shall be included in the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India, hereinafter called the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and shall, subject to the provisions of the following rules, be under the direction and control of the Central Committee of that Association, hereinafter called the Central Committee.

Constitution.

2. The Service shall, in the first instance, consist of twenty-five first class medical women* or such number not exceeding twenty-five as the Central Committee may appoint. One-fifth of the number appointed shall form a leave reserve.

3. Recruitment for the Service shall be made—

- (a) in *India* by a medical sub-committee of the Central Committee which shall include the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary Secretary to the Central Committee and a first class medical woman :
- (b) in *England* by a sub-committee consisting of a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India, to be nominated by the Home Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

Such sub-committees shall perform the duties of a medical board, examine candidates for physical fitness, and give permission to return to duty after periods of invaliding: provided that in India the sub-committee may, by general or by special order, delegate their powers to temporary boards of local medical officers, medical women being included in cases of recruitment, invaliding and return to duty after sick leave.

4. The Central Committee shall decide what proportion of the members of the Service shall be recruited in England and in India, respectively. In the original constitution of the Service duly qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, shall have first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration shall be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India.

Qualifications.

5. No one shall be a member of this Service who—

- (a) is not a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India or who is not a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India ;
- (b) is less than 24 or more than 30 years of age : provided that this condition shall not be enforced in the case of qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund ;

* *Vide* rule 5 (c) *infra*.

(c) is not a first class medical woman, i.e., does not possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act ;
(d) cannot produce a certificate of health and character.

Provided that the Central Committee shall, at any time, have power to promote to the service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity.

7. Member of the Service on appointment shall engage for general service anywhere in India and in the provinces of the United Kingdom to such extent as may be required.

(Vide rule 8 *infra*.)

14. The Commission's service shall at any time, be terminable on three months' notice.

8. Members of the Service shall receive their pay and allowances from the Central or Provincial Committees of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, unless their services are lent to Government, or to local or Municipal bodies, or to special institutions on the condition that the whole or part of their pay be met by such employers, hereinafter called the authority or authorities financially concerned.

9. Members of the Service shall receive a salary of Rs50 during their period of probation, and thereafter a salary of Rs100 from the 1st to the 4th year inclusive, Rs150 from the 5th to the 7th year, Rs200 from the 8th to the 10th year and Rs250 after the 10th year: Provided that no member of the Service shall be confirmed in the Rs100 grade unless she has passed an examination in such vernacular as the Provincial Committee shall prescribe within one year of her appointment.

In addition suitable quarters shall be provided free of rent; or, a house-rent allowance to be determined by the Provincial Committee after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned (vide rule 8 *supra*) shall be granted in lieu of it.

10. Members of the Service shall be entitled to travelling allowance on the scale and subject to the conditions set out in Appendix I to these rules.

11. Members of the Service shall be entitled to leave according to the regulations set out in Appendix II to these rules.

12. Members of the Service shall join a Provident Fund on the terms and subject to the conditions set out in Appendix III to these rules.

13. Members of the Service shall be permitted to engage in private practice provided that such private practice does not interfere with the performance of their official duties.

The Provincial Committee shall have power to decide in any case, after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned, 'sole rule' is applied, private practice does in fact interfere with the performance of a social function.

14. Members of the Service shall retire on attaining the age of 48 years unless the Central Committee, on the recommendation of the Provincial Committee, after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*), desire to retain their services for a further period to be determined by them.

Position in
respect of
Central,
Provincial and
Local
Committees,
etc.

15. When appointed to a province, members of the Service shall forthwith become subordinate to the Provincial Committee in all matters, and they shall not correspond with the Central Committee except through the Provincial Committee.

16. The Provincial Committee shall have powers of disciplinary control over members of the Service including suspension, but powers of removal or dismissal for inefficiency, misconduct or other valid cause, shall be vested in the Central Committee only.

17. A member of the Service, who has been recruited in England, shall, in the event of notice under rule 7 or removal or dismissal under rule 16 *supra*, receive a sum sufficient to cover her return journey to England.

18. Every hospital shall be in charge of a Local Committee and a member of the Service in independent charge of such hospital shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Local Committee : provided that if her own action or conduct is called in question she shall retire from the meeting after stating her case.

19. Members of the Service in independent charge of a hospital or other institution shall have full professional control of the hospital or other institution and such powers of administrative control as the Local Committee, with the previous sanction of the Provincial Committee and the Local Government after consultation with the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*), may determine.

20. Members of the Service and the hospitals or other institutions under their charge shall be subject to such inspection as the Local Government, after consultation with the Provincial Committee and the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*), may determine, due regard being paid to purdah. The Provincial Committee shall have power to depute a member of the Service to inspect hospitals or other institutions within their jurisdiction, reporting to the Provincial Committee.

21. The Central Committee shall have power, in communication with the Provincial Committee, to depute any qualified person or persons to inspect members of the Service and the hospitals or other institutions under their charge.

22. Local Governments shall be requested to frame rules for the appointment, suspension, removal or dismissal of Assistant or sub-Assistant surgeons, matrons, nurses, subordinate and menial staff, in hospitals, or other institutions in independent charge of members of the Service with due regard to the position of such members on the one hand and of the Provincial Committee and the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*) on the other.

23. Local Governments shall be requested to frame rules, after consultation with the Provincial Committee and the authority or authorities financially concerned (*vide* rule 8 *supra*), for the inspection by members of the Service of branch dispensaries or other medical institutions in charge of women.

24. The decision of the Central Committee shall be final in all cases.

25. The Central Committee reserve power to alter these rules from time to time after consultation, where necessary, with Local Governments and Provincial Committees.

Appendices to the Rules for the Women's Medical Service for India.

NOTE.

The following Travelling Allowance, Leave and Provident Fund rules have been framed for the members of the Women's Medical Service for India, and shall be binding on the Provincial or Local Committees who will have no power to exceed them without the sanction of the Central Committee. That body, while reserving to itself the right to alter the rules from time to time, as experience may show the advisability, or to vary them in cases of individual hardship, desires it to be understood that the rules shall in general be adhered to and that applications for exceptional treatment will only be entertained for very special reasons.

APPENDIX I.

Travelling Allowance Rules.

1. A member of the Women's Medical Service appointed in England shall receive a sum of £70 to cover her passage and incidental expenses; and shall receive travelling allowance from the port of disembarkation to the station to which she is first appointed under the rules below at the rates for transfers. A member appointed in India shall receive travelling allowance under the rules below at the rates for transfers from her place of residence to the station to which she is first appointed.

2. Travelling allowance is divided into two classes—

- (a) on transfer from one station to another;
- (b) on ordinary or inspection duty when the member's head-quarters are not changed.

Travelling is also divided into two classes—

- (i) journeys by rail or steamer;
- (ii) journeys by road. This includes all portions of a journey, however short, performed by road between the member's place of residence and the railway station, between the railway station and the new place of residence, between railway stations, road journeys proper, etc. Each portion of a journey performed by road which is followed by a journey by rail shall be considered separately.

3. The travelling allowance for ordinary journeys by rail shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ first class fares and one third class ticket for a servant, if taken. In the case of transfers the member shall be allowed in addition another third class fare, should two servants be taken and the cost of conveyance of the excess luggage actually taken up to a limit of ten maunds, in support of which she must attach a certificate. The rates shall be the same for journeys by steamer where board is not included in the fare. Where it is included, only one first class fare shall be allowed.

4. For travelling by road, should the distance travelled exceed 5 miles, shall be given an inclusive rate of 8 annas per mile in the case of ord in the case of transfer the rate shall be 11 annas per mile. For portions of

than 5 miles performed by road the member shall receive on ordinary journeys the actual expense of conveying herself, her servant and luggage up to a limit of R2-8, on production of a certificate from her of the amount actually spent. On transfer the limit shall be R5.

5. The cost of travelling allowances shall be defrayed as follows :—

In the case of transfer from one Province to another, by the Central Committee.

In the case of journeys within the Province, by the Provincial Committee.

Example.—A member travels on ordinary duty from A to B. She travels 3 miles by road from her residence to the railway station at A and by rail from A to X: from X she travels by road 4 miles to railway station Y and from Y by rail to station Z: from Z she travels 20 miles by road to B. She shall be entitled to actual expenses, subject to a limit of R2-8 in each case, for the road journeys from her residence to railway station A, and from railway station X to railway station Y. She shall be entitled to R10 for the journey from railway station Z to B, whether the actual expenses are more or less than this sum. For the railway journeys from A to X and Y to Z she shall receive 1½ first class fares and a third class fare for a servant, if one is taken.

APPENDIX II.

Leave Rules.

All members of the Women's Medical Service shall be subject to the same leave rules.

The following are the varieties of leave admissible :—

- (a) Casual Leave.
- (b) Privilege Leave.
- (c) Furlough.
- (d) Sick Leave.
- (e) Extraordinary Leave.

2. Casual leave is occasional leave for a few days, and may be granted at the discretion of the Provincial or Local Committee. Such leave cannot be combined with any other kind of leave.

3. Privilege leave is earned at the rate of one month for each calendar year of service, but may be granted during the year in which it is being earned, *e.g.*, A, who joins the service on 1st April 1915, is eligible for one month's privilege leave during the summer of 1915 and for a second month's privilege leave on or after 2nd April 1916. This leave is meant to provide a month's holiday during the year and not to be accumulated. In the event, however, of its being found impossible to grant any member privilege leave during the year, she may carry the month's privilege leave refused her to her credit. But in no case can privilege leave be accumulated beyond a limit of 3 months. In the event of privilege leave being so refused, an entry should be made by the Provincial Committee so as to enable the leave to be taken to credit, and in the case of transfer the fact should be notified to the Committee concerned. Privilege leave, taken by itself, can be granted by the Provincial or Local Committee.

4. Furlough is earned at the rate of two months for each year's presence on duty—in which is included privilege and casual leave—and furlough earned and not taken remains at credit throughout a member's service. More than eight months' furlough

shall not, however, be granted at one time, and first furlough shall not be granted until after four years' active service from the date of joining. Furlough, moreover, shall not be granted until after three years' active service from the date of the last return from furlough, sick leave or extraordinary leave exceeding one month. Any privilege leave which is due during the year or which has accumulated in accordance with Rule 3 may be prefixed to furlough.

Study leave shall be added to furlough and shall not exceed three months, at any time, and shall not be less than one month, and shall not exceed nine months in the member's total service. Certificates proving study leave claims must be submitted to the Central Committee.

Any member on study leave shall receive two-thirds of her average monthly pay, during such period instead of one-half (see Rule 8).

5. Sick leave can be granted at any time on production of a medical certificate from the Civil Surgeon. Such leave cannot, however, be taken in excess of one year at any time, and in all to a total extent exceeding two years. Any periods of sick leave taken in excess of these maxima must be taken as extraordinary leave. Privilege leave may be prefixed to sick leave in the same way as to furlough.

6. Extraordinary leave may be granted at any time at the discretion of the Central Committee. Any privilege leave due may be prefixed to extraordinary leave, but extraordinary leave (i) may not be taken without all the privilege leave due being prefixed to it, and (ii) may not be taken when furlough is due or sick leave can be granted. An exception to the latter proviso (ii) is that Provincial or Local Committees may grant extraordinary leave up to a limit of one month where special circumstances exist and where the member can be spared without inconvenience. Any period of extraordinary leave so taken shall not count as active service for the purpose of Rule 4, though, as explained in that rule, it will not operate so as to prevent the member taking furlough until after three years from her return from it.

7. Furlough or sick leave may be extended by the grant of extraordinary leave, and furlough may be extended by the grant of sick leave, on production of a medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Central Committee, but in the latter case the total leave shall not exceed one year and shall be subject to the proviso that the period of extension shall not cause the limit of two years admissible as sick leave to be exceeded.

8. The allowances during leave shall be as follows :—

Casual and privilege leave, the full pay that is being drawn at the time the leave is taken.

Furlough and sick leave, half the average monthly pay of the six months' presence on duty immediately preceding the taking of the leave (see also Rule 4). When such leave is combined with privilege leave, the six months shall be calculated from the date of departure on combined leave.

Extraordinary leave, no allowances.

All leave allowances shall be paid in India, and members proceeding out of India must make their own arrangements to draw their allowances in India.

9. Except in the case of casual leave, privilege leave or extraordinary leave not exceeding one month, leave shall be granted by the Central Committee, to whom applications should be submitted through the Provincial or Local Committee.

Example.—A joined the service on 1st April 1915. She takes one month's privilege leave in the summers of 1915, 1916 and 1917. In 1918 she cannot be spared and in 1919 only two weeks' privilege can be granted. On 15th April 1920 she takes 2½

months' privilege leave combined with 8 months' furlough, returning to duty on 1st March 1921. In the summer of 1921 she takes one month's privilege leave combined with one month's extraordinary leave and does the same in the summer of 1922. In 1923 she cannot be granted privilege leave, and she desires to go on combined leave in 1924. She will have completed three years' active service from her last return from furlough on 1st May 1924 as the two months' extraordinary leave does not count as active service, and the total amount of furlough earned by her will be $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the period—1st April 1915 to 1st July 1920—the date of completion of her privilege leave—(5 $\frac{1}{2}$ years) *plus* $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the three years completed on 1st May 1924, *i.e.*, $\frac{1}{3}$ of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ years, or one year 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ months. She has therefore, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ —8 months = 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ months' furlough to her credit and can take 8 months' furlough from 1st May 1924, and as she is entitled to 2 months' privilege leave which counts as active service, she can actually depart on combined leave on 1st March 1924.

APPENDIX III.

Provident Fund Rules.

Every member of the Service is required to contribute monthly to the Provident Fund a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of her salary. Subscription on leave of any kind shall be optional. The amount of subscription shall be 5 per cent. of the leave allowances admissible during the leave. The contribution shall be deducted from each month's salary or leave allowances and credited to the member's account in the Provident Fund.

2. The Association shall contribute to each subscriber's account on the 1st April and 1st October of each year a sum equivalent to the amount of the contributions of the subscriber during six months immediately preceding.

3. Each subscriber's account shall be credited with interest on the amount standing at its credit at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum or at such rate as the Central Committee can invest without risk to the funds of the Association.

4. The sum which accumulates to the credit of a subscriber shall be repayable to her—

- (1) on retirement after approved service;
- (2) on resignation on account of ill-health.

Provided that no subscriber shall be paid the amount of the contribution made to her account by the Association with the interest thereon unless she has rendered not less than 5 years' approved service or unless she is incapacitated by disease contracted in and by the service.

5. The dismissal from the service, by the Central Committee, of any subscriber shall involve forfeiture of the contributions by the Association and the interest thereon.

6. In the event of the death of a subscriber before retirement or after retirement, but before the money has been handed over, it shall be paid to the legal representative of the estate.

7. Absolutely necessary advances against the sum to the subscriber's credit, and ordinarily not exceeding three months' pay, may be made to meet emergent expenditure, at the discretion of the Central Committee. Such advances shall be repayable by instalments to be fixed by the Central Committee in each case.

8. Each subscriber shall be furnished once a year with a statement of her account.

9. The Central Committee may revise these rules as it considers necessary.

APPENDIX VI.

Members of the Women's Medical Service for India.

1. BALFOUR, Miss M. L., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., M.B., C.M., M.D., CERT. T.M.
2. BARNES, Mrs. F.D., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., M.D.
3. BATHO, Miss M. L., M.C.H., L.M., L.F.P. & S., L.A.H.
4. COMMISSARIAT, Miss S. H., L.M., F.R.C.S., CERT. T.M.
5. COPELAND, Miss P. T., M.B., CH.B., M.D.
6. GEORGE, Miss J. E., L.M., L.R.C.P. & S., sp. CERT. Gynaecology.
7. GHOSH, Miss L. M., L.A.H., F.R.C.S., L.M.
8. GUMPRICH, Mrs. O. T. L., M.B. CH.B.
9. HOULTON, Miss C. L., M.B., B.S., CERT. T.M.
10. LAUDER, Miss H., L.R.C.P. & S., M.D.
11. LEACH, Miss F. B., L.M., L.R.C.P. & S., M.D.
12. MACLAREN, Miss H. J. C., M.B., CH.B., M.D.
13. MA SAW SA, Miss, L.M., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
14. MCKENZIE, Miss A. L., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., M.D.
15. MICHAEL, Miss D. K. F., M.B., C.M.
16. MURPHY, Miss M. C., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
17. NAORONI, Miss M. A. D., M.B., CH.B.
18. O'BRIEN, Miss M., L.S.A., M.B., B.S.
19. O'NEILL, Miss K. M., M.B., C.M.
20. PLATT, Miss K. A., M.B., B.S.
21. PRATT, Miss D. E., M.B., CH.B., M.L., M.C.H.
22. SCOTT, Miss F. A., L.M., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S.
23. WATTS, Miss A. M., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S., L.A.H.
24. WEED, Miss M. V., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S.
25. YAKINI SIV, Miss, L.M., L.F.P. & S.

APPENDIX VII.

Summaries of Reports of certain Branches and Native States.

Baluchistan Branch.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Duke, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan, submits the usual annual reports on this Branch for 1914.

Quetta.—Miss M. Dadina (*vice* Miss E. M. Cardozo, L.R.C.P. & S., on leave) in charge of the Dufferin Hospital, states as follows:—

"If we take into consideration the disadvantages, the hospital work has on the whole made good progress. The increase in number of in and out patients shows that the popularity of the hospital is growing.

The total number of patients during the year was:—23,335 new and old out-patients, against 20,712 of last year; 5,925 new patients, against 5,072; 103 in-patients, against 40. The daily average attendance has been over 77. The obstetrical cases were 40. There were 22 normal cases and 18 abnormal.

The number of operations was 93. Patients treated at home numbered 100, against 65 of last year.

There was a war-panic amongst the womenfolk, who imagined they would be safer in their own country—the Punjab or Sind—than on the Frontier.

The staff of 6 dais, one compounder and the staff-dai, who are all well up in their work, are Native Christians. The rest are pupil-dais, of whom one is a Hindu of the middle class, fairly educated and intelligent, and three Mohammandans of the working-class, illiterate but very keen to learn."

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott Moncrieff, I.M.S., reports that in the Patel ward of the Civil Hospital 255 in-door cases were treated. Of these 200 were Mohammandans and 55 Hindus. There were 14 confinement cases. Except during the coldest time of the year the ward was generally fully occupied.

Sibi.—Miss A. Alfred, L.M.S., says of the McIvor Female Dispensary:—"The number of new patients treated in 1914 was 3,535, including 71 in-door, against 3,833, including 50 in-door. The decrease in the out-door being due to no village visiting having been done. 183, against 184 diseases peculiar to women were treated and 19 midwifery, against 11. 4 were abnormal cases, 68 cases were treated in their homes, 26 without charge.

The operations were 40, against 50. A number had to be refused owing to want of assistance and ward accommodation.

The hospital is popular among women of all classes, *purdahnashin* or otherwise. More good work would be possible had we a much needed in-door ward and sufficient accommodation for operations and surgical cases.

It is to be hoped the authorities will kindly sanction money for the repairs of the
house, as it was damaged by them last year, because the present building is in a
bad state.

interest in the Ziarat Hospital and had endowed two acres of land. A sum
has been received from His Excellency the Viceroy for the hospital at Lucknow.

Mrs. Ramsay, Lady President, Baluchistan Branch, Mrs. Archer, Mrs. Jones, and
McCoughey have shown great interest by visiting the hospital here and at Lucknow.
Archer has been subscribing towards the Dispensary Fund monthly and has
kindly sent money from the Lady Hardings Linen League for a supply of
for the hospital, which was badly needed. Our gratitude is due to all the
subscribers."

Fort Sandeman.—The report of the Political Agent, Fort Sandeman, is as follows:
Briefly, Lady Superintendent, assisted by Miss Nehemiah, held charge of the hospital from 1st December 1913 to 27th July 1914. She
granted two months' privilege leave from 27th May to 27th July 1914. During this period
were dispensed with from the 27th July 1914. From the 1st August 1914 to the 31st
additional charge of a male Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Several attempts have been made to secure the services of a female
Surgeon, but no suitable candidate has appeared in the last year. The position
remained vacant at the close of the year.

New patients treated in 1914 were 1,507, against 1,407 in 1913. In 1914
patients were treated in the year under report.

Minor operations performed in 1914 were 117, against 110 in 1913. The
daily attendance was 957, against 1607 in 1913.

Mrs. Yunis, a trained dai, was attached to the hospital. She acted as
male Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the treatment of cases of the hospital. She
midwifery cases, out of which 90 were treated. She has done
done good work in the station.

The decrease in the number of patients is due to the absence of a female Sub-Assistant
to the absence of a female Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The appointment were also invited
the appointment were also invited without success. Advertisements
without success. Advertisements efforts will be made to fill the vacancy.

Fort Sandeman

A report on the work done during the year 1914 by T. V. Arumugam, Medical Officer, Fort Sandeman, is as follows:
T. V. Arumugam Medical Officer, Fort Sandeman, is as follows:
treated during the year.

Of the pupils under the supervision of the Medical Officer, the required course of instruction was completed. The pupils were
namana, Amurtham, and others. The pupils were examined after the completion of the course. The results of the examination
the required course of instruction was completed. The pupils were examined after the completion of the course. The results of the examination
has been directed to the Medical Officer.

Two other pupils, who were under the supervision of the Medical Officer, were also
Collected, and the results of the examination were forwarded to the Medical Officer.

Fund scholarship, and is now in her fifth month of training. Devarathnam is in her first month of training.

During the year under report Dr. P. S. Achyuta Rao having retired from the service, I assumed charge of the duties of Honorary Secretary of the Dufferin's Fund from 31st December 1913.

Midwifery classes are, as usual, conducted in the Maternity Hospital at Bangalore and Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital at Mysore."

North-West Frontier Province Branch.

Dera Ismail Khan.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Irvine, I.M.S., Chief Medical Officer and Honorary Secretary, forwards the following reports by Miss A. M. Headwards, L.F.P. & S. :—

"I was in charge of the hospital from 1st January to July 1914, when I went on two months' leave. During my absence the hospital had to be closed as we have not yet succeeded in securing a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Our nurse resigned in December 1913, whilst I was away on leave, and since that time we have been working with only a compounder besides myself. This is the only trained staff we have.

The number of new out-door cases treated during the year was 3,614, and the in-door new cases totalled 182, while the labour cases treated during the year in hospital numbered 49.

Operative work has been disappointing because I have no assistants. The Municipality have sanctioned the services of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, but up to date we have not been able to get one. The fact of having to close the hospital entirely for two months every year is a serious drawback.

The most important progress made this year has been in the training of two dais for maternity work in the city as the mortality from childbirth was appalling. We hope in time to develop this scheme so as to be able to supply trained women to the districts around Dera Ismail Khan, where there is no medical help of any kind. We see the results of the untrained dais' treatment in the bad cases admitted into hospital from the outlying villages.

On the whole the work done has been satisfactory. It is disappointing to have to close the hospital every year just as patients begin to come to the dispensary and find they have to go elsewhere for treatment. There is a big scope for medical work in Dera Ismail Khan and the districts, but we need a sufficient amount of trained assistance."

NATIVE STATES.

Rajputana.

Rajputana.—The Chief Medical Officer forwards the following interesting summary:—

- I. The Jaswant Hospital for women, Jodhpur
- II. The Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Kotah.
- III. The Walter Female Hospital, Tonk.
- IV. The Mayo Hospital, Jaipur.
- V. The Zenana Hospital, Bikaner.
- VI. The Lady Dufferin Hospital, Alwar
- VII. The Female Hospital, Bharatpur.
- VIII. The Walter Zenana Hospital, Udaipur.
- IX. The Female Dispensary, Beawar.

Jodhpur.—Miss B. G. C. Griffin, M.B., B.C.H., B.A.O. (Dublin) (now Mrs. Stirling) has been in charge of the Jaswant Hospital for women at Jodhpur throughout the year. The number of in and out-door patients treated were 75 and 3,355, respectively, against 96 in and 4,014 out-patients in the previous year, the decrease in both the attendances is probably due to decrease in the prevalence of malaria on account of scanty rainfall. Major and minor operations performed were 4 and 31, respectively, against 4 major and 66 minor in 1913.

Kotah.—Miss J. Newton, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh) and L.F.P.S. (Glasgow), was in charge of the Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Kotah up to 12th April 1914. She went on 6 months' furlough combined with privilege leave for 3 months, and made over charge of the hospital to female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Miss Helen Buldeo Singh. There is a decrease of 225 in the number of out-door patients, as compared with the figures of 1913, which is due to the outbreak of cholera in the Kotah city. Operations done in 1914 were 278, against 272 in the previous year, of which 15 were specially important. A dai class has again been started since the 15th November 1914 with an admission of 5 pupils, 3 from the districts and 2 from Kotah city. They appear to be promising.

Tonk.—Miss K. Reed, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh), L.F.P.S. (Glasgow), and L.M.R.C.P. & S. (Ireland), was in charge of the Walter Female Hospital at Tonk up to the 10th October 1914, when she went on leave, and since then female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Miss Blanche Karim-Ullah is in sole charge of the hospital—under the supervision of the male Assistant Surgeon at Tonk. There were 218 in and 7,031 out-patients treated in 1914, as compared with 225 in and 6,889 out-patients in the previous year. 405 operations were performed, against 360 in 1913.

Jaipur.—Miss L. E. Sykes, M.D. and L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh), has been in charge of the female wards of the Mayo Hospital, Jaipur, throughout the year. There was a considerable decrease in the number of out-door attendance, as compared with the previous year, which was attributable to the non-appearance of epidemic disease in the Jaipur city. One student, Govindi Bai, was admitted into the female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class, Agra Medical School, in July 1914.

The compounding, dressing and nursing in the female wards is entirely done by females.

Bikaner.—Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mrs. Elizabeth Moji Ram was in charge of the female ward of the Bhagwan Das Hospital, Bikaner, up to February 1914, when the zenana hospital was opened there, and Miss C. M. Peake, M.D., B.Sc. (London), was appointed and put in charge of the hospital. There was an increase in both the in and out-door attendance, as compared with the previous year, which indicates the popularity of the hospital and of the Medical Woman in charge. Major and minor operations performed were 128 and 404, respectively, against 117 major and 625 minor operations in 1913.

Alwar.—Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bala Bai has been in charge of the Dufferin Hospital at Alwar throughout the year. No Lady Superintendent has been appointed since April 1911. The number of in-patients treated in the hospital during the year under report was 342, and of out-patients 18,094, against 325 and 14,435, respectively, in the previous year. There were 75 major and 952 minor operations performed, compared with 69 major and 797 minor operations in 1913.

Bharatpur.—The work of the Female Hospital at Bharatpur was carried on under a male Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Victoria Hospital till the 8th November 1914, when female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mrs. Patwardhan was appointed and put in charge of the hospital. There were 334 in and 4,959 out-door patients treated in the hospital, against 265 and 5,210, respectively, in the previous year.

Udaipur.—The Walter Zenana Hospital at Udaipur has been without a female Sub-Assistant Surgeon from the 22nd April 1912, and without a Medical Woman from the 15th April 1913. A compounder from the Lansdowne Hospital looks after the surgical instruments, appliances and furniture of the hospital. The 11 cases treated in the hospital were labour cases sent by the State authorities.

Beawar.—Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Miss Q. Houlton has been in charge of the female ward of the Charitable Dispensary at Beawar throughout the year. There were 106 in and 10,981 out-door patients treated, against 52 in and 5,117 out-door patients in the previous year. The number of patients treated at their homes was 240, as compared with 128 in 1913.

The operations performed were 703, against 541 in 1913. Of these 150 were important major operations as shown below :—

Extraction of the lens for cataract	25
Curetting of the uterus	7
Tedious labour	9
Trichiasis	31
Letholopaxy	1
Lithotomy	1
Rhinoplastic operation	1

the rest were cases of ligaturing of piles, iridictomies, fistula in ano; amputations, excision of tuberculous growths, fractures and dislocations of the various bones of the body, etc. The work as shown above indicates the interest which the female Sub-Assistant Surgeon takes in her work.

Ajmer.—A female Sub-Assistant Surgeon has not yet been appointed to the female wards of the Victoria Hospital at Ajmer for want of funds.

Hyderabad (Deccan).

The Director of His Highness the Nizam's Medical Department has kindly furnished the following interesting summary of work done in the female medical institutions of the State during the period under review :—

Gulbarga Female Hospital.—The staff of this hospital consists of a Medical Woman, a compounder and 2 dais (midwives) with the necessary medical establishment.

The number of out-patients treated was 3,325, of which 22 were treated at their homes. 33 in-patients were admitted during the year. The number of beds available for in-patients is 6.

Dudbaoli Dispensary.—The number of patients treated in the female department of this dispensary was 6,357, including old patients, and the number of operations performed was 42. This represents the work done for 250 days only, as there was no Medical Woman attached to this institution during the remaining number of days.

Victoria Zenana Hospital, Hyderabad.—12,212 out-patients were treated in this institution during the year. The number of in-patients was 2,008, 529 of which were for general diseases, 436 operative and 1,043 obstetrical. Of the latter, 558 were natural labour cases, 217 operative and 268 diseases of pregnancy and the puerperium. The number of beds available was 119, against 94 in the previous year.

Twelve Victoria Memorial Fund dais, and 4 private pupils were under training in the maternity wards. 6 Victoria Memorial Fund, and 2 of the private pupils passed the examination, 1 private pupil left of her own accord and 7 Memorial Fund and 1 private pupil still remain under training. A scheme is under the consideration of Government for the training of a larger number of dais for work in the districts, where they are badly needed.

Two junior compounders who were under training passed the examination, and one assistant compounder, Mariam Bi, obtained a certificate in First Aid to the injured, which is very creditable to her. 455 operations were performed during the year, the majority being gynaecological.

Aurangabad Hospital.—The number of patients admitted into the female branch of this hospital was 63, and 4,208 out-patients were treated by the Medical Woman as against 52 and 3,963 in the previous year. 15 obstetrical, 2 gynaecological and 2 surgical operations were performed.

Jalna Dispensary.—The number of out-patients treated by the female Sub-Assistant Surgeon was 3,693. In-patients admitted, 35. Operations 118, and midwifery cases 9. Very few midwifery cases are reported as seeking admission to the dispensary owing to the large number of unqualified dais who practise in the town.

Hanamkonda Dispensary.—The number of out-patients treated by the Medical Woman in charge during the year was 3,244, and in-patients 27. The operations performed numbered 78, of which 11 were select. The work shows a large increase over last year's figures. Six midwifery cases were attended, 1 in the hospital and 5 in their own homes.

A thoroughly equipped female ward is badly needed in this hospital, a matter which will receive attention when additions are being made to this institution.

No work was done at the Raichur hospital, as there was no Medical Woman attached to the institution.

Travancore and Cochin.

The work done in the State hospitals set apart for the treatment of women during the year 1914 is given in the summary below which has been received from A. T. Forbes, Esq., I.C.S., the Resident in Travancore and Cochin :—

Trivandrum.—Combined Maternity and Women and Children's Hospital.—The total number of patients treated showed an increase of 869 in the out-patient Department, and 356 in the in-patient Department over last year's number. The total number of midwifery cases was 438, *i.e.*, 88 more than last year. The number of major operations was 433, and minor 407. Hospital Assistant Mrs. M. H. Columbus from Alleppey is posted to this institution in place of hospital Assistant Miss A. Thompson, transferred.

Quilon.—Victoria Jubilee Hospital.—The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 13,610, against 13,577. In-door patients treated were 1,054, against 771 in the previous year. Obstetric work increases steadily. The number of cases this year was 438, against 281 last year. Seventy-nine obstetric cases were treated in their own homes. Major operations performed were 232, of which 132 were obstetric. The 12 pupil midwives now in training will complete their course in September next.

Trivandrum.—Female side, General Hospital.—The female section of this hospital is represented by a staff consisting of a lady apothecary and 2 midwives. The total number of patients given in the return includes only women, while children, though also treated on the female side, have been excluded. The total number of operations done during the year ending 30th November 1914 was 931, of which 139 were major and the remaining 792 minor. Of these major operations 33 were done from among the in-patients by the Medical Officer in charge. The number of labour cases attended by the female Medical Practitioner (apothecary Mrs. V. S. Alweyn) and the two midwives was 101. Of these, 57 cases (8 natural and 49 otherwise) were attended to by the female Medical Practitioner, with midwives, and the remaining 44 were attended to by the midwives alone.

Alleppey.—District Hospital.—Hospital Assistant Mrs. M. H. Columbus was on duty in this hospital during the year under report for 7 months and 15 days. The total number of cases seen as out-patients was 11,955, giving a daily average of 76.82. The number of minor operations performed was 187 and 5 labour cases were attended to, 2 of which were forceps extraction. Hospital Assistant Miss A. Thompson joined this hospital towards the latter part of the year, and she was on duty for 37 days. She treated 543 out-patients giving a daily average of 28.78, and 5 minor operations were performed. One difficult labour case of Forceps Extraction has also been attended to.

Cochin.—Mattancherry, Ernakulam and Trichur.—The Women and Children's Hospital at Mattancherry and the Civil Hospital at Trichur, where the separation of the sexes was completely carried out, continued to work with female medical aid during the year. In these two institutions the results of the year's work was as follows :—Total women and children treated, 43,822. Daily average attendances, 222.58. Operations 1,314. Midwifery, normal, 187, abnormal, 64.

During the year a Medical Woman, 4 female Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 3 matrons, 4 female compounders and 17 midwives were working in the cause of female medical aid in the several medical institutions of the State. There were 5 State stipendiary female

medical pupils studying in Madras—1 in the Medical College and the other 4 in the Rayapuram Medical school.

The work of construction of the Edward Memorial Maternity Hospital at Trichur has progressed satisfactorily and the building is expected to be completed soon.

Central India.

Bhopal.—Dr. M. C. Murphy, M.B., etc., W.M.S., Superintendent of the Lady Lansdowne Hospital, in a brief report, received through the Agency Surgeon, shows that the patients treated between December 1913 and November 1914 totalled 5,422, made up as follows:—

New in-patients 252, daily average 13·07. New out-patients in hospital 3,666, daily average, 49·88. In their own houses, 1,504. The fall in the number is accounted for by the numerous changes in the staff, the number of days during last winter on which the hospital was closed to new patients, and by the outbreak of plague in the city. Fifty-one major operations were performed during the year and 159 minor. Thirty-five confinement cases were treated in hospital, of whom 19 required operative interference.

Gwalior.—The Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner to the Gwalior State reports that:—“The total number of patients treated in the Jaya-Arogya Hospital for women and children was 20,586, of which 1,318 were in and 19,268 out-patients. The number of maternity cases conducted during the year was 133. The total number of operations performed was 586, of which 200 were major and the rest minor. Of the former, 31 were obstetric operations.

Mrs. Grace Stephens continues in charge of the Jaya-Arogya Hospital, assisted by Miss E. Chislet, M.D., Miss Jervis, L.M.S., and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Miss Bede. Miss Theobald attached to the Ujjain Civil Hospital resigned her post during the year.”

Indore.—Major F. A. Smith, M.D., I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, Indore, very kindly furnishes the following particulars:—

“The Maharani Chandravati Hospital for women is attached to the Maharaja Tukojirao Hospital. It is mainly intended for the treatment of lying-in cases and for special diseases of women. There are 12 lying-in beds and 12 beds for gynaecological cases. There are two Medical Women in charge of the hospitals, Miss M. F. Thanawala, L.M. & S., and Mrs. Siddons (certified). Strict *purdanashin* ladies suffering from general complaints are at times admitted in this hospital, but most of the surgical and general cases are treated in the wards of the Maharaja Tukojirao Hospital. The out-patients are treated in the out-patient department of the Tukojirao Hospital. About 103 lying-in cases were treated in the maternity ward during the year.”

Jaora.—Miss R. McVan continues in charge of the Victoria Zenana Hospital, and there were 6 major and 213 minor operations during the year under report.

Rewah.—Major S. Hunt, I.M.S., Surgeon to the Baghelkhand Agency, in a brief report on the Rewah Zenana Hospital, refers to the difficulty experienced in securing the services of a suitable female compounder. The figures show a slight increase in the attendance of both in and out-patients. No operation of any importance was performed but there were 414 minor operations, with one case of delivery by forceps.

Miscellaneous.

Baroda.—An account of the year's work at the Jamnabai Dispensary is summarised by Miss E. Smith, L.M.S., as follows:—

"The obstetric ward of 10 beds was opened in March last, and although the people have not taken much advantage of it, we have had 20 cases, nearly all requiring surgical interference. The two city midwives have attended nearly 320 cases at the patients' houses. A nursing class has been started at the Dufferin wards. A nurse has been appointed in connection with sanitation, visiting houses and giving advice. In-patients treated in the Jubilee Ward of the Dufferin Hospital were 417, and 35,819 out-patients in the Jamnabai Dispensary."

Kapurthala.—The Chief Minister to His Highness the Maharaja forwards the following interesting note on the year's work in the Victoria Jubilee Hospital which has been drawn up by Miss G. M. Friend-Pereira, M.D.:—

"The work has increased considerably during the year under report. The number of out-patients rose from 28,311 last year to 31,202, showing an increase of 2,891. The number of operations, too, was larger. The special operations were for stone, dislocations and fractures, operations for necrosis of bones, the removal of tumours and cataracts, maternity case operations, forceps version, etc. The minor operations were the extraction of teeth, opening of abscesses, trichiasis, etc., etc. The increase in the number of in-patients is small, from 333 to 371. This was due to the limited accommodation at our disposal. But the hospital wards were filled all the year round, patients often bringing their own charpais and lying in the verandahs. This was a rather different state of affairs from what existed when I joined the State service thirteen years ago—the number of out-patients then treated was about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the number this year. The hospital staff then consisted of a lady doctor of the Assistant Surgeon grade, a compounder and a cook. As the work increased a ward coolie was added, then a hospital assistant, a chowkidar, a dai and an assistant compounder. The only instruments in the hospital were a probe and an abscess knife. The hospital is now provided with a fair stock of instruments and the budget was ample for the year. What is now wanted is an English reading compounder, but such women are hard to find. In addition to the usual diseases treated, *i.e.*, surgical and gynaecological, in most zenana hospitals in the mofussil, cases of enteric fever, dysentery and pneumonia were admitted for the first time this year. The number of maternity cases, although larger than last year, was small—five of these cases needed surgical interference.

His Highness the Maharaja has very generously built a new ward with accommodation for eighteen beds. As soon as this is ready for patients, some of the rooms of the old hospital will be reserved for maternity cases. If a sufficient number of these cases come in, a dai class will be started and the maternity work of the town be gradually brought under medical supervision."

Srinagar.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., forwards a carefully prepared report by Dr. H. Lauder, M.D., W.M.S., Superintendent of the Diamond Jubilee Zenana Hospital. The number of patients treated during the year is 740 in-patients and 10,583 out-patients, against 702 in-patients and 8,555 out-patients in 1913. Four hundred and eighteen patients were treated in their own homes by the hospital staff, 291 purdah ladies as in-patients and 3,417 in the out-patients' department. Thirty-four maternity cases were also treated in the hospital, and 73 in their homes. One hundred and twenty-seven major and 1,793 minor operations were performed during the year.

Dr. Lauder returned from six months' absence, who had been working here as House Surgeon. He has been replaced by Miss DeSouza, L.M. and S. Miss Brady left at the end of the month for which she was appointed, and was replaced by Miss Paul a fully trained nurse.

The hospital is now occupied. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned to be built in the hospital compound. This will give accommodation for in-patients, which is much needed. Rs. 838 has been sanctioned for a new river entrance to the hospital, which will be a great improvement, and a covered passage between the hospital and the staff quarters has been built at a cost of Rs. 425.

Rajkot.—Miss C. M. Wickham, L.R.C.P. and S., the Medical Officer in charge of the Rasulkhanji Hospitals, states that the number of out-patients treated during the year under report was 1,795, as against 1,913 of the previous year, and the number of in-patients 176, as compared with 215 in 1913.

Miss Caroline Francis, head nurse, resigned, and Miss Emerson was appointed in her place. The latter also resigned and gave over charge in November last.

The year shows a deficiency in the attendances both of out-patients and in-patients treated. This is accounted for by illness and changes in the staff. For some months it was impossible to carry on the work. No other changes have been made in the working of the hospital.

Patiala.—Miss F. Cama, M.D., Superintendent of Dufferin Hospital, again furnishes useful particulars of the year's work. No changes have occurred amongst the staff, except that Miss Massih and Miss Fernander have both married. The report adds "the work of the hospital has gone on steadily; our medical adviser having been called away to the hills, attending His Highness' family for nearly a year." I.L.M.S., medical adviser, reports that in the year now ending 477, against 499 in-patients were admitted, an increase of 22 I attribute to the distraction in many homes caused by the war. The number of patients treated in the out-door dispensary connected with the Lady Dufferin Hospital was 5,574. In the Hendley Women's Dispensary, 6,566 out-patients were treated—the aggregate total of new and old patients treated in this dispensary being 13,625. In the Lady Dufferin Hospital, 363 operations were performed during the year. Out of this number, 181 were major operations. In the Hendley Dispensary 156 minor operations were performed, and one major. Fifteen normal labours were attended to in hospital, and 11 abnormal cases—8 being instrumental delivery."

The Lady Curzon School for training daies.—At the beginning of the year 10 daies were on the roll. Nine were sent up for their examination in midwifery in April, of whom 7 were declared by the medical adviser to have passed; 2 were sent up in May, of whom 4 passed and 3 are still undergoing training. In the same month we sent up 3 pupils for the 4th grade examination, 2 of whom passed. It is gratifying to note that His Highness has increased the pay of all State employees by an increase to the pay of the staff-daies of the Lady Dufferin Hospital a consideration. In the reading class under Mrs. Bala Singh, 11 learning to read Urdu and 5 English.

Bahawalpur.—Miss Z. E. DaCosta, L.R.C.P. and S., working of the Jubilee Women's Hospital, for the year ended

that :—"The work has been going on as usual, except that the in-door numbers are less, and in consequence the major operations are also less than the previous year, owing to my absence from the hospital for 5 months. The increase in the out-door is due to malaria which has been worse this year than in the last 4 or 5 years. The staff is the same as before and they have all worked well. Lady O'Dwyer was kind enough to visit the hospital during her stay here last winter and seemed pleased with everything.

<i>Out-door patients.</i>		<i>In-door patients.</i>		<i>Operations.</i>	
New	12,631	New	255	Major	181
New and old	32,661	New and old	3,798	Minor	377
Daily average	89.48	Daily average	10.43		
<i>Treated at home.</i>		<i>Normal.</i>		<i>Abnormal.</i>	
711		9		16	25

Maternity Cases—

Nahan.—The Chief Medical Officer reports as follows :—"The work done in the hospital as shown by the figures in the annual returns reflects great credit on Miss A. Singha, and her staff, one and all taking great interest in their work.

His Highness the Maharaja of Sirmoor continues to take immense interest in the hospital and its work, which helps greatly to the popularity of the hospital as indicated by the daily attendance."

Jhind.—The Chief Medical Officer to the Jhind State in his annual report on the Victoria Female Hospital refers to the increase of 1,264 in the number of out-patients as compared with last year, and says that the absence of the nurse on leave for some considerable period has hindered the in-door work, also that the want of trained dais in the *mufussil* is being keenly felt, and that an effort is being made locally to induce intelligent girls of the dai class to come in for training.

Darbhanga.—Miss S. Mukherjee, Certificate Medical College, Calcutta, the lady in charge of the Raj Dufferin Hospital, reports as follows :—"During the year under report, 702 in-door patients were admitted into the hospital, against 581 of the previous year, and 48,341 new patients were treated in the out-door department, against 58,382, while 117 patients were treated at their homes, against 94 in 1913. There were altogether 445 surgical operations performed, of which 80 were in the selected list. Of these, cataract accounted for 58, ovarious tumours for 5, extra uterine gestation for 2, hysterectomy for 2, and obstetric operations for 3.

Five indigenous midwives were trained during the year in connection with the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund."

Rampur.—Sahazada Mustafa Ali Khan, the Home Secretary to the Rampur State, has again very kindly furnished statistics of the work done in the Zenana Hospital, during 1914. This hospital was opened in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and although, like most of the hospitals in Native States, it is independent of the Dufferin Fund, its progress as an institution exclusively for females, continues of as much interest to the Association as it is to the general public. The returns show that in 1914 there were 180 operations performed, 126 minor and 54 major, 50 of the latter being successful. The labour cases numbered 36, of which 32 were difficult. The in-patients numbered 321, while the out-patients treated in hospital are put at 4,768, plus 200 treated in their homes.

Bettiah.—The report states that the number of purdah patients treated in the Dufferin Hospital has been 237 in the out-door, and 231 in-patients. Most of these came in the latter months of the year, and we have had to refuse admittance to purdah women often, for lack of sufficient purdah accommodation and at times had to give up a corner of a ward screened off specially for a purdah case who had come from a great distance for admission.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

Rules and Regulations.

1. The sums raised in furtherance of the above object shall constitute the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund, shall be kept separate from the present investment of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund proper, and interest accruing therefrom shall be exclusively used for the object for which Lady Curzon instituted the said Fund.

2. An Executive Committee shall be appointed by the Central Committee and charged with its direct management, and this Committee shall consist of—

- (1) the Lady President ;
- (2) the Director-General, Indian Medical Service ;
- (3) a member nominated by the Central Committee ;
- (4) the Honorary Secretary, Central Committee, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

3. For the local administration of the Fund there shall be formed a Local Committee in each centre of operations, consisting of—

- (a) the Civil Surgeon of the district,
- (b) the wife of a senior Civilian, and
- (c) a Secretary selected by the other two members.

The Local Committee shall in each instance be in direct communication with, and immediately responsible to, the local Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals or Administrative Medical Officer, who shall be guided by such instructions as the Executive Committee may think fit to issue.

4. The Executive Committee shall issue the necessary formal instructions to the Provincial and Local Branches, it being distinctly understood—

- (a) that the interest of the subscriptions shall be, as far as possible, expended in the districts whence they have been received, and
- (b) that in all cases the *dais* shall be instructed in hospitals, training schools and dispensaries lying nearest to the localities in which they will ultimately be engaged.

5. The said Fund may be utilized not only for the provision of scholarships, but also for the payment of teachers, provision of models, books and such incidental expenses as the Executive Committee may consider to fall within the objects of the Fund.

6. The Executive Committee may call for special reports from the Local Branches regarding their administration of the said Fund, and the results shall be shown in a separate section of the ordinary annual report issued by the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

THE main objects of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund, initiated by the late Lady Curzon in 1901-02, with the object of keeping in perpetual remembrance the sympathetic interest taken by the late Queen-Empress in the domestic troubles of the women of India, have already been duly explained in previous reports; and before giving a summary of the work accomplished in 1914, and in order that there may be as little misconception as possible about the scheme, the Committee thinks it advisable to again repeat what has already appeared in previous reports regarding the definite nature of the Fund.

The general object of improving the treatment of childbirth in India can be approached on two lines, which admit of being followed concurrently and which react on each other—

- (1) to train up midwives of a superior class;
- (2) to endeavour to impart a certain amount of practical knowledge to the indigenous midwives (*dais*).

The former course, which is that followed in the main by the Dufferin Fund, presupposes a certain standard of education among the women who are trained. They must be able to read and write, and be capable of understanding lectures and studying simple text-books. It is, therefore, out of the question, until the number of educated women in India has very greatly increased, that the number of highly trained midwives should be anything but infinitesimally small in relation to the demand for their services. Such midwives, moreover, receive relatively large salaries and charge high fees; most of them belong to classes more or less out of touch with the customs and traditions of the people, and their sphere of action is limited by these considerations. Lady Curzon therefore decided that the proceeds of her appeal should be devoted to carrying out as far as possible the second of the two courses mentioned above. This she believed to be an entirely new departure. It proceeds on the principle of making the best of actual facts and existing agencies, thus endeavouring gradually to improve them. The general idea is to get hold of as many as possible of the *indigenous hereditary midwives* and induce them to attend at Dufferin Hospitals, or at the female divisions of ordinary hospitals or dispensaries, for the purpose of acquiring such empirical knowledge as it is possible to impart to them. In comparison with the training of the regular midwife class, the amount of

such knowledge will be very small; but the women themselves, or some of them, would start with a certain practical acquaintance with the subject and will probably learn quickly. Even if at first only negative results are obtained, and the trained women merely abandon or discourage insanitary practices, the gain will be great. In time they will learn more, and whatever they learn will spread over a far wider area than can be reached by means of the superior class of midwives. The teaching will at first be oral, and will be conveyed in the colloquial language familiar to the pupils. And in order that this should be carried into effect, short and simple primers of midwifery practice in the various vernaculars have been prepared for the use of *dais*. In many of the classes reading and writing are being taught to enable the pupils to refer to these books. Most of the teaching will be committed to memory, and will tend to popularise the improved methods which will be taught to the *dais*.

In order to give effect to these principles, the objects of the Fund have now been defined to be—

- (1) To train midwives in the female wards of hospitals and female training schools in such a manner as will enable them to carry on their hereditary calling in harmony with the religious feelings of the people, and gradually to improve their traditional methods in the light of modern sanitation and medical knowledge.
- (2) Scholarships to midwives will vary according to circumstances and locality.
- (3) When desirable qualified female teachers, who understand the vernacular, will be sent to outlying districts, and fees will be paid to midwives who attend a course of elementary instruction.
- (4) Funds for the above purpose will be granted, as far as possible, according to the interest received on the sums raised in each locality.

As long ago as the fourth century, *A. D.*, India possessed in the *Susruta Samhita*, a treatise on midwifery which a well-known specialist describes as a "thoroughly rational system of medico-surgical teaching based upon accurate observation of nature." The same writer refers to the barbarous character of the modern treatment of childbirth in India, and observes:—"The degradation of the art of midwifery among the Indians to so low a stage must be ascribed in part to the caste prejudices of the people." The proposals sketched above are, in effect, a revival of the most ancient tradition

and practice in India, and as such have received enthusiastic support from all patriotic Indians. Although the Fund was only started thirteen years ago, the Committee is glad to report that its aims and objects are evidently warmly appreciated throughout the country by Indians of all classes.

As has been stated in reports for previous years, considering the comparatively short time that efforts have been made for the better training of the indigenous *daïs*, the Committee has no reason to be discouraged at the limited success which has attended its efforts in certain parts of the country. The difficulties with which it has to contend continue practically unchanged from year to year, and extraordinary superstitions, caste prejudices and ignorance have all to be overcome in carrying out the objects of the scheme.

The reports for the past eleven or twelve years have indeed all borne testimony to the extraordinary difficulties which exist with regard to the training of the hereditary *daïs*, as well as that of the ordinary midwife.

The extracts from the district reports which are set forth below are published in the hope that the suggestions and difficulties which are alluded to therein may prove of value and assistance to some of those who are engaged in furthering the objects of the Fund.

It has to be remembered that only a very small percentage of Indian women are to-day able to read or write, and all the reports state that the general ignorance of the women who attend the classes in various parts of the country is the main stumbling-block which has to be overcome.

In a Quinquennial Report on Education in India recently issued by the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E., the following remarks appear:—"All efforts to promote female education have hitherto encountered peculiar difficulties. These difficulties arise chiefly from the customs of the people themselves."

"In Bombay," the Report continues, "the great mass of Indian womanhood remains almost untouched, and apparently almost inaccessible."

In view of these facts, the Central Committee feels that any advance in teaching a particularly illiterate and prejudiced class is a matter of considerable congratulation.

In some parts of India ladies of the highest family still prefer the methods of the hereditary *daï* to those of the qualified Medical Woman and the fear of losing their practice still prevents many of the ignorant *daïs* from accepting scholarships, and from attending classes where they have opportunities of learning modern ideas. Some *daïs* indeed considered themselves as more than proficient and regard any offer of teaching in the nature of an insult, while others oppose all European principles and obstruct the Medical Women who would improve their knowledge in every possible way. Moreover,

The financial statement appended to this report shows the income and expenditure of the Fund for the year under review. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs12,636-4-7 and closed with a credit balance of Rs37,753-7-0.

The interest on investments during the year amounted to Rs29,249-0-1. During the year a loan of Rs1 lakh to a Court of Wards' Estate was repaid and a portion of the sum utilised in purchasing Government 3½ per cent. securities.

The expenditure on grants-in-aid towards the objects of the Fund was Rs25,298 and the working expenses Rs2,627.

The reports of local centres contain fairly full accounts of the work done, and while many difficulties are alluded to there are general encouraging allusions to success which has been attained.

The Calcutta report says that pupils trained in former years have been doing excellent work in patients' homes and there is a growing demand for their services.

In Bihar and Orissa, where ten classes were at work, three more were opened during the year, and all the Civil Surgeons are taking a keen interest in the furtherance of the work.

At Nagpur, where 95 per cent. of cases are attended by untrained women, special efforts are being made to improve matters.

In Madras, since operations were commenced, 170 midwives have been trained and 110 of these have been employed by local bodies.

In the Punjab, several hundreds of women have been trained during the last ten years and classes have been carried on at Ludhiana, Ambala, Simla, Ferozepore, and Lahore.

The United Provinces report also shows that fair success is being attained in several centres; and it is interesting to note that the Municipal Board at Allahabad employ passed *dais* of the Dufferin Hospital in various wards in the city to render free service to the inhabitants.

In Bhopal, where Her Highness the Begum has always taken a keen personal interest in the movement, the last of the indigenous *dais* of the city are now being trained, and it is reported that 1,329 labour cases were treated by trained indigenous *dais* during the year. The Chief Medical Officer of the Gwalior State says that 72 *dais* have passed out from two classes and about 684 cases have been attended to, and the Hyderabad statement declares that public confidence in the Zenana Hospital and the *dais* is increasing steadily. Many of the passed *dais* have been engaged for service by Government in the districts where more are badly wanted,

while a number are engaged in private practice and are doing well. The Maharaja of Kashmir is a warm supporter of the Fund and has created five more Scholarships during the year besides engaging a capable teacher on Rs40 a month to assist them and accompany them to cases in the city of Srinagar. In Rajputana it is stated that 62 pupils have passed and the majority are known to be working in various dispensaries in different States.

The following brief extracts from the reports which have been received from the various Districts and Native States, where branches of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund have been established, indicate some of the difficulties with which the local Committees are faced, as well as the progress which has been made during the last twelve months.

Assam.

The Hon'ble Colonel R. E. Banatvala, I.M.S., Honorary Secretary, Assam Branch, Dufferin Fund, in forwarding the report, points out that the *dais* at the Berry-White Medical School, Dibrugarh, are being trained at the expense of the Dufferin Fund :—

“In the Berry-White Medical School at Dibrugarh a *dai* class was opened in December 1913 to train *dais* under the Lady Superintendent attached to the Dibrugarh Hospital. Two Naga girls were admitted into this class, and were granted scholarships at Rs12 per mensem each, plus actual travelling expenses. A coolie woman was sent by the Manager of the Panitotal Tea Estate for training as a *dai*, and was under instruction for six months, being granted a certificate of efficiency as a *dai* on completion of her course. Of the two Naga girls, one was dismissed from the class in June 1914, and the other is still under training.

It is interesting to note that 23 local bazar *dais* are being trained in that institution since January 1914. Owing to the death of the Medical Woman in charge, the class was closed from July to September.

A non-recurring grant of Rs50 was sanctioned as remuneration to these *dais*, and Major Leventon, the Superintendent of the Medical School, reports that they were granted annas 4 each for each day's attendance. He also reports that these *dais* seem to appreciate the benefits of the course of instruction and are gradually acquiring habits of neatness and cleanliness. A special grant of Rs139 has also been sanctioned for the purchase of equipment for the *dai* class.”

Baluchistan.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Duke, I.M.S., the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan, forwards reports on the classes at Quetta and Sibi.

Quetta.—Miss E. M. Cardozo, L.R.C.P. & S., writes : “Since the formation of the *dai* class in Quetta in February 1907 eight *dais* who have

held the Victoria Memorial Scholarships have been trained and three are in training. Of these latter, one is a Hindu Woman of the middle class, and two are Mohammadans of the working class. Hitherto only Native Christians could be induced to study. Besides, a new class consisting of indigenous *dais* was started on July 1st with the co-operation of the Mission Medical Ladies under an Advisory Committee consisting of: Lieutenant-Colonel Duke, I.M.S., Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan, Major Anderson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, and Dr. Holland, C.M.S. The class consists of twelve Hindu and Mohammadan *dais* practising in the town. They are given an hour's theoretical training five days in the week and receive 2 annas a head for every attendance. A trained *dai* goes with each indigenous *dai* to the first 20 cases that each conducts after joining the class to teach aseptic methods, and to diagnose and conduct normal cases rightly. Every case is visited by a Medical Woman once, free of charge, to see that all is well. For every case reported the *dai* gets 8 annas as an encouragement. Since the opening of the class to 31st October 1914, one hundred and nineteen women have been attended for confinement and there have been no deaths.

Sd/-.—Miss A. Alfred, I.M.S., states:—"Since the opening of the *dai* class in 1907, six *dais* have passed the examination, and with the exception of one, who got married, the rest are all working in various places. The three local ones (two belonging to the indigenous *dai* class) are working in their villages, and are well employed by the people. Difficult cases are brought by them to the hospital, but if the woman is *pardanashin* then they take me to the village to treat the patient in her home. There are four pupils under training, and two of these I hope to be able to send up in February 1915 for their examination. They are well up in their theoretical work, but the difficulty is to get enough cases for them to attend in this small place. Three others have been trained since the *dai* class started. One failed to pass, but she is working successfully in the town and her village. Two others could not complete the course, but one of them is working in the city and her work is appreciated more than that of the untrained *dais*. She also comes for help in difficult cases and for medicines and advice when needed."

The Hon'ble Surgeon General C. F. A. Harris, C.S.I., K.H.S., I.M.S., *Secy* Surgeon General with the Government of Bengal, furnishes notes on the classes held under this centre:—"There has been no change either in the number or identity of the *dai* classes working in this Presidency during the year under review, as compared with the previous year; no new class has been opened, and no class has been closed. The six classes ... were in

operation in the previous year, *viz.*,—those at Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Darjeeling, Dacca and the Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, continued the work of imparting rudimentary instructions to women in Midwifery. A short account of the working of each of these classes is given below :—

Birbhum.—The four pupils who were attending the class since its re-opening in July 1913 left it as they could not pass the prescribed examination. No new admissions have been made, and there is at present no pupil attending the class. A sum of R133-15-0 was received from other sources for the maintenance of the class, out of which R74 was spent for the training of the four *dais* mentioned above.

Bankura.—During the year none of the two pupils who were taught passed the examination, due to their irregular attendance and lack of interest. Intelligent pupils are not easily available in this district. Those who come are obtained from the labouring classes and are generally very ignorant.

Hooghly.—Four pupils were taught during the year under review. Of these, two left the class without completing their course of training, their places being taken by two others. None passed out of the class. The pupils are taught by the Lady Superintendent attached to the Hooghly Imambarah Hospital. They are also given some training in sick-nursing by the European Nursing Staff of the above hospital. A sum of R144 was allotted from the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund grant at the disposal of the Surgeon General, Bengal, towards the expenses of this class, the Local District Board and Municipality contributing R94-0-9 and R82-9-3, respectively.

Darjeeling.—Four pupils passed out of this class and four are still under training. The four pupils who passed during the year and the one who passed in 1913 were presented with certificates prescribed by the Executive Committee. Three of them were also awarded presents, consisting of instruments and appliances, calculated to be useful when practising their profession. A sum of R308-2-0 was allotted from the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund to this class, *viz.*, R260-2-0 for stipends, and R48 for rewards to the successful *dais*. The receipts from other sources (Local funds) amounted to R271-10-11.

Dacca.—Eight pupils passed out of this class, and eight are still under training, who receive a monthly stipend of R7 each. The course of instruction consists of :—(1) elements of Midwifery, (2) attendance in the Dufferin Hospital both in and out-patients departments, (3) attendance in cases of labour and gynecological cases in the Mitford Hospital and also

assisting in operations in gynaecological cases, and (4) the practice of nursing in the female ward of the hospital. The total contribution received during the year from local sources, *viz.*,—Municipality, District Board, etc., towards the cost of the class amounted to Rs622.

Calcutta.—There is nothing special to report about the progress of the Fund during the past year. Pupils trained in former years have been doing excellent work in the homes of the patients, and there is a growing demand for their services.

The total grant received from the Central Committee of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund for the Bengal Centre amounted to Rs1,242 during the year under report, out of which a sum of Rs1,232-8-0 was allotted to the various *dai* classes.

Encouraging results are again reported from this Centre. The report of Colonel F. J. Drury, I.M.S., the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa, is as follows.—“During the year under notice the operations of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund in the Province of Bihar and Orissa made distinct progress. There were ten *dai* classes at work in 1913, *viz.*, at Gya, Bankipore, Arrah, Hathwa, Cuttack, Purulia, Darbhanga, Daltonganj, Chapra and Bettiah. During the year 1914, three more classes, *viz.*, at Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Sambalpur were formed. The classes at the first two stations were closed before for want of pupils, but through the efforts of the Civil Surgeons concerned they were reopened during the year under review.

Bihar and
Orissa.

I am very glad to report that all the Civil Surgeons in this Province are taking great interest in the furtherance of the object of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund in their respective districts, and their sustained efforts in this direction will, I have no doubt, lead to further progress.

The total number of *daïs* who came out successfully from the examination during the year under report was 27, against 18 in 1913, an increase of 50 per cent. The total number of trained *daïs* in this Province up to the end of 1914 is 237. The following Assistant Surgeons and Medical Women deserve thanks for the interest they have taken in the recruitment and training of the *dai* pupils—Assistant Surgeon Akshoy Kumar Mukharji, of the Hathwa Victoria Hospital; Assistant Surgeon Chandra Kanta Chakravarti, of the Chapra Hospital; Mrs. Pravabati Sinha, in charge of the Lady Woodburn Ward, Cuttack, and Miss S. Mukharji, in charge of the Dufferin Hospital, Darbhanga. As in the previous years, the *dai* classes at Cuttack and Hathwa maintained a high standard of efficiency.

The total receipts for furthering the cause of *dai* training in Bihar and Orissa during the year amounted to Rs.833-12-3, against Rs.752-12-0 in 1913. Of this sum, Rs.219 were allotted by me from the funds placed at my disposal by the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Funds."

Hathwa.

Mr. L. M. Macdonald, the Manager of Raj Hathwa, gives a few particulars of the work proceeding at this Centre, district of Saran. He says that :—"The institution was started here on the 13th May 1902 and has been regularly working since then. Up to the 30th November 1914, 54 *daïs* have been trained from this Centre. During the year under report, there were 10 pupils on the roll, of whom 1 left the class after a month's training. The remaining 9 pupils all came out successful at their final examination on the 28th October 1914. A new class with 12 pupils is at present working.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs.1,074-12, against Rs.1,118-12-3 in the previous year.

Burma.

The Honorary Secretary of the Burma Centre reports that the girls undergoing training are mostly Burmese and Karens. The 9 pupils still under training are 3 Burmese, 4 Karens and 2 Eurasians. No native midwives attend the classes, which therefore do not quite correspond with those held in India for the improvement of the indigenous *dai*.

Berar.

The Honorary Secretary of the Berar Committee furnishes the following report by Miss H. Hunt, L.M.S., in charge of the Dufferin Hospital, Amraoti :—"In 1913 Radhabai, Pudman, Mina, Luxmibai, Mathubai and Luxmibai joined as pupil *daïs*, and 5 out of 6 passed the test examination in February 1914. Three out of 5 *daïs* are employed as midwives : Radhabai at Akola, Pudman at Amraoti and Luxmibai at Shegaon. In 1914 Luxmibai, Mrs. Solomon, Grace, Mathubai, Bhagirathi and Venubai joined as pupil *daïs*. One *dai* left, and 3 have been dismissed. Their places have been filled by new pupil *daïs*. The pupil *daïs* are given a very thorough practical training in the principles of hygiene, asepsis and antisepsis. They are given charge of rooms or wards, and held responsible for the cleanliness of patients and rooms. Every week the wards and rooms are washed out and duties changed. When a patient leaves, the mattress and cot are put out, room washed and prepared for a new patient. *Daïs* are taught to nurse medical, surgical and obstetric cases, take and record temperatures, give medicines, prepare and give fomentations, change dressings and sterilize dressings and instruments. To pass surgical dressings, sponges, instruments, etc., with sterilized forceps, or put them on trays with the aid of sterilized forceps.

Bandaging and osteology are taught: in the former, how to put on a bandage neatly and remove carefully, in the latter, the names of large bones and their situation in the human skeleton. - *Dais* are sent into the dispensary weekly to help in the preparations of mixtures, powders, etc., also to attend to the dressings, etc., of patients. In labour cases two *dais* conduct and the remainder witness the cases. The matron is present at all labour cases done at the hospital. Midwifery lectures are given 5 days in the week and practical explanations given with the aid of the dummy."

N. G. Sarkar, Esq., Rai Bahadur, Honorary Secretary in the Central Provinces, furnishes the following useful report:—"A regular class for the training of *dais*, under the auspices of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund, was maintained, as in previous years, at the Jubbulpore Centre. The three pupils who were under training at the end of the preceding year passed their examination in August 1914. Four more were admitted during the year, three of whom remained for training at the close of the year under report, the name of one having been struck off the register for absenting herself without permission. During the year two Missionary Medical Ladies Miss A. E. Henderson, M.D., of Nagpur, and Miss M. G. Lungley, in charge of the Mission Hospital, Panagar, Jubbulpore District, were granted Rs500 and Rs300 respectively, as aid towards the training of *dais* at their hospitals. The reports received from these ladies show that good work has been done by them during the year. Miss Henderson writes in her report.—"Before beginning work among Nagpur midwives a preliminary investigation was made in order to find out by whom maternity cases were actually being attended. Taking various quarters of the city in turn, rich and poor, progressive and backward, from 50 to 100 consecutive cases of childbirth in each were visited. The result was as follows: Total number of cases investigated 1,000. Number of cases attended by indigenous *dais* 958. Number of cases attended by trained persons. by midwives 38, by doctors 4=42. It thus appears that 95.8 per cent. of the cases of child birth in Nagpur city are attended by untrained women. An effort was therefore made to get into touch with these women. They are asked to come twice a week to report the cases they attend and to receive simple instruction. The idea at present is not so much to give a course of instruction to *dais*, examine them, give them certificates, and let them pass out, but rather to keep in touch from year to year with all the *dais* who are willing to come, inspect their cases, give them simple instruction for some weeks annually, have talks with them on current topics (e.g., Small-pox or Plague) or any special difficulty in

Central Pro-
vinces.

maternity cases reported by them, and also to get into touch with their children. They are encouraged to provide themselves with a very simple kit, blunt pointed scissors and clean ligature material with a small dish for boiling these in, also soap and a basin. About 30 *dais* have purchased them, and possibly about one-third of that number really use them regularly. Occasional prizes are given to those whose hands and nails are cleanest.

Paid to Mang *dais* for reporting cases and for their attendance at class, R675. Cost of inspection of cases and instruction of *dais*, R360. Expenses of school for *dais'* children, R228."

The following is an extract from Miss Lungley's report:—"I have had a class for teaching midwifery; two Hindus of better class attended for some time, but both left before their training was complete. I have also had four Christians under instruction, one has passed and is a most reliable midwife, three others are quite ready for examination. I still hope to be able to induce some of the indigenous class of women to come to us for teaching."

Madras.

The annual report of the Madras Branch of the Dufferin Fund contains the following reference to the training of midwives in that Province:—

Ten midwifery pupils are now undergoing training, 4 at the Government Maternity Hospital and 6 at the Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Maternity Hospital. The training of midwives was commenced in 1887, and since then 172 have passed out. Of these, 110 were employed by local bodies after completing their training. No reliable information concerning the remainder is available, but no doubt some of them are doing useful work in remote villages of the Presidency. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining pupils for these classes, and in addition to those stipended by the Fund, a number of pupils is undergoing training at many of the hospitals in the mofussil. Those stipended by the Fund receive R8 per mensem. During the year, 10 pupils have passed out successfully, and of these, 4 have found employment under Local Boards, the others engaging in private practice at various centres."

Punjab.

The following report received from Colonel E. G. Bamber, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, shows steady progress in that Centre where several hundred *dais* have been dealt with in the past 10 years:—"Classes have been carried on throughout the year in Ludhiana, Ambala, Simla, Ferozepore and Lahore.

In Ludhiana a large number of women were trained, 6 indigenous *dais* from Ludhiana City and 15 non-indigenous *dais* were sent up for

the Lahore examination, and of these all passed with the exception of 1 indigenous *dai*. There are now 13 indigenous and 23 non-indigenous *daïs* under training. Dr. Brown states that although several women leave the school annually after a two-year training, the number of cases she is called to in the city is still very small. She thinks that some form of compulsory notification of cases is necessary, as without that we can do little towards preventing the suffering the ignorant *dai* is responsible for, nor can we estimate accurately how much the *daïs* have gained by training. She suggests—

That *daïs* should be registered and training should gradually become compulsory, that they should be obliged to report their cases to the doctor in charge of *daïs*, that a payment should be allowed for every case after it has been seen by the doctor, and that no certificate of death during labour should be accepted unless signed by a doctor.

In Ambala 4 *daïs* were sent up for a local examination held by the Civil Surgeon, and all passed. Two are now under training. These were all indigenous *daïs* practising in Ambala city, and it was found possible to carry on the classes by local stipends. More *daïs* are ready to join, but help will be required from the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund for this purpose. Dr. Carleton mentions the encouraging fact that this year, as last year, no neglected cases occurred in the bazaar. The *daïs* now seek aid in time to save bad cases.

In Ferozepore Dr. Allen has made great efforts to get *daïs* to come in from the district for training. These were sent in by the Tahsildars on the understanding that the course was a 3 months' one, but when they heard they must remain 9 months they all went away. A plan is at present being considered for giving district *daïs* short 3 or 4 months' courses of training, which will, it is hoped, meet Dr. Allen's difficulty. Two non-indigenous *daïs* were sent up for the Lahore examination and passed. Another *dai* passed the local examination held by the Civil Surgeon. There are now 4 non-indigenous *daïs* in training.

In Simla Mrs. Battersby, the Assistant Surgeon under whom the classes were held, was obliged to go on sick leave and the medical woman who took her place was not well acquainted with the language. The class was therefore temporarily conducted by the male assistant surgeon who reports that 3 women have been under tuition, one of whom is now ready for examination. These are not indigenous *daïs*. He makes the comment that the training in practical midwifery is very inadequate.

In *Lahore* 5 women were under training in the Lady Aitchison Hospital, of whom 2 passed the Lahore examination. Three new entries have since been accepted."

United
Provinces.

The Hon'ble Colonel C. C. Manifold, C.B., I.M.S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, forwards interesting statements from the following local centres :—

Lucknow.—Report by Dr. M. O'Brien, M.B., a member of the Women's Medical Service for India, Medical Officer in charge of the Dufferin Hospital, Lucknow :—"At the beginning of the year there were two Victoria Memorial Scholarships *dais* under training, these were Nasiban and Gaffoorm. Both have completed their training and have passed their examination successfully ; their places have been taken by Fahiman and Babban. The third *dai*, Mary Chotey Lall, was appointed on the 18th December 1913, and left on 1st March 1914, and in her place Marium has been taken on. On the 20th May 1914, Babban was dismissed, and in her place Munni was appointed. She also left the service on 1st October 1914, and in her place Sakina has been engaged. The *dais* at present under training are all Mohamedan women. They are fairly intelligent and work satisfactorily."

Allahabad.—Report by Dr. S. H. Commissariat, F.R.C.S., a member of the Women's Medical Service for India, in charge of the Dufferin Hospital, Allahabad :—"In the beginning of the year there were two *dais*, Nehar and Joshodia, both of whom having completed their course of two years' training, passed the examination in February and October 1914, respectively. Joshodia has secured employment under the Sasaram Municipality in Bihar, whilst Nehar left the hospital and has since married. Their places have been filled by Nirmola and Bhuehan by transfer from Class B of the Dufferin Hospital. A large number of indigenous *dais* about 50 to 80 are admitted twice a week in this hospital to obtain the elementary lessons on cleanliness and management of labour cases for 3 months, after which they are discharged and a fresh batch admitted. These *dais* thus trained in the Dufferin Hospital can safely be left to themselves to go on with their practice amongst the poorer classes of the city and its environs. The Municipal Board of Allahabad employ passed *dais* of the Dufferin Hospital in various wards in the city to render free service to the inhabitants thereof. If this continues the object of the Fund will be greatly assisted."

Agra.—Report by Major E. J. O'Meara, I.M.S., Principal of the Medical School and Civil Surgeon, Agra :—"There have been 22 *dais* under training during the year, 6 of whom have continued from the previous year, 5 have

been dismissed as unsatisfactory, and the remaining 11 are new admissions. 3 *dais* were examined in March last, and 1 passed. The number of cases attended by these *dais* during the year was 1,122, against 813 for the previous year. A few abnormal cases were taken to the Dufferin Hospital. I think this class has now reached its limit of usefulness, and that it should be discontinued from the 1st June 1915. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs2,155-8-6, and the Fund has a balance of Rs773-6-6."

Cawnpore.—Report by Dr. F. B. Leach, L.R.C.P. & S., M.D., a member of the Women's Medical Service for India, and in charge of the Dufferin Hospital at Cawnpore:—"The Victoria Memorial *dais'* class has been kept up throughout the year. We started with quite a new class of *dais*, those in training having all passed out last year. At the beginning of the year we had some trouble in securing the right class of candidates, 2 or 3 joined, but after a few months' trial resigned on the plea that they did not care to continue owing to caste and other difficulties. We have, however, secured 2 *dais* who are bright, intelligent women, and show a keen interest in their work, and I have reason to believe that they will turn out good *dais*."

Benares.—Report by Dr. H. J. C. MacLaren, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., a member of the Women's Medical Service for India and in charge of the Ishwari Hospital at Benares:—"Our Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund *dai*, Moni Bala, passed her examination in June 1914. The class now consists of four women, two trained and two under training."

The Agency Surgeon, Major C. B. McConaghy, L.M.S., following report from Dr. M. C. Murphy, M.B., M.F.S., a member of the Women's Medical Service for India and Surgeon of the Lady Lansdowne Hospital:—"Twenty-two women, 12 indigenous *dais* of the city, including many who had received a year's instruction but had failed at their examination, 10 trained, and will appear for examination in June 1915. The older ones are quite incapable of assisting in the work, who had been trained for eighteen months and more. The Surgeon, Major J. W. Watson, L.M.S., has been in charge of the scheme for the training of *dais* since it was inaugurated in May 1914 by the appointment of Mrs. Yates, whose head-quarters were at the Dufferin Hospital, received some instruction, and has since then been in charge of cases from May to the end of July. The class now consists of 22 and candidates for the coming year are being selected."

the drawbacks to this scheme is the fact that these district *dais* who were formerly trained at the Lady Lansdowne Hospital, no longer have the same opportunities of seeing European methods in daily practice and of familiarising themselves with the same. The trained indigenous *dais* of the city conducted 1,329 labour cases during the year."

Gondal.

The Chief Medical Officer to the Gondal State reports that at the beginning of December 1913 there were three *dais* under instruction. These pupils are still under training. Their progress is described as fairly good. They conducted 39 confinement cases under the supervision of the head *dai* of the Gondal Hospital during the year. He adds that the *dais* trained and sent out from this Centre are doing good work amongst the women of the place.

Gwalior.

The following report is submitted by the Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior State :—"The two training classes for *dais* mentioned in the last report continued during the year. The one at the Jayarogya Hospital at Lashkar was conducted by Mrs. Grace Stephens, the Lady Superintendent, assisted by Miss Chislett, M.D., and Miss Jervis, I.M.S. The class at present consists of 14 pupils. The class at the Ujjain Charitable Hospital consists of four pupils, and is being conducted by Nabar, the Superintendent of Dispensaries, Malwa, with the assistance of the subordinate medical staff. The post of Lady Assistant Surgeon recently created for this hospital is lying vacant for want of a suitable candidate.

Seventy-two *dais* have, so far, passed out from the two classes; 18 of these are holding posts in the several state dispensaries, and 5 having qualified themselves in nursing are occupying nurses' posts in the two hospitals. The remainder have been privately practising, and have been the means of bringing an increased number of labour cases to the hospitals. The *dais* attached to several of the state dispensaries are reported to have attended about 686 labour cases, of which 169 were gynecological. The indigenous (Dhanuk and Basod castes) *dais*, not being easily amenable to discipline or of cleanly habits, have in some measure been a disappointment. An endeavour is being made to select a certain number of these pupils from the higher and literate classes."

Hyderabad.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, submits the annual report of Miss N. Evans, L.R.C.P. & S., the senior Visiting Surgeon to the Victoria Zenana Hospital :—"During the year under report 16 *dais* were under training, of whom 4 were from last year, and 12 had joined during 1914. Of the total 16 *dais*, 8 appeared for examination and passed satisfactorily; 7 are still under training, and 1 left without giving any reason. Diplomas will shortly be granted to the passed *dais* after

completion of their clinical study. The *dais* attended 261 classes of lectures during the year, and of the total of 1,021 maternity cases at the hospital, 279 natural labour cases have been conducted by them. The public confidence in the institution is shown by the fact that the number of natural labour cases increases year by year, and many patients come in and wait for their confinements. Many of the passed *dais* have been taken on by the Government for service in the districts, where more are badly needed. A number of passed *dais* are practising on their own account and are doing well, and often bring difficult cases that they are unable to manage to the hospital. Of 52 deaths which occurred during the year, many of the patients were brought to the hospital in a dying state, or complications of a serious kind were present, sometimes due to the incompetent interference of bazar *dais* outside."

A short report from Major F. A. Smith, I.M.S., Superintendent of King Edward's Hospital, Indore, mentions that out of the students under training, seventeen were examined in December 1913, of whom thirteen passed; six were examined in June 1914, of whom five passed. The Sethani Anupbai Silver Medal was awarded to Mrs. Evans who stood first in the pass list. Indore.

The Chief Medical Officer summarises the work for the past year in the following statement:—"The class was continued throughout the year. Nurse Gajrabai Mane delivered lectures and demonstrations to the *dai* candidates, and also taught them practical work. There were originally 7 candidates in the class, of whom 5 were remaining at the end of the year. Baroda.

The Lady Superintendent examined the class on seven occasions during the year. Three candidates who had completed their period of training appeared at the examination held on 12th November 1914, and all came out successful. The sum received during the year under report was R700, and there was a balance of R1,588-15-9 in the Baroda Government Treasury on 1st November last. Out of the total funds amounting to R2,288-15-9, R701-5-0 were spent towards the maintenance of the *dai* class, leaving a balance of R1,587-10-9 in the Treasury. The average monthly cost incurred on account of each *dai* was R8-5-0, against R8-5-0 in the preceding year."

Mr. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Resident in Kashmir, forwards the following short report by Dr. H. Lauder, L.R.C.P. & S., M.D., a Member of the Women's Medical Service for India and Superintendent of the Zenana Hospital, Srinagar:—"The *dai* class has been increased to 10 this year, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur having sanctioned 5 more scholarships, and a midwife on R10 a month has been appointed to help with their teaching and to accompany them to cases in the city. The Kashmir.

midwife was appointed on 30th June 1914, and ten *dais* have been in training since the 13th April 1914. Seventy-three maternity cases were treated by the hospital staff in their own homes during the year, and 34 in the hospital."

Kathlawar.

The following brief particulars from the Agency Surgeon are furnished by J. Sladen, Esq., I.C.S., the Agent to the Governor for Kathiawar :—"The Dufferin Fund probationer referred to in last year's report has completed her course of training, and a new one is now under training at the West Hospital, Rajkot, and Rasulkhanji Hospital for Women.

As before, the Officer in charge of the Rasulkhangji Hospital has kindly undertaken the practical midwifery part of the training, thus providing adequate obstetrical teaching. The lady nurse attached to the West Hospital, Rajkot, gives the necessary training in general nursing."

Mysore.

Rao Bahadur T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Mysore Centre, submits a report which shows that out of 10 pupils, 3 passed, 1 joined as a Government pupil nurse after finishing the course in midwifery, 2 discontinued their studies and 4 are still under training. The report adds :—"During the year under report Dr. P. S. Achyuta Rao having retired from service, I assumed charge of the duties of Honorary Secretary of both funds and continued to hold charge from the afternoon of the 31st December 1913. The Midwifery classes are as usual conducted in the Maternity Hospital at Bangalore and H. H. the Maharani's Hospital at Mysore."

Rajputana.

Major R. E. A. Hamilton, I.A., First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, submits an interesting summary by Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Macwatt, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon. The report states :—

Ajmere.—Mrs. Kane, Lady Superintendent, has been in charge of the *Dai* Training Class, Ajmer, throughout the year. The five pupils who were mentioned in last year's report as being under instruction continued to work till the end of the season, when they were examined by the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, on the 29th April 1914. All of them passed and obtained certificates and the usual honorarium given to successful candidates; four of them were scholarship-holders and one was not. Seven pupils were admitted into the current year's class, of whom one came from Bharatpur, one from Karauli, one from Tonk, and four were local. During the year, thirty-seven in-door and sixty-one out-door cases were treated, and one hundred and thirty-seven persons sought advice and treatment. Since the inauguration of the class sixty-two pupils have passed. Many are known to be working in various dispensaries in Rajputana, others are practising midwifery and doing well. Amongst the latter there are fifteen in Ajmer, three in Kishangarh, one in Masuda, six in Beawar, three in Nasirabad, five in Udaipur, three in Sirohi,

two in Jodhpur, one in Tonk, one in Kashmir, one in Jhallawar, five in Jaipur and one in Bharatpur. The remainder have been lost trace of.

As regards the finances of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund, the opening balance at credit on the 30th November 1913 was R12,124-5-3. Receipts R3,742. Total R15,866-5-3, of which R3,148-9-9 were expended on the Ajmer *Dai* Class as per statement appended, against R3,435-5-8 in the previous year. The closing balance in hand on the 30th November 1914 was R12,717-11-6.

Jaipur.—Out of the two *daïs* who were under training in the new class at the Mayo Hospital, Jaipur, in 1913, one returned from the Ajmer *Dai* Class in May 1914, after having passed her final examination there, and obtained employment at a local practitioner's dispensary in Jaipur, and the other gained admission into the Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class at the Agra Medical School in July 1914. One new *dai*, Bhagwati, is entertained at the Mayo Hospital, Jaipur, to be trained for the Ajmer *Dai* Class. *Daïs* who are trained at the Mayo Hospital are paid from the funds of the Jaipur State, and not from those of the Victoria Memorial.

Kotah.—A *dai* class has again been started since the 15th November 1914, in the Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Kotah with an admission of five pupils, three of whom are from the districts, and two from Kotah City. They appear to be promising.

SIMLA.

15th July 1915.

E. J. BUCK,

Secretary.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

Progress of Various Branches of the Fund.

Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

Annual Statement regarding the training of Indian Midwives for the period ending 30th November 1914.

[illegible]

Annual Statement regarding the training of Indian Midwives for the period ending 30th November 1914—*contd.*

contd.

Stations where classes are held.	Date of formation of branch.	PUPILS TRAINED.				RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
		During year ending 30th November 1914.	From formation of branch to 30th November 1914.	Others (not included in column c and d) still under training.	Period of duration of each course.	During year ending 30th November 1914.		Since formation of branch to 30th November 1914.		During year ending 30th November 1914.	From formation of branch to 30th November 1914.	Balance in hand on 30th November 1914.	Average monthly cost of each pupil during training.	
						(a) From E. Committee.	(b) From other sources.	(c) From E. Committee.	(d) From other sources.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Bihar and Orissa.														
Bankpur	1st July 1907.	...	11	4	1 year	R. A. P. ...	R. A. P. 97 0 0	R. A. P. 928 12 0	R. A. P. 1,150 5 2	R. A. P. 97 0 0	R. A. P. 3 0 11	R. A. P. 6 0 0		
Gaya	6th June 1904.	2	18	...	1 year	...	217 6 2	1,151 0 0	1,608 14 2	202 13 5	2,548 15 3	8 7 2½		
Arrah	24th April 1906.	...	7	3	1 year	357 0 0	1 13 0	1,650 0 0	13 14 0	277 0 0	1,537 5 7	7 0 0		
Saran (Hathwa).	13th May 1902.	0	54	12	1 year	104 0 0	1,568 2 10	306 8 0	17,457 2 4	1,130 12 0	13,443 12 1	4 0 4		
Saran (Chapra).	18th Nov. 1912.	3	8	2	1 year	288 0 0	47 0 0	600 0 0	47 0 10	434 4 6	647 0 0	0 4 10		
Champaran (Motihari).	1st Feb. 1903.	...	19	...	...	...	...	102 9 0	400 8 0	...	...	...
Champaran (Berhampur).	1st Jan. 1913.	4	4	...	2 years	...	122 13 0	120 0 0	203 13 0	122 13 0	321 8 0	2 8 9		
Muzaffarpur.	25th Oct. 1903.	...	8	...	...	...	2 15 0	150 0 0	410 12 0	...	468 0 0	101 12 0

No class formed during the year.

No class formed during the year.

	5	16	...	1 year	120 0 0	443 8 0	628 11 0	163 2 0	1,564 3 9	7 15 3	4 0 0	
Darbhanga	18th Feb. 1903.	...	...	1 year	120 0 0	443 8 0	628 11 0	163 2 0	1,564 3 9	7 15 3	4 0 0	
Monghyr	1st Nov. 1900.	1	...	...	...	...	586 0 0	...	586 0 0	...	...	No class formed during the year.
Bhagalpur	1st Dec. 1900.	8	...	...	...	300 0 0	256 0 0	...	600 3 0	229 12 6	...	
Purnea	1st Mar. 1900.	0	...	...	...	100 0 0	253 14 4	...	330 11 8	17 2 8	...	
Cuttack	15th May 1900.	31	4	1 year	133 0 0	1,092 4 0	1,413 11 5	370 3 4	3,058 7 6	11 7 11	8 0 0	
Balson	25th May 1903.	15	...	...	...	...	650 3 10	...	629 3 10	...	...	No class formed during the year.
Porj	1st Jan. 1903.	10	...	...	...	90 0 0	253 6 0	...	378 6 0	...	...
Sambalpur	1st July 1914.	...	...	1 2 years	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	New class formed.
Heatibagh	9th June 1906.	5	3	1 year	...	40 0 0	948 4 7	189 0 0	568 13 10	119 6 8	5 11 2	Re-opened on 18th December 1913.
Ranchi	1st April 1903.	3	1	...	...	36 14 0	562 13 2	...	480 0 6	373 12 8	...	Re-opened in May 1914.
Dalloganj	1st Aug. 1902.	6	3	1 year	80 0 0	180 0 0	0 13 10	47 0 0	169 0 0	11 13 10	...	
Purnia	6th July 1906.	3	3	1 year	138 0 0	855 3 0	318 10 8	82 5 2	880 7 3	93 5 6	4 5 0	
bbhum.	17th April 1906.	2	...	...	...	160 0 0	102 0 0	...	168 7 0	73 9 0	...	No class formed during the year.
TOTAL		237	36	...	1,219 0 0	8,815 11 0	27,650 14 6	3,174 5	6,30,549 11 6	5,706 14 0	...	

Annual Statement regarding the training of Indian Midwives for the period ending 30th November 1914—*contd.*

Stations where classes are held.	Date of formation of branch.	PUPILS TRAINED.					RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
		During year ending 30th November 1914.	From formation of branch to 30th November 1914.	Others (not included in columns 2 and 3) still under training.	Period of duration of each course.	During year ending 30th November 1914.			From formation of branch to 30th November 1914.	Balance in hand on 30th November 1914.	Average monthly cost of each pupil during training.			
						(a) From E. Committee.	(b) From other sources.	(c) From E. Committee.				(d) From other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						13	
		Burma.												

United Provinces.												
	1st July 1903.	1	15	2 2 years	259 10 6	4,550 13 11	289 10 8	4,892 13 11	...	6 0 0	One V. M. S. Del Noul Bala passed her examination in June 1904. The class at present consists of 4 women, 2 trained and 2 under training.	
Benares	1st Nov. 1903.	1	13	17 1 year	870 0 0	429 5 6	13,860 0 0	1,613 15 8	2,153 8 6	14,900 0 2	573 6 6	11 3 6
Agra	1903	2	22	2 2 years	224 13 3	2,743 6 0		224 13 3	2,743 6 0			9 6 11
Cawnpore	26th Sep. 1903.	2	10	3 3 years	303 3 1	603 13 5	3,804 13 10	3,404 8 2	911 0 6	7,459 6 0		10 3 0
Lucknow	Sep. 1903	2	13	2 2 years	550 0 0	4,381 14 0		380 0 0	4,157 3 7	184 10 5		15 0 0
Allahabad	Total	6	73	25	2,043 11 0	1,032 2 11	29,866 15 9	5,108 7 10	3,041 0 11	34,207 0 8	708 0 11	
Punjab.												
Simla	1st Oct. 1903.	70	3	1 year	638 11 1	7,259 5 4		525 11 1	6,053 9 4	890 13 0		14 13 0
Ludhiana	1903	39	80	42 2 years	1,525 0 0	3,200 0 0	11,683 2 7	8,845 0 0	4,153 0 0	10,878 2 12	537 0 0	8 20 0
Ferozepore	Nov. 1903	3	20	4 9 months and 2 years	102 8 0	1,371 2 0	27 5 0	102 8 0	1,368 10 6			8 8 0
Lahore	1st Jan. 1903.	3	19	3 3 years	237 10 3	6,988 9 11		237 10 3	6,053 9 11			7 5 9
Amritsar	4th Feb. 1903.	..	20	9 to 21 months		2,607 0 5			2,607 0 5			...
Rawalpindi	1st Sep. 1907.	..	20	..		805 1 0			805 1 0			..
Ambala	1st May 1907.	4	12	2 2 years	120 0 0	1,047 0 0	400 0 0	120 0 0	1,453 0 0			3 0 0
Delhi	April 1907	.	..	..		1,340 2 0			1,340 0 0			..
Total		40	206	54	2,303 13 4	3,320 0 0	23,662 7 3	9,201 8 6	6,143 13 4	41,400 4 1	887 12 0	.

Annual Statement regarding the training of Indian Midwives for the period ending 30th November 1914—contd.

Stations where classes are held.	Date of formation of branch.	PEOPLE TRAINED.				RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
		During year ending 30th November 1914.	From formation of branch to 30th November 1914.	Period of duration of each course.	Others (not included in columns 3 and 4) still under training.	(a) From E. Committee.	(b) From other sources.	(c) From E. Committee.	(d) From other sources.	During year ending 30th November 1914.	From formation of branch to 30th November 1914.	Balance to hand on 30th November 1914.	Amount due to District Fund.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Quetta .	16th Feb. 1907.	3	6	3 years	3	1,070 0 0	...	11,250 0 0	...	1,602 10 0	12,215 2 0	936 2 0	41 8 3	Amount due to District Fund.
Sibi .	1st Jan. 1907.	...	0	2 years	0	222 0 0	...	1,532 0 0	24 0 0	217 2 0	1,532 12 2	153 1 4	0 0 0	Two pupils received training at the expense of the Viceroy's Memorial Fund and the students at their own expense.
Total .		3	14	...	7	12,060 0 0	...	12,112 0 0	24 0 0	1,810 12 0	13,970 4 11	1,119 0 10	...	
Baroda .	1st Nov. 1912.	...	63	3 years	2	700 0 0	...	0,320 0 0	...	701 5 0	7,739 2 3	1,637 10 0	5 2 0	
Bhopal .	22nd July 1906.	2	132	1 year	32	400 0 0	...	5,500 0 0	...	420 1 0	4,511 7 0	779 0 0	1 0 10	

Annual Statement regarding the training of Indian Midwives for the period ending 30th November 1914—concl'd.	
EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.

Annual Statement regarding the training of pupils.														
Stations where classes are held.	Date of formation of branch.	PUPILS TRAINED.				EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.				
		During year ending 30th November 1914.	From formation of branch to 30th November 1914.	Others (not included in columns 3 and 4) still under training.	Period of duration of each course.	During year ending 30th November 1914.		Since formation of branch to 30th November 1914.			Average monthly cost of each pupil during training.			
						(a) From E Committee.	(b) From other sources.	(a) From E Committee.	(b) From other sources.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9	10	11	12	13
Kathiawar.														
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
		102 0 0	15 14 0	1,150 0 7	64 12 6	103 15 2	941 10 10	672 2 3	10 2 6	712 10 0	7,051 14 0	1,220 6 10	12,717 11 6	67 4 0
Mysore.														
Rajkot .	1st June 1902.	1	4	1	1 year	£ 68 8 0	...	8,302 4 10	...	712 10 0	7,051 14 0	1,220 6 10	12,717 11 6	67 4 0
Rajputana.														
Mysore Bangalore .	1st July 1902.	3	26	4	2 years.	3,742 0 0	...	44,430 8 0	175 0 0	3,149 0	931,538 2 0	12,717 11 6	67 4 0	...
Ajmer .	1st April 1903.	7	02	...	10 months.	23,076 0 0	0,143 7 10	2,74,039 13 0	68,487 3 0	30,317 12	13,11,654 0 1	40,760 6 0	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .		105	1,707	246	...									...

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

Statements of Accounts for the year 1914.

Account of Receipts and Payments of the Victoria

RECEIPTS.	Details.	TOTAL.
	R A P.	R A P.
Opening balance on 1st January 1911 . . . . .	...	12,636 4 7
<i>Income of Fund—</i>		
Subscriptions . . . . .	...
Interest on Investments	29,219 0 1	
Sundry Receipts	40 8 0	29,259 8 1
Payment of loan by Ajudhia Estate, Court of Wards . . . . .	...	1,00,000 0 0
Carried over . . . . .	...	1,41,925 12 8

Memorial Scholarships Fund during the year 1914.

PAYMENTS.	Details.		TOTAL.	
	R.	A. P.	R.	A. P.
<i>Investments—</i>				
Purchase of 3½ per cent. Government securities . .	...		70,216	7 6
<i>Objects of Fund—</i>				
<i>Grants-in-aid—</i>				
Baluchistan	1,293	0 0		
Baroda	700	0 0		
Bengal	1,242	0 0		
Berar	825	0 0		
Bhopal	400	0 0		
Burma	1,320	0 0		
Central Provinces	781	0 0		
Gondal	275	0 0		
Gwalior	3,500	0 0		
Hathwa	1,500	0 0		
Hyderabad	1,717	0 0		
Indore	1,450	0 0		
Junagad	192	0 0		
Mysore	600	0 0		
Punjab	3,407	0 0		
Rajputana	3,742	0 0		
United Provinces	1,137	0 0		
Carried over	24,140	0 0	24,140	7 6

Account of Receipts and Payments of the Victoria

RECEIPTS.	Details.	TOTAL.
	R A. P.	R A. P.
Brought forward	...	1,41,925 12 8
TOTAL	...	1,41,925 12 8

SIMLA:

The 15th July 1915.

Memorial Scholarships Fund during the year 1914—*concl'd.*

PAYMENTS.	Details.		Total.
	R	a p.	R a p.
Brought forward	24,146	0 0	70,216 7 6
<i>Objects of Fund—concl'd.</i>			
Grants-in-aid—			
Bihar and Orissa	1,152	0 0	
Miscellaneous	"		
			25,298 0 0
<i>Expenses of Fund—</i>			
Salaries of Office Establishment	1,741	0 0	
Office Contingencies, including Postage, Telegrams, etc	683	11 11	
Commission on investments, realizing interest, etc.	203	2 3	
			2,627 14 2
<i>Suspense Account—</i>			
Refund of advance to Countess of Dufferin's Fund. . . . .	...		6,000 0 0
			1,04,172 5 8
TOTAL . . . . .	...	
Closing Balance on 31st December 1914 . . . . .	...		37,753 7 0
TOTAL . . . . .	...		1,41,925 12 8

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Honorary Treasurer.

Scholarships Fund up to the 31st December 1914.

EXPENDITURE.	Ledger folio.	Amount.
		R a. p.
<i>Investments—</i>		
4½ per cent. Bangoon Municipal Debentures of 1904	88	2,85,450 0 0
6 per cent Loan to Kumar Gopika Raman Roy Estate, Court of Wards	134	3,17,941 12 1
3½ per cent. Government securities	142	70,246 7 6
		6,73,638 3 7
<i>Objects of Fund—</i>		
<i>Grants-in aid—</i>		
Baluchistan	94	13,068 0 0
Baroda	68	9,226 0 0
Bengal	54	31,231 0 0
Berar	62	11,225 5 4
Bhopal	48	5,190 0 0
Burma	117	12,564 2 2
Central Provinces	44	11,066 0 0
Gondal	65	2,222 1 1
Gwalior	56	6,222 1 2
Hathwa	22	2,222 1 1
Hyderabad	50	2,222 1 1
Indore	21	2,222 1 1
Jansagadh	22	2,222 1 1

hips Fund up to the 31st December 1914—*concl'd.*

EXPENDITURE.	Ledger folio.	Amount.
		R a. p.
		6,73,638 3 7
Brought forward . . . . .	...	2,07,952 2 8
<i>As of Fund—concl'd.</i>		
<i>Accounts-in-hand—</i>		
Kashmir	69	315 0 0
Mysore	42	8,200 0 0
Punjab	74	36,585 8 0
Rajputana	72	44,430 8 0
United Provinces	140	32,244 0 0
Bihar and Orissa	124	3,223 9 0
Miscellaneous	96	8,925 1 2
		3,41,975 12 10
Profit and Loss	63	101 0 0
<i>Expenses of Fund—</i>		
Permanent advances	57	100 0 0
Salaries, wages, and travelling expenses of Office Establishment	105	18,228 0 0
Office Contingencies, including Postage, Telegrams, etc.	110	5,843 15 6
Commission on investments, realizing interest, etc.	113	6,151 9 8
Office Building	100	1,500 0 0
		31,693 9 2
TOTAL . . . . .	..	10,47,607 9 7
Closing Balance on 31st December 1914	123	37,753 7 0
TOTAL . . . . .	...	10,85,361 9 7

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,

Honorary Treasurer,

Investment Account of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

	Nominal Value.		Cost.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
4½ per cent. Rangoon Municipal Debentures of 1904	2,59,500	0 0	2,85,450	0 0
Loan at 6 per cent. per annum to Kumar Gopika Raman Roy Estate, Court of Wards	3,17,941	12 1	3,17,941	12 1
3½ per cent. Government Securities	75,000	0 0	70,246	7 6
TOTAL	6,52,441	12 1	6,73,638	3 7

SINHA :

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The 15th July 1915.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,

Honorary Treasurer.

